"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow partly cloudy; gentle winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,088. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICANS DRIVE GERMANS BACK OVER MARNE: TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS AND CHECK BIG DRIVE; GERMAN ATTACK ON A 60-MILE FRONT FAILS

AMERICAN FORCE JOINS IN TAKING MURMAN COAST

Co-operates with British in Occupying Strategic Points in Northern Russia.

NOW MOVING BEYOND KEM

Bolshevist Authorities Withdraw Before Allied Advance Along White Sea.

REDS' PROTEST UNHEEDED

Our Force Consists of Marines and Sailors—Czechs Win Lower Volga Control.

LONDON, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the whole of the Murman coast, in Northern Russia, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Central News Agency by way of Amsterdam.

After capturing Kem, a railroad station on the White Sea coast, the dispatch adds, the American and British forces advanced toward Toroki, the Russian Bolshevist authorities having withdrawn to Nirok.

The commanders of the Entente allied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and Finland. It is declared that the Murman coast is Russian territory under the protection of the Entente Powers.

M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to Great Britain demanding that the British detachments now on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay.

At the express request of the Russians of that region considerable allied forces are now on the Murman coast. Several harbors which are free from ice all the year round and are connected by rail with Petrograd are on the coast. More forces are being sent and the local population is co-operating with the troops which have already arrived to defend these railways.

Meanwhile the Germans are making a desperate attempt to secure the control of the Murman coast. They need the harbors for submarine bases now that Zeebrugge has been closed and Ostend rendered of little value, while the British minefields make it ever more difficult for their submarines to reach the Atlantic.

The total Teuton force in Russia is thirty-two German and fifteen Austrian divisions, composed mainly of old and inferior men. This force is spread over a vast area from the vicinity of Petrograd to the Black Sea.

In Finland, threatening the Murman Railway, the Germans have rather more than a division, but the bulk of this body is in the south and not easily within reach of that railway. The road may, however, be attacked by airplanes.

In view of this situation, Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, addressed the Foreign Commission of the Chamber of Deputies on the subject and preliminary steps were decided upon. Meanwhile, British public opinion welcomes the news that something is to be done to aid the Russians, and is waching eagerly the progress of affairs on the Murman coast. The extent of the German menace in Russia is fully realized in England.

MARINES IN MURMAN FORCE.

Hope in Washington That Aid Will Soon Be Sent to Czechs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Officials of the State Department declined today to comment on the report that American and British forces were spreading along the Murman coast of the White Sea in European Russia. It is understood that the force of Americans there consists of a small number of marines.

There is some reason to believe that the British and French forces in that region have been considerably augmented lately, and the American marines may have been co-operating with them. The attitude of naval officials suggests that the Navy Department has advices on the subject.

The continued success of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia causes gratification here, but it is contended by men who know conditions in Siberia and the situation of the Czechoslovaks that unless these bands of patriotic Slavs receive allied military support they will be unable to maintain the dominance they have assumed over a large portion of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The statement in press dispatches from Harbin that Lieut. Gen. Horvath had set up a Government in Siberia in the interest of Russian nationality and had appointed a Cabinet is not received with enthusiasm by Russian Embassy officials. In Russian circles here it was said today that the Russian representatives accredited to the Allies were not supporting any particular faction or so-called Government in Siberia. The movement headed by General Horvath was declared to "have no importance." General Horvath is the Vice President

Continued on Page Four.

Bombard Our Hospitals as Big Drive Starts

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, (Associated Press.)—The Germans apparently deliberately attempted to shell several of the American hospitals near the Marne front today. A number of shells fell intermittently a short distance from them. They did no damage, beyond disturbing the patients.

SAYS HALE EDITED PRO-GERMAN NEWS

Deputy Attorney General Becker Names Hearst's Former Berlin Correspondent.

HEAD OF SERVICE HERE

Edward L. Fox and A. P. Dawson, Recently U. S. A. Officers, Sent to Berlin in Its Interests.

Dr. William Bayard Hale, who, when this country entered the war was the Berlin correspondent of the International News Service, and who was among the last of the Americans to leave the German capital, was named last night by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker as the man who was the editorial chief of the pro-German news service which operated in this country in the first year of the war under the name of the German Information Service. The service printed daily a large sheet which contained from three to a dozen articles, all of a pro-German nature, and as a rule bitterly anti-Ally, particularly so far as the British were concerned. Mr. Becker said that Dr. Hale received a salary in the neighborhood of $18,000 a year.

Dr. Hale, who has been at his Summer home at Ashland, N. H., came to New York and appeared before the Attorney General for examination yesterday afternoon. He said he was a voluntary witness. After Dr. Hale left Matthew B. Claussen, former publicity manager of the Hamburg-American Line, who distributed the news sent broadcast by the German Information Service, took the stand and was still under examination at a late hour last night.

In was the German information service, Mr. Becker stated, which in the first year of the war sent Edward Lyell Fox, a writer, and Albert Knox Dawson, a moving picture operator, to Germany to gather "first-hand information" and "authentic photographs" of conditions in the Central Powers. Both Fox and Dawson were commissioned Captains in the United States Army last Summer, and for a time Fox was on the staff of Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy during the time that General Kennedy was in command of the division at Camp Dix, N. J. Dawson, who was assigned to the Signal Corps, was dismissed from the army several weeks ago, following his conviction by a Governors Island court-martial of the misappropriation of photographic materials belonging to the Signal Corps. Two interesting letters—one from Fox to Captain Franz von Papen, then the German Military Attaché in Washington, and another from Colonel Herwarth of the German Foreign Office to von Papen—are in the possession of the authorities.

Viereck a Witness.

George Sylvester Viereck, who was editor of the pro-German weekly known as The Fatherland, was another witness before the Attorney General. His examination began at 9 o'clock Sunday night and did not end until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was said yesterday that Viereck has retained ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise as counsel. The Fatherland's former editor is said to have made a very interesting witness. Viereck attended many of the meetings of the Propaganda Board, it was said, and he is also known to have corresponded with von Papen.

In a letter to the German military plot chief he wrote, referring to von Papen's banishment from this country by Secretary Lansing, "I am ashamed of my country."

These three men were the principal witnesses before the Federal and State investigators yesterday. At the close of the afternoon session in Mr. Becker's office, and shortly after Dr. Hale left the building, it was said that among the probable developments of the near future would be the naming of another American newspaper which was bought by the Kaiser. The name of this paper was not disclosed, but it was stated that it was not printed in this city. The Evening Mail is the only paper, it was said, that was owned by the German Government in this city.

The announcement that Dr. Hale had been in editorial charge of the German Information Service, which service was backed by Dernburg and von Bernstorff, was never stated before last night. His position in the service was, so far as the general public was concerned, a secret one. He never appeared in the offices of the service on Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, and his name was never printed in connection with any of the propaganda which was distributed to newspapers in all parts of the country.

It was recalled yesterday that within a few days after the outbreak of the war the German-American Cham-

Continued on Page Seven.

WHEN BRAIN WEARY
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
and relieve the headache due to mental strain, worry or overwork. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

FOCH SATISFIED WITH DAY

Bonar Law Gives His Message to the Cheering Commons.

FOE'S GAIN WEST OF RHEIMS

Announced by Chancellor as Less Than 3 Miles on 22-Mile Front.

PRAISE FOR THE AMERICANS

And Cheers in the House When Their Triumphant Counterattack Is Reported.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16.—Bonar Law in the House of Commons last night said, concerning the new German drive:

"With your permission, perhaps I may take this opportunity of reading the last bulletin which we have received from the front, which reached us shortly before 11 o'clock, and I may say, in addition to what I am going to read, that the Prime Minister has been in telephonic communication with the allied headquarters. The report given to him, as coming from General Foch, is that he is well satisfied with the day's fighting. [Loud cheers.] These are the words of the communiqué:

"'The enemy attacked early this morning on a front of fifty-six and one-half miles, pretty evenly divided east and west of Rheims. The city itself was not attacked.

"'West of Rheims the Germans penetrated on a front of 32 kilometers to an average depth of 4 to 5 kilometers, (2½ to 3 miles.)

"'South of the Marne, by a brilliant counterattack, the American troops drove the enemy back and took 1,000 prisoners. [Cheers.]

"'East of Rheims the enemy has been very heavily repulsed and has suffered severe losses and received a complete check.'" [Renewed cheers.]

Sir Walter unciman, rising amid renewed cheers, said: "I am sure the House would wish to offer our congratulations not only to the French, but to the American troops, who so fully justified themselves, not for the first time, on this rather critical occasion." [Cheers.]

EXPECTED TO REACH EPERNAY IN ONE DAY

Germans' Petty Gains Emphasized by Paris Statement, Showing French Defenses Are Firm.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 16.—The first day of the present offensive is clearly favorable to the Allies, says a semi-official statement issued late last night. The French defensive system has been in no way affected and is still intact.

"While in previous attacks," the statement says, "the enemy, thanks to surprise, carried important positions like the Chemin des Dames and advanced several miles, this time the battle has entailed only fluctuations of a few hundred yards."

After a day's heavy fighting east of Rheims on the battlefield of 1915 the Germans made no impression whatever on the French. Only on the left did they succeed in crossing the Marne between Fossoy and Dormans, getting a precarious footing at one or two points on the southern bank. The greater part of their gains, however, were retaken from them by the Americans.

"The failure of the enemy appears all the more striking if the infinitesimal results he obtained be compared with the important advantage which he thought he was going to attain.

"Orders, found on the prisoners, show that the troops of the Crown Prince were to have camped at Epernay on the night of July 15, at Chalons on the 16th, and at Sezanne, (26 miles south of the Marne,) on the 17th.

"The Imperial General Staff left no stone unturned to gain a decisive success and thirty to thirty-five divisions had been put into the line. That is about one division to two miles.

"The enemy's losses were considerable. One shock division, which according to plan was to have been relieved the evening of the 15th, had to be sent to the rear to be patched up on the morning of the 15th.

"East of Rheims hundreds of German dead hang on the French wire. Beside them are many smashed tanks which the enemy used to support the infantry.

"To sum up. The first day's operations were perfectly satisfactory. The enemy neither surprised our command as to the date nor as to the place of his offensive."

Germans Employ Many Tanks.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 15, (Associated Press.)—Some of the severest fighting

Continued on Page Three.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

Paris, July 15.

Night Report.—The German attack launched this morning at 4:30 o'clock continued throughout the day on both sides of Rheims with equal violence.

West of Rheims desperate engagements were fought in the region of Ruilly, Courthiezy, and Vascy, south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at several points between Fossoy and Dormans.

A spirited counterattack carried out by the American troops drove back on the right bank of the river enemy contingents who had reached that bank southwest of Fossoy.

Between Dormans and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops resisted with tenacity along the line of Chatillon-sur-Marne, Cuchery, Marfaux, and Bouilly.

East of Rheims the enemy attack, which extended from Sillery to the Main de Massiges, hit up against an irreducible defense. The enemy multiplied his efforts on Prunay and Les Marquises, and in the regions north of Prosnes and Souain, but was not able, despite repeated attacks, to cut into our combat positions.

Day Report—After violent artillery preparation, the Germans attacked this morning from Château-Thierry as far as the Main de Massiges.

French troops are meeting energetically the shock of the enemy on a front of about 80 kilometers. The battle is in progress.

German

Berlin, (via London,) July 15.

Night Report.—To the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into parts of the French positions.

Day Report—Southwest of Ypres the enemy attacked yesterday morning after strong artillery preparation and penetrated our fighting zone on a limited breadth.

There was artillery activity throughout the day on both sides of the Lys. It was revived during the evening on the remainder of the front.

Between the Aisne and the Marne the fighting continued lively.

Local infantry engagements have taken place south of St. Pierre Aigle and in the Savières region.

FRENCH MASSED HUGE GUNPOWER

Were Fully Prepared to Meet German Onslaught Where It Came.

WELCOME END OF WAITING

Confidence in the Strength of Allied Armies Steadies Nerves, Racked by Long Delay.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 15.—After the usual tremendous bombardment, the Germans attacked at dawn today on two wide sectors between Château-Thierry and the Eastern Champagne.

As forecast in dispatches to THE TIMES a week ago, the most violent effort was directed against the Marne front from Château-Thierry to west of Rheims. No assault on the cathedral city was attempted.

The latest information seems to indicate that the eastern portion of the offensive, from the region of Fort de la Pompelle to the blood-stained land of Massiges, met a check. This army is commanded by one of the most famous of France's colonial Generals.

Heavier fighting occurred to the westward, especially between Fossoy and Dormans, where the Germans endeavored to penetrate the table-land south of the Marne by the valley of the Surmelin Rivulet, along which runs a light railroad from Mezy to Montmirail.

At the junction point of the Surmelin and the Marne the hills south of the river are less than 200 feet high and are dominated by the 600-foot plateau on the opposite bank, where a bend of the river gives the enemy a semi-circle of converging fire.

It was an obvious gateway for an offensive operation across the Marne, with the object of getting command of higher ground east and west—shallow, rolling valleys and tree-clad slopes, "like the foothills of the Berkshires, only more cultivated," as a New England officer described it.

Despite the remarkable calm recently prevailing on the Marne front, the French were not caught unawares. For some time past the French batteries, to the strength and number of which the correspondent can bear witness, have been forming big munitions dumps at points where no enemy guns registered.

For fully an hour before the German bombardment opened the defenders loosed a terrific counter preparation, every gun crew working madly to beat the Noyon-Montdidier record of firing enough shells for

Continued on Page Two.

BRITISH PREPARE TO MEET ATTACK

Belief That Rupprecht Will Strike Them to Prevent Diverting Aid to the South.

COUNT ON AMERICAN VALOR

Allies Obtained Proof of German Plans in Time to Make Ready to Resist.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 15.—The new phase of the German offensive that opened on a wide front against the French was not unexpected by them. For some little time there have been signs pointing to this likelihood.

The long delay of the enemy in beginning a new battle when to win a big success on the old ground of attack demanded extreme rapidity of action in order to get in advance of the new defensive power of the French, British, and American armies was an obvious warning that the German High Command was massing elsewhere. Direct and absolute evidence of this was procured recently, and it is good to know that the Allies have not been surprised and made preparations to resist this new onslaught.

British Alert for Battle.

It is possible that after waiting a few days to watch the effect of the fierce attack on both sides of Rheims, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria will be ordered to make a number of holding attacks against the British. He has enough men to do so, at least to strike a number of short, hammer blows with the object of keeping the British troops heavily engaged, but it seems probable that, now that the main German thrust has been directed against the French in Champagne, there will be no German divisions to spare for larger adventures with the purpose of gaining the coast by way of Hazebrouck or Abbéville.

The very best they can hope to do now is to attack with limited objectives in order to keep the British engaged while they develop their operations against the French. Even that is the philosophy of men who play their last stakes in the dreadful game.

They have taken an immense hazard, for if things go badly with them now they will be utterly lost. Since that day of March 21 when they hoped to break the British, vast numbers of American soldiers have come to France, and they stand armed and waiting, great legions which are but the vanguard of even mightier armies, and with something to say—some very striking things to say—and to show when the Germans have laid themselves open to their weapons.

Striking at Heart of France.

Today, when the flags of July 14 are still fluttering on many cottages

Continued on Page Two.

AMERICAN BLOW UPSETS FOE

German Forces Flee When Our Troops Begin Forward Rush.

15,000 DRIVEN ACROSS RIVER

Intense Fighting Continues, with Heavy Guns Roaring Far Into the Night.

ADVANCE COSTLY TO ENEMY

Slaughtered by Our Machine Gunners as They Debouch to Cross Marne on Pontoons.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, 6 P. M.—The Germans launched their expected offensive this morning on a front extending from north of Chalons, in the Champagne, westward beyond Château-Thierry.

The enemy's drive fell upon American troops east of Rheims, east of Château-Thierry, and west of Château-Thierry.

After battling for many hours the American troops in a magnificent counterattack threw a whole division of Germans back across the Marne River in the curve of the river west and southwest of Jaulgonne. There are now no Germans across the Marne in front of our troops. At 10 o'clock this morning there were 15,000 of them.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, many of whom were drowned in the swollen stream. We took 600 prisoners.

[Other advices say that the number of prisoners taken is 1,000 to 1,500, including an entire brigade staff. While the correspondent speaks of a division of Germans being driven back across the Marne, it is evident that he means men to the number of a division. The Germans usually attack with a division to each mile of front, and the front here referred to is from five to seven miles long. The 15,000 Germans who had got across the Marne were the survivors of the large masses who tried to cross on pontoons and were badly cut up in the attempt. It is probable, therefore, that the result of the day's battle on this sector was the defeat by the Americans of a German force of at least five divisions.]

Huge Artillery Preparation.

The offensive in the region of Château-Thierry was preceded by intensive artillery demonstration, beginning at midnight. It was predicted in these dispatches ten days ago that the offensive might start on July 14.

An hour after midnight the whole countryside was lighted up with the flare from thousands of cannon in action. Not only did the enemy heavily bombard the front line, but, evidently using a new long-range gun, he shelled points twenty, twenty-five, and thirty miles behind the line.

By noon today the Germans had crossed the Marne where the river makes a salient northward, with the point at Jaulgonne, and had advanced three and one-half kilometers, [two miles.] This was held partly by Americans and partly by French.

The salient was exposed to fire from three sides. From midnight till 7 o'clock in the morning the German gunners poured thousands upon thousands of their explosive and gas shells into the area, putting down heavy barrages for the purpose of hindering the bringing up of reinforcements.

After seven hours of this shelling, the Germans, at enormous cost in men, pushed forward detachments from the edge of the woods on the north bank of the Marne and started to make attempts to throw pontoon bridges across the river, which was too deep to ford on account of the rains yesterday.

Foiled Three Efforts to Cross.

Three times the American guns balked the enemy's efforts, but finally he was successful, and soon his troops were making their costly way across the bridges.

Germans who were taken prisoners said they had been long trained for this crossing, and their conduct showed it.

This crossing recalls that six days ago our scouts discovered materials for a pontoon bridge on the north side of the river, and later our shell-fire destroyed them.

As the Germans passed across the bridges with a large number of machine guns they went into action. In the face of superior numbers the Americans fell back to the base of the salient made by the river.

At 11:30 o'clock the battleline ran from the base of the salient through a point just north of Crezancy, where our men were firmly holding.

It was difficult in the early hours to get accurate reports from all our forces. However, there was enough information to show that while the Germans were crossing at Jaulgonne the German High Command was directing attacks all along the line to Rheims and east of that city.

Defeated Early at Vaux.

While there is fighting west of Château-Thierry, its character shows that the German drive is not now directed that way. The shelling, which started generally at midnight, fell with great violence on the American sector northwest of Château-Thierry. Thousands of high-explosive and gas shells fell in the Bois de Belleau, the Bois de la Roche, and the village of Vaux. This shelling was concentrated on Vaux from 4 to 6 o'clock, after which the Germans launched an attack with two battalions against that town.

The Americans, withdrawing from their front trenches north of the railroad track in front of the town, waited until the attackers were very close, and then opened with a direct and flanking rifle fire. The attacking force was completely demoralized and retired in disorder.

The Americans immediately counterattacked and advanced their lines 750 yards and took twenty-seven prisoners. No further attacks have yet been made on Vaux.

I have just received a semi-official report that, following the Vaux attack, the American troops advanced on the west side of Hill 204 so far that the Germans expected an attack and evacuated the hill they had paid so much to hold the last three weeks. This is not yet positively confirmed, but I do know that at this moment our guns are pouring high explosives over the German lines of communication to the north of the hill.

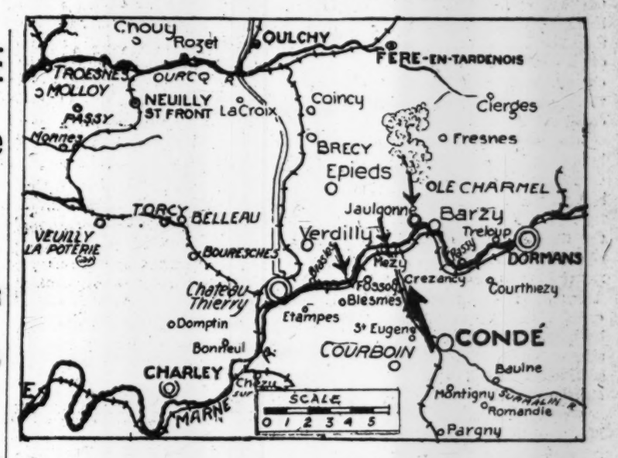
So far the Germans have made no attempt to advance directly through Château-Thierry. The four bridges of the city have been blown up and it would mean a great and dangerous effort to cross there, where the artificial channel of the river is deep and machine guns command the northern side of the stream.

More Long-Range Guns in Action.

The Germans in this drive have introduced another novelty. At 3 o'clock this morning shells began to drop on a point thirty miles back of our lines at intervals of five minutes. This means that guns were being used having a range of perhaps thirty-five miles.

This has accomplished small military result thus far, but serves, in the main, only to terrify women and children.

It has been supposed that what the German high command aimed at was to force the allied armies to fall back to almost a straight line from Château-Thierry through Chalons to St. Mihiel, compelling them to yield Verdun. This is a huge project. Should the allied strength prove too much for this, the German command may concentrate its driving power just east of Château-Thierry, in an attempt to widen the front before Paris, which now extends from Montdidier to Château-Thierry. It is too early to state definitely what the real plan is.



Where the American Victory Was Won

The three arrows at Jaulgonne, Fossoy and Mézy show the principal points where the Germans crossed the Marne and the sector in which American troops counterattacked, driving the enemy back and taking more than 1,000 prisoners.

OUR STROKE RESISTLESS.

Germans Flee in Disorder Before Our Counterattack.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, (Associated Press.)—A strong American counterattack south of the Marne riverhead, [east of Château-Thierry, in the region of Fossoy, Mezy, and Jaulgonne,] where the German troops crossed this morning, completely upset the enemy, who broke in retreat.

The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne.

The German prisoners captured in the counterattack number between 1,000 and 1,500. They include a complete brigade staff. A Major and two Captains are among them.

The French General commanding the group of armies on this sector sent a congratulatory message this afternoon to the American General commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

Hard Fighting Continues.

The fighting continues with fierce intensity in this district. Late this evening the Germans were heavily shelling the American forces, but were getting shell for shell in return, and their fire seemed to be diminishing.

The Americans now command the river front at the bend.

At the left of the bend the famous German 10th Division has made repeated attempts all day to cross, but all assaults have been smashed by the splendidly directed fire of the American gunners, and not a single German had succeeded in getting over at this point up to 9 o'clock tonight.

Along the front as far as the eye can see tonight the big guns are still flashing and roaring, and the battle gives no sign of diminishing. American staff officers, nevertheless, expect that the position will be even more improved by morning.

The battle is raging with equal ferocity on the right, where the French are reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy. From this part of the battlefront it would appear that the German offensive, at least for the time being, had been badly shattered.

The correspondent has talked with some American soldiers, now in hospital, who were in the thick of the fighting this morning. They were in complete agreement that the German infantry was no match for the American. This is evidenced by the reports from all the American hospitals, there being only a few cases of wounds from rifle and machine gun fire, while most of the men are suf-

fering from shrapnel wounds. Some of these cases are serious.

Went Through Barrage at Enemy.

A Corporal, who participated in the fighting at one point where the Germans crossed the Marne, said that the enemy established a box barrage at midnight and kept it up until 7 o'clock in the morning. The Americans were held a mile from the Marne and the Germans were on a hill on the other side of the stream. When the Germans attempted to cross the Marne, the Americans went through the barrage, shouting with enthusiasm, and worked their way to the riverfront.

For a time a small American unit was completely cut off from the artillery and apparently was surrounded by the Germans, but it continued fighting and blazed its way out, leaving many Germans dead or wounded on the field.

American machine gunners along the river assisted materially in breaking up the enemy's plans, for they stuck to their post and poured deadly streams of bullets into the enemy, and only withdrew when their guns were so hot that they could not be fired.

One group of machine gunners happened to be in a place where the Germans were anxious to erect a bridge, but their efforts were fruitless. The American bullets piled up the German dead on the opposite side of the river every time the enemy started to cross.

South of Jaulgonne the enemy crossed the Marne on six pontoon bridges, hurriedly thrown over the stream, and masses of infantry swarmed forward. The artillery constantly had the bridges under the heaviest fire, and at least two direct hits were made, two of the bridges being blown up.

After crossing, the Germans promptly started to fight their way south, having as their objective a point about nine miles distant. The Americans and French held up this advance to such an extent that two hours after the time set by the enemy for reaching his objective, he was still far away from it.

While fighting in the open continued heroically, the American counterattack was organized. Light artillery was hurried into position. It concentrated a heavy fire at short range, and when this fire ceased, the American infantry dashed from cover and met the oncoming enemy.

Machine gunners moved forward, and, lying on the ground, poured a stream of bullets into the enemy. The fierceness of the fire brought the Germans up short. They would not face the steel, and, retiring, hesitatingly at first, finally broke and fell back. Within three hours the Americans had driven them two and a half miles to the Marne.

Along one extended sector of the front the Americans were in the open ground, making the best use of whatever shelter offered. The Germans were on hills on the opposite side of the river, showering high explosives and gas shells upon them, but the boys from the United States went forward, nevertheless, with gas masks adjusted, and crawling at times for a considerable distance on all-fours.

In this way they advanced bit by bit, and when they came within range close enough to come to grips with the Germans they drove the enemy back in quick order.

In a measure they repeated today the heroic deeds of those who defended the road to Paris on the front north of Château-Thierry.

First Attacked at Vaux.

An attack on the American positions west of Château-Thierry, and especially near Vaux, was launched at daylight, after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night.

The American troops had sought shelter wherever it was available, but when the enemy infantry appeared, they swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine-gun bullets. They wore gas masks as they fought.

As the battle progressed, the whole line in both directions from that town was dense with smoke and gas fumes. The roar of the cannonade was punctuated in the few intermissions with a terrific din of machine-gun and rifle fire which seemed of the hottest character in Vaux itself.

Early reports from advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting.

Later the American forces delivered a counterattack upon the Germans and drove off the enemy.

The American advance in the face of the determined enemy opposition extended a distance of approximately 700 yards, but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons. Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoner in this sector.

The American barrage here broke up the enemy waves and drove them back in confusion.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked all along the Marne, where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French.

In this attack the Germans threw many bridges across the river. Over these the Germans passed under a withering fire from the artillery. German progress was stayed by the machine gunners.

The Americans and their French comrades resisted the enemy to the utmost.

The first crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. American machine gunners and infantry fought and died where they stood here.

Other American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Château-Thierry to along the Marne, east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

Soon after 11 o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counterattack in the region of Condé, where at the time the German advance appeared to have eliminated the salient.

While this attack was going on in the Marne area the enemy also launched at attack east of Rheims, but on the sectors on that front on which the French and Americans are fighting side by side the positions were reported intact up to noon.

The American machine gunners here let the enemy come close to their positions, and then opened a deadly fire into the advancing close formations of Germans.

In connection with the general assault, an enemy bombardment of towns in the rear of the lines began soon after 6 A. M.

Heavy shells from German naval guns fell in regions far behind the actual battle area. Many of the projectiles fell in the City of Meaux, twenty-five miles from Château-Thierry. In many of these towns the German shellfire was constant, the projectiles being from ten and twelve inch guns.

Toward noon this fire became more intense.

Area of the New German Offensive.

The only gain of consequence made during the first day's offensive of the Germans, attacking from Château-Thierry nearly to the Argonne, was on the front from Rheims to Dormans on the Marne River. Here the enemy apparently gained two and one-half to three miles on a wide front, pressing back the French and Italian lines here to Chatillon, Cuchery, Marfaux, and Bonilly. To the east of Rheims the German successes seem to be confined to taking advanced posts of the allied troops by sheer weight of numbers. American troops are on this front also, according to unofficial dispatches.

HELD UP EAST OF RHEIMS.

Germans' Crossing of the Marne Screened by Early Morning Mists.

LONDON, July 15.—The great German attack was definitely held up on the whole front east of Rheims five hours after it was launched, according to the latest advices reaching London, and the only gains worth mentioning were made by the Germans in the neighborhood of the Souain Road and Prunay, where they succeeded in penetrating for about one and one-half miles on a narrow front. At both these points the French initiated strong counterattacks late in the morning.

On the front west of Rheims the Germans had rather more success, but the only important gain to their credit for the morning's work was the crossing of the Marne and a zone little more than a mile beyond on a front of about ten miles. The Marne in this district is only a small river. It is shallow and can easily be crossed in the early morning mists. Its loss to the Allies, however, deprives them of a fairly valuable defensive landmark.

The battle began with a wholesale bombardment started about midnight along the whole front from Château-Thierry to Massiges, except for a narrow sector around Rheims. This intensified bombardment of the French lines, with the usual accompaniment of trench mortars by the thousands, was also reinforced by a long-range bombardment of the back areas on a scale greater than ever heretofore attempted. This back area bombardment was systematically directed along the line of Châlons, Montmirail, and La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and the map shows that this line is located from twelve to eighteen miles behind the French front. This is evidence that long-range guns of the most powerful and far-reaching variety must have been used in numbers greater than ever before.

The bombardment lasted until 4:30 o'clock. Then came the German attack, launched at dawn under the cover of the morning mists, which are particularly heavy in the Marne Valley. The French communications, however, were well maintained throughout the morning, and news of German penetrations here and there came through promptly to the General Staff, enabling proper dispositions of the reserves to be made rapidly and accurately.

The general view of the men who watched the progress of the battle from afar was that the Germans had lost some of their punch since their last big attempt, for nowhere did the present attack gain the sweeping success which their previous efforts yielded them.

By mid-afternoon the Entente military experts were actually feeling optimistic, although the danger was not yet over. But it was evident that the first big rush had failed to yield the Germans anything like the results which might have been expected. One reason, probably, is that the attack this time had no element of surprise, for General Foch knew of the German intention days in advance, and the French made their plans for it last week.

Even in the main region where the Germans made their most important gain, they have not reached the high ground south of the Marne, which is strategically very important.

In their previous attacks the Germans used one division to each mile of front, hence it is estimated that they are using at least sixty divisions in the present operations, which would mean between 700,000 and 800,000 men.

WIND PREVENTS USE OF GAS.

This Is a Distinct Advantage to the Allies in Their Defense.

PARIS, July 15.—For once the Germans are not favored by the elements. The sky is overcast, the weather is unsettled, and, most important, the wind is southwest. This is a vital gain for the defense, for it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the Germans to make extensive use of gas, on which they usually count.

Cohesive action is out of the question when troops are muzzled for long hours with masks. Officers cannot communicate orders, and each man is thrown on his own resources. As a result, weight of numbers, which is always on the side of the attacking army at the beginning, becomes the deciding factor.

GUN FLASHES IN SKY SEEN FROM PARIS

Opening of German Offensive Heralded by Heavy Cannonade.

NOISE LIKE AIR BARRAGE

Northeastern Horizon Seen All Aglow Before Dawn, Though Newspapers Did Not Tell of Attack.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—The beginning of the fifth German offensive, a calendar month to a day after the enemy drive on Compiègne was brought to a standstill on June 15, was not made known officially in Paris until the appearance of a brief Government communiqué at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The news was received with satisfaction.

That something exceptional was happening was obvious from the sound of the tremendously heavy bombardment which had been easily audible in every part of Paris and the suburbs for fifty miles around since a little before midnight. The violence of the cannonading may be gathered from the fact that a majority of the people in Paris believed that the noise came from the barrage fire of the anti-aircraft guns and wondered why no alarm was given. Eventually the northeastern horizon was noticed to be aglow with a pale flame-colored light, and hundreds of people climbed the slopes of Montmartre to watch the flashing of the guns engaged in a duel which proved today to be over 125 miles away.

The morning papers breathed not a syllable of the conflict that had begun, except that one unfortunate critic ventured the opinion that the Germans would not be likely to attack during the unsettled weather which has prevailed for the last three days.

PARIS, July 15.—The inhabitants of Paris and the suburbs, says the Matin, heard violent artillery firing in the early hours today. The sky toward the east was constantly lighted up as if by a great electrical storm.

Those who were on the boulevards after midnight listened to the cannonade, while small groups gathered on the high points of the city to watch the distant heavens.

The noise of the firing was particularly loud in the southern part of the city.

FIGURED ON THE WEATHER.

German Corps of Experts Responsible for Delay in the Attack.

PARIS, July 15.—The German offensive which started this morning had been held up for several days because the German meteorological experts had advised the high army command that the bad weather prevailing would soon end and conditions would be much more favorable for the attack. This statement was made today by an American Army officer whose rank accords him the right to speak with authority.

The officer said the Germans had sixty weather experts at the front, and that much importance always was attached to their reports, a statement which seems to be verified by the fact that in all the previous German offensives the weather has been favorable for the operations of the enemy.

TROOP-LADEN BRIDGES BLOWN UP BY AIRMEN

French Aviators Show Great Boldness in Harassing the German Forces.

PARIS, July 15.—The first day of the offensive was a big defeat for the enemy says the Havas correspondent on the French front.

French aviators were very active in harassing the enemy and destroyed two bridges loaded with German troops.

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An American Standard—Popular Since 1867

FRENCH MASSED HUGE GUNPOWER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

thirty hours at ordinary speed in four and one-half hours, between 11 P. M. and dawn.

Heard the Opening Guns.

At midnight last night I was sitting at a point some seventy miles south of the Marne, with the intention of writing an account of a French unit's 14th of July celebration in which Americans participated. I had been much struck by the confident demeanor and spontaneous gayety of the poilus, who might at any moment be recalled to the firing line to meet the greatest shock in the world's history. The proud cry of the Roman gladiators to Caesar, "Morituri te salutamus!" suggested itself as a fitting salute of the soldiers of France to their country on this eve of battle.

Suddenly I paused. Through the open window, overlooking meadows and woodlands as peaceful as a scene in the heart of the United States, came a sound, faint, distant, yet insistent: "Put-a-put-put-put," and then, louder, "Put-put." Its meaning was unmistakable. It was the cannonade of the second, and perhaps the greatest, battle of the Marne. The long, nerve-racking delay was over; the supreme German offensive had begun at last.

Through the hours that followed the thud of the far-off hammers beat ever more steadily. Paris heard it, too, and broke her sleep to listen. In countless homes that ominous echo evoked a prayer that "our boy," at least, be spared.

And now for the first time soldiers of America are meeting the full weight of the German onslaught beside soldiers of France. Their anxiety is our anxiety; their confidence is our confidence. Whatever happens—and the struggle will be fierce, for Germany is desperate—we can put full trust in the allied armies and their leader. Their courage will not falter, and in the hearts of the nations behind them, no less unflinching, nothing else matters. Ultimate victory is certain.

Element of Surprise Lacking.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 15.—At dawn today the armies of the German Crown Prince attacked from the Marne, near Château-Thierry, to the hand-shaped plateau of Massiges, in Eastern Champagne. This is a front of more than sixty miles, but up to noon there had been no direct infantry assault upon the salient of Rheims, so that the fighting front may provisionally be counted as fifty miles in length.

The attack, both east and west of Rheims, was anticipated both on general principles and from signs, such as the explosion of unexpectedly large ammunition dumps by the French guns. Indeed, at the last the German artillery preparation was actually anticipated by the French batteries, which began to harass the enemy positions a little before midnight.

So far the severest blow has been delivered on the Marne midway between Château-Thierry and Dormans, where about Mézy and Fossoy the valley broadens to take in a small tributary, the Dhuys, and where, therefore, the passage of the Marne would be less difficult than between the hills of its narrower course.

Violent fighting began here early this morning, and is still proceeding. East of Rheims, between Fort Pompelle and the Massiges Hills, the German infantry was supported by a large number of tanks.

The news up to this moment is that in this large sector the attack has been generally arrested, and in some places broken.

A Varied Battlefront.

The battleline as it stood this morning represented a great variety of conditions. Following it from west to east, we have, first, fifteen miles of beautiful loops of the Marne Valley, reached again after nearly four years by the Germans just over a month ago. The passage of such an obstacle could not but be costly, and on so small a front risky, since until it has been considerably advanced the pontoon bridges, by which all communications must come, are under artillery fire. Supposing the bridgeheads to be secured, there is a difficult country to fight through, with no vital objective near. On this side, therefore, there has been no reason for alarm.

Next, there is the Dormans-Rheims sector of vine-clad hills. Here the Marne must be crossed, and on that condition there is the double objective of the rich but now evacuated City of Epernay and of the cutting off of the salient of Rheims.

East of Rheims the French are strongly posted on the hills and in the old trench system which has witnessed no first-class action since the French offensive of September, 1915. It is a wild, spattered countryside of chalk downs, the defenses of which have been strengthened of late, and its defenders know it like the palms of their hands.

Chalons, twenty miles south of the front at Auberive, is the only important town that offers a concrete objective. A great advance in this direction would make it difficult to hold the Rheims salient, which has, by the way, no more military value than any other salient, and a great advance on the east in the perilous maze of massive hills would affect the French positions in the Argonne.

If the German High Command entertains all these designs, so much the better for our gallant Allies, for it is concentration, not dispersion, of effort on the enemy's part that we have alone to fear. It is only by concentration on one or two supreme and limited objectives that full effect could be given to initiative and mass manoeuvre.

I know it is said that the boche will try here and there and develop the line on which he has the quickest success. The time has gone when that sort of tentative strategy can avail him. He may make one or more "pockets," but they will not give him a decision by October, and with the French armies, as they are, in the very best fettle, it will not bring him perceptibly nearer to a victorious decision.

The surprise of St. Quentin and the Chemin des Dames has not been repeated.

The weather had not been very favorable to the enemy, and for this reason it had been thought that the Allies would have some more days of grace. The south winds that prevailed forbade the use of poison gas in its easiest form lest they blow back upon the assailants the fumes of their own shells.

The attack is believed to have been already twice postponed. At last there could be no longer delay. We have it on the good authority of the Frankfurter Zeitung that Ludendorff promised the party leaders in the Reichstag a decision in the west before the end of October. Everything points to this being the last stake of the Hohenzollerns.

It was generally thought that the French front would feel the first blow. The question that remained was whether an equally large attack or a greater one would follow against the British Army, whether, in fact, the German command would dare to keep both of its objectives, which may be summarized in two words—Paris and Abbéville.

It is too early to speculate on this subject, but it may be said that to add an equal battlefront in the north to that of sixty miles at the allied centre would approach the designs of an offensive spread over the whole front, which has been discussed, but is regarded by most soldiers as a hypothesis too much in the Allies' favor to be credited, because it would sacrifice the chief advantage the enemy had in his earlier attacks, concentration in a limited sector of much superior forces.

BRITISH PREPARE TO MEET ATTACK

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

and many villages and roads behind the war zone are being promenaded by women and children and old people in their holiday clothes, the Germans are striking another blow at the heart of France, but the heart of France, which has been long bleeding, is still beating steadily and the soul of the force from whom her soldiers are giving their lives today in the tremendous fighting is sure that there can be no defeat.

An affair at Ridgewood, where the British have taken many prisoners and maching guns in a surprise attack of a local kind, is of small interest compared with the battle raging along a wide front in Champagne, but it is good as a sign that the soldiers here are strong and ready and a match for Rupprecht's men when the odds are fair.

An Underground [illegible] Fete.

Yesterday, being Sunday and the national fête of July 14, was by law kept as a public holiday in France. Today, though, in the war zone there is no holiday nor any truce, but yesterday was celebrated at Amiens by a little banquet below ground—Amiens, which is under fire from German guns so that the life one knew in its streets has gone and the old world beauty of its houses has been scarred and stricken with many wounds by innumerable shells flung into the city since the last days of March by an enemy angry at being kept beyond its walls.

That little banquet, where I happened to be one of the guests, was spiritualized by a sense of romance and emotion stirring those who sat at the table in the cellar, men who love old Amiens because they were its citizens and guardians in peace as well as in war, who have in their hearts its thousand years of history, and to whom every stone of its cathedral and every old carved beam in its sixteenth century houses is a part of the treasure which made Amiens one of the glories of France.

The Prefect of the Somme, the Mayor of Amiens, and the Senator and Deputy who represent it gave orders for the Tricolor to be hoisted above the public buildings of the city or above their ruins, and when we drove through the silent streets they were hung with banners, as if on a day of triumph. It was a queer thing to see those flags and trophies in a city where no crowds had gathered and where there was only a sentry or two. Here and there a lonely figure looked out from some old doorway. It was a romance of history stranger than any other episode that has happened in Amiens for a long time, though all the history of France has passed in pageant through its streets in times of victory and defeat and revolution.

In the cellar banquet tables were spread and strewn with roses gathered from market gardens along the banks of the Somme or from the little private gardens behind the walled mansions inside the city. On one side of the table sat the French General who defends Amiens on the south and on the other side the Australian General who defends it on the north, and on each side of the Commandant who guards the order of the city were British, American, and French officers.

In the early days of the war I once had a meal in a house in Arras, already ruined by shell fire, when the French General raised his glass to the glory of the French and the British Armies and to their speedy victory. Yesterday in the bombardment of the City of Amiens our glasses were raised again to the same toast, but another name was added, the name of the American Army which after those years of fighting is by our side with a great pledge and promise.

There was laughter at the banquet tables. A French Colonel by my side with a fine aquiline face like a mediaeval knight was reminiscent of the days when he was 21 and loved all pretty girls and all gallant adventure. The Prefect across the table twitted him and there was a play of humor across the board. The only silent man was a French General with a dark bullet head, tough and fierce as Bertrand du Guesclin, who smiled but spoke hardly a word. There was an old Senator, with the head of a prophet carved by Rodin, a young man in 1870, but in his heart a boy still, so that it was his sallies that caused the most laughter.

But when the Prefect rose to propose the toast of "France" and to explain the meaning of that banquet in the cellar all these people were touched with a different emotion, and in the eyes of the old Senator there were tears.

Afterward the Mayor of Amiens spoke of the tragedy that had come to the citizens on that night in March when in the white moonlight the enemy sent over waves of airplanes and hour after hour flung bombs into the streets, wrecking many houses, and then a few days later began bombarding Amiens by long-range guns, breaking many precious things, but not the spirit of those poor people who tried to save their household furniture and get their children away to safety. For a time there was fear that the enemy would enter the city, but now that fear had passed and yesterday the two Generals responsible for the defense expressed their conviction that the Germans would never set foot inside its walls, except as prisoners.

That banquet in the cellar is a historic little episode in the life of the City of Amiens, so old in war and in peace.

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FOE'S MOVES POINT TO A DRIVE IN NORTH

Some British Observers Think Blow May Be Dealt Near Albert and Arras.

WITH GERMAN FLEET'S AID

Attempt to Isolate the British and Draw Allied Reserves South May Be General Plan.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—No surprises were revealed in the German method of attack in today's drive, the enemy relying on his usual plan of heavy bombardment and massed onslaughts with storm troops.

It is now permissible to state that definite information reached London last week not only as to the imminence of the German attack on the western front, but as to the locality in which the first blows would be struck. It is therefore deduced that German Headquarters failed to take General Foch by surprise and that the allied Generalissimo's plans for countering the German blow will work out effectively.

While it is, of course, too early to determine whether or not this morning's onslaughts are the main offensive of the German plan of operations, there is some tendency to believe that the concentrations which the Germans are known to have made at other parts of the line point to the latter alternative, and that the German stroke toward Paris may be the prelude to another attack further to the north, possibly in the neighborhood of Albert and Arras.

Speculation on this point will be fixed when it has become possible to arrive by identification of divisions at the number of troops employed on the present battlefront.

Strength of German Force.

The Germans usually attack on a frontage of one mile to a division, and if their past methods have been retained in the present assault, they are employing some thirty divisions. For the moment the impression here is that the measure of success achieved by the enemy is not commensurate with any such great expenditure of effort.

The news received in London indeed is considered to be very satisfactory on the whole, but several hours of fighting have intervened since the time of its dispatch.

The object of the German command is assumed to be the capture of Rheims and the straightening out of the salient which recent operations created in the enemy's line between Rheims and Soissons. Successful French resistance east of Rheims is a most hopeful augury, as German failure in that direction would offset the advantages gained west of Rheims unless German penetration in a southerly direction reached a much deeper point than present knowledge of the ground gained indicates. As was the case in the last two German offensives, strategical developments will probably be determined by the course of the battle.

Meanwhile it is interesting to note that one theory strongly held here is that the main German strategy is governed by the idea less of forcing a way to Paris than of drawing the allied reserves south and then of striking heavily at a point in the line where success would seriously endanger the British forces restricted to cramped manoeuvring ground on the narrows north of a line drawn from Amiens to Dieppe.

Naval Battle As a Factor.

An integral part of this theory is that simultaneously the German High Command would send out the fleet in the hope of cutting or interrupting cross-channel communications and thereby possibly compelling the destruction or surrender of a great British army. Naval men here hope this is the German plan, for they are confident that the German high seas fleet could never accomplish its allotted part in the scheme, but in the view of those who hold this theory the Germon High Command will not hesitate to hazard the fleet if it sees any chance of winning a grand scale victory which, although it would not be decisive, would give Prussian militarism a further lease of life.

Tonight it was ascertained that the French higher command was very much pleased and highly satisfied with the situation at noon on the west front, where the Germans are attacking.

It is learned that recently there has been "resortment" of allied armies on the western front, the object being to concentrate the troops of each nation in a given area, which, in connection with General March's statement that three American army corps have been constituted in France, is taken to indicate that the stage of brigading Americans with French and British has now been passed.

Late information shows that while American participation in the fighting at Château-Thierry was episodical, it was a glorious episode.

FRENCH KNEW SECTION FOE MEANT TO ATTACK

Paris Observers Calmly Confident as They Discuss the Purposes of New Offensive.

PARIS, July 15.—"After a pause of somewhat unusual length," writes Lieut. Col. Rousset in Liberté, "the enemy has resumed action. He has chosen the night following the French national fête, hoping to catch us napping. Such calculation was gross, but in true boche manner. The enemy neither surprised us nor caught us unawares. The attack was begun where we had reason to anticipate it.

"Our army in the Champagne, commanded by General G——, is sustaining the attack with the valor it already has shown so often in the same region.

"The Champagne attack was accompanied by a diversion on the Ourcq front, which our artillery, in reply, stifled by its violence and rapidity.

"At 8 o'clock this morning the combat was still in progress along the parallels of the points of departure. Hence the overwhelming success which characterized Ludendorff's previous offensives on the first day is entirely lacking now. Surprise played only a minor part in this offensive, our aviation forces having reported marked troop movements, notably in Champagne, during the last two days.

"It was our cannon from Villers-Cotterets to the Marne that Parisians heard last night. The German attack in that direction met such a formidable barrage that the attackers could not leave their lines.

"It was between Dormans and Rheims that the enemy threw the greatest mass of his forces this morning, seeking to cross the Marne.

"Rheims appears so far to be outside the enemy's attack. Upon the rest of the front of battle we are holding in the zone of our advance guards."

Henri Bidou, military critic of the Journal des Débats, discussing the objective of the Germans, says:

"There can be no doubt the enemy seeks to manoeuvre by his left on Chalons. It is evident that if he held Chateau-Thierry and Chalons he would make the Rheims district difficult to defend and would form on the Marne a base for further operations.

"Hence the open movement may be considered one of those wing manoeuvres which are necessary as a preface to definite operations against Paris."

"The military critic of the Temps says:

"The Crown Prince's forces attacked at 4 o'clock this morning after a bombardment of four hours, which was heard in Paris and in the entire Paris district. As was generally foreseen, it is on the plains of the Champagne and on the Marne that the battle will be fought."

The writer suggests the possibility of an immediate Austrian attack on the Italian front, according to indications of such a happening in the latest Italian communiqués.

FRENCH ADD TO GAINS ON ALBANIAN FRONT

In Contact at Chekini with New Austrian Line—Gunfire in Italy Lively.

PARIS, July 15.—An official report from the eastern theatre of war, dated July 14, says:

In Albania our pursuit column in the Devoli Valley has gone beyond Gramshi and reached the outskirts of Chekini, [about two miles beyond Gramshi,] and Cruja, where it is in contact with the position organized by the Austrians. The number of our prisoners has been increased by about fifty. Our left has joined with the Italian right, which occupies the heights of Cafa Darza.

On the Struma patrol engagements resulted in favor of the Greeks. West of the Vardar and north of Monastir the enemy displayed great artillery activity. In the region of the lakes, west of Pogrodec, we repulsed a Bulgarian raid.

ROME, July 15.—The following official communication was issued by the Italian War Office today:

On the Asiago Plateau French detachments carried out two surprise attacks into the enemy's lines at Bertigo and Zocchi. Our detachments broke into the enemy's lines north of Monte di Valbella. A few prisoners were taken. Enemy reconnoitring parties have been active between the slopes of Sasso Rosso and the Brenta river.

A new attack attempted at Cornone was repulsed. North of Monte Grappa and in the Montello zone during the day and night the artillery activity has been lively.

Six hostile airplanes have been downed.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London:)—Allied troops in Albania continue to advance, says an official statement from Austro-Hungarian headquarters today. Increased activity is noted on the Italian front. The statement reads:

Between Lake Garda and the Adige the reciprocal artillery fire was very active. On the Venetian mountain front activity has increased. This morning Italian battalions fruitlessly attacked southwest of Asiago and north of Monte di Valbella. An engagement on the western slopes of the Brenta Valley also ended in our favor.

In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance. In the Devoli Valley a French squadron has been repulsed.

BRITISH SCORE SUCCESS TO THE EAST OF AMIENS

Improve Positions Near Villers-Bretonneux—Took 328 at Ridge Wood Sunday.

LONDON, July 15.—Another attack by the British troops in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux today resulted in a slight advance of the line, according to the official communication issued by the War Office this evening.

In the Ypres sector enemy troops to the number of 328 were taken in the fighting at Ridge Wood Sunday. The attack, which was launched on a 2,000-yard front, was completely successful, all the British objectives having been attained.

The enemy artillery displayed activity in the region south of Arras, and on the Flanders front, north of Bethune and in the Locre and Dickebusch sectors.

The text of the evening communication says:

This morning we again advanced our line slightly in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux, and drove off a party of the enemy which attacked one of our posts.

The total number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operations at Ridge Wood is 328.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report.

The official statement on aerial operations issued tonight says:

On the morning of July 14 our airplanes completed several reconnoissances and carried out much observation for our artillery.

The afternoon was wet and stormy. The sidings at Roulers, ammunition dumps at Warneton and Bapaume, docks at Bruges and dredging parties at Zeebrugge were heavily bombed.

Nine hostile machines were brought down, and three balloons were shot down in flames. Five of our machines are missing.

GERMANS IN DISGUISE SET A BALLOON AFIRE

American Occupants Escape After Attack by Enemy Airplanes Carrying Our Insignia.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, (Associated Press.)—Five German airplanes, modeled after the machines American aviators use and carrying American insignia on the wings, attacked one of the American saussages south of Château-Thierry this evening and managed to get so close under the disguise that they were able to fire incendiary bullets into the balloon, which burst into flames. The occupants of the sausage, however, made their escape by means of parachutes.

Seventeen American pursuit airplanes immediately left the ground, and when last seen they all were fighting well inside the enemy lines.

SAYS OUR AIRMEN FAILED.

Berlin Reports They Did Not Even Drop Bombs on Coblenz.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—Meagre details of the air raid of last Wednesday night against Coblenz, in which, according to the official statements of the German War Office all six American airplanes engaged in the attack were captured, are contained in a belated message from the semi-official Wolf Bureau.

"None of the enemy machines dropped bombs," says the message. "All the machines fell into our hands and the crews were taken prisoner alive except a few.

"This was the first great independent air action of the Americans. It failed completely."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Germans yesterday picked up the threads of their offensive where they were dropped after the attack along the Chemin des Dames, which drew their lines up to the Marne. The front of attack extended from a point just west of Château-Thierry to Massiges, a Champagne village just west of the western edge of the Argonne Forest. As in the reports of all such major efforts, the first day's news is not altogether clear. Just what has happened along this long line has not yet been made known. Certain facts, however, appear to stand out clearly.

First, the French and Americans, who constitute the greater part of the holding line, were in no sense surprised. The attack was not only expected, but it was expected to fall just where it did fall and at about the time calculated by the French commander. This is evidenced by several most significant facts. The first is the fact that on the Marne front from Château-Thierry to Chatillon, although the fighting is reported by the French to have been particularly bitter, there is no gain to record. Second, the American forces who held this sector, or at least the western part of it, were so little confused, so little disorganized by the attack, that when the fighting was at its height they were sufficiently well in hand to deliver a counterattack, the first time in the history of this series of German offensives that such a manoeuvre has ever been attempted on the opening day of the attack. Finally, it is to be noted that all along the line of attack it appears that the Germans have had to fight for every foot of the ground they have taken. There has been no sign of a panic, no indication of any overrunning of positions, and the consequent capture of large bodies of men. It is entirely too early to pass judgment as to the success or failure of the attack. It is sufficient for the moment that the results as far as known give the most hopeful indications that have appeared on the opening day of any of the major offensives so far instituted.

To analyze the official report of the fighting: There is, first, the section between Château-Thierry and Chatillon, where the battle line leaves the Marne and passes northward toward Rheims. Between Fossoy and Reuilly, both on the south side of the Marne, the river makes a loop, convex toward the north, this loop being divided squarely in half by the valley of the little Surmelin River, while on either side of this valey a hill rises sharply from the southern bank of the Marne, the sides of which are steep and difficult of access. The Germans selected this position for a great effort because of the fact that the valley of the Surmein offered the first break in the heights which line the southern bank of the Marne for some distance to the east.

Apparently they were able to effect their crossing at several points between Fossoy and Dormans, further west, though it is not clear just where these crossings are, or how far they penetrated after crossing. They also, it seems, crossed west of Fossoy, where the sector was held by the American forces. It was here, in the face of the attack, that the American troops reacted and drove the German contingents back to the opposite bank. The net result of this day's fighting in this sector seems to be, therefore, that on the front from Château-Thierry to Fossoy the Germans have been held absolutely in their former positions. Between Fossoy and Chatillon they have made good their crossing at several points, and are established on the south bank of the river.

The next sector under attack extended from Chatillon to Rheims. It is not clear just to what extent the Germans have gained. The French reports indicate a gain of not more than a few hundred yards on the average. Certain irregularities in the line have been removed, and the line generally has been straightened, the French retaining a line north of Basiloux, Cuchery, and Marfaux and west of Bouilly. On this section of the front the Italians were operating in conjunction with the French. As was natural, this front saw one of the heaviest attacks of the day. A deep German push here would have flanked the French line in Champagne and made the attack further east much more easy. But the Franco-Italian line held wonderfully well. The defense of this sector is simplified somewhat by the deep wood belts immediately behind the French line, all of these woods crowning hilltops of considerable elevation and with steep sides.

Further north, in the immediate vicinity of Rheims, there does not appear to have been any fighting at all comparable to that either east or west. Evidently the Crown Prince saw fit to leave this sector alone and endeavor to outflank it by attacks on either side.

On the remainder of the front from Rheims to Massiges, the Germans have apparently been absolutely held. There does not appear to have been a single point where the French have given ground. Even the German reports of the fighting make no claims. The prospects, therefore, are most encouraging.

PUTS THIS EFFORT IN MARNE CLASS

Maurice Says Germans May Be Trying to Exhaust French Reserves.

BELITTLES EARLY GAINS

Even the Loss of Rheims, He Says, Would Not Cripple the French.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—It had been known for some time past that the Germans were preparing an attack to the east of Rheims, in the rough, sandy heathland of Champagne, which had already been the scene of many battles in this war. In fact the enemy appears to have taken so little trouble to conceal these preparations that this attack must, until we know more, be suspect. The year is getting on; the Americans are pouring in; therefore Hindenburg must this time obtain something really substantial or confess that his campaign of 1918 has ended in failure.

Now, an attack on Rheims leads to nothing which can affect the military situation on the western front very vitally. Rheims itself has ceased to be to the French more than a name, and the possibility of losing it has been discounted long ago. In fact, seeing that it has formed an awkward salient in the French line ever since the Crown Prince's attack of last month, we may take it as certain that Foch has been ready to evacuate it, if necessary, and that he has strong lines made behind on the Mountain of Rheims, east of the capital of Champagne.

A German advance would take them down to Châlons and the main line of railway communication between Paris and Verdun; but that line the Germans have for some weeks past had under their guns where it skirts the southern bank of the Marne between Dormans and Château-Thierry, so that an effort in the direction of Châlons would give them nothing which they had not already got.

The news that the enemy has succeeded in crossing the Marne and has progressed southward of Château-Thierry as far as Chezy again has the appearance of preparation for greater things; for the chief importance of an advance south of the Marne is that it widens out the front of attack upon Paris from the northeast which prior to this battle was limited to a twenty-five-mile stretch between the Aisne and Soissons and the Marne at Château-Thierry.

Ignorant of Attackers' Strength.

We know nothing yet of the strength in which the attack has been made, and until we do it is impossible to judge of Hindenburg's intention. It is quite certain that the long pause has enabled him to prepare for a large number of divisions in battle, and we must expect this to be a very serious effort, the most important in its effect upon the war as a whole of any battle since that of the Marne in 1914. The length of front of the attack is impressive. It is as big as that of March 21, but it is possible that what has so far been achieved may have been accomplished by means of great concentration of guns and trench mortars, and perhaps with the assistance of tanks, and that comparatively few divisions have been taken from the reserve.

The object of the Germans may be to use up the French reserves and to draw them down from the north preparatory to an attack on the Amiens front, or even farther north; or, it may be, to widen the possible base of attack upon Paris; or it may be the real main effort intended to defeat as large a portion of the French as possible without any definite geographical objective at all.

At present it is quite imposible to say which of these various courses Hindenburg has decided on. It is even possible that he has not decided himself, and that he is waiting to see what the first days of this new attack achieve before making up his mind how to proceed. He is known to have ground prepared on other parts of the front, so that he can develop his plan quickly according to circumstances.

The news so far received is encouraging, for it is already possible to say that the attack east of Rheims has given the Germans no return worth the large losses which they must have suffered. Between Rheims and Dormans on the Marne they made considerable progress, but this was only one-half of the pinchers which were evidently intended to pinch out Rheims, and as the other half apparently failed to act, the effect of this advance is not at present serious.

The Americans are reported to be fighting stubbornly both in the neighborhood of Château-Thierry and near Dormans and to have counterattacked near the former place and driven the Germans back beyond their starting point. This is a good augury, and we may expect our French comrades, who shine in counterattack, to follow suit.

This battle, like that of the last month, is being fought entirely by the German Crown Prince, who brought in von Einem's army, which had not yet been engaged in a serious battle this year, and which holds the front to the east of Rheims. How far the Crown Prince has been reinforced by Rupprecht is still uncertain, and it is on this that the future depends. So far the indications are that Hindenburg has not yet shown his whole hand. He may call upon Rupprecht to reinforce the Crown Prince and try to carry this latest blow through to the bitter end, but at present it looks as if we might expect further developments before long on other parts of the front.

FOCH SATISFIED WITH DAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

of the war took place today on the front between Château-Thierry and the Main-de-Massiges, (West of the Argonne.)

The most violent engagements occurred in the neighbornood of Dormans, on the Marne, where the Germans were attempting to cross the river.

The battle started at midnight with one of the heaviest preparations of artillery ever experienced from the German side. The French, seeing indications of the attack coming, however, had begun their counterpreparation an hour earlier. This greatly disturbed the enemy.

The German infantrymen began their attack about .:. They were accompanied to the east of Rheims by a large number of tanks. These, however, were met by the admirable defenses of the French.

The early indications were that the principal enemy effort was being made toward Château-Thierry, but the development of the operation will, as usual, depend on the measure of success at any part of the line.

On the north side of the River Marne in the woods and ravines the Germans had been enabled to concentrate numbers of pontoons and latticework bridges for a passage of the stream. When they approached, however, they found that their temporary crossing places were being enfiladed and their efforts must have cost them the heaviest losses.

How many German divisions were thrown into the battle is not known yet, but it is evident that their reserves which had been training far behind the lines were brought forward in large bodies.

The allied staffs are absolutely confident of their ability to hold their line, and, although the Germans may advance at some points, their progress, it is stated, will be stayed just so soon as their intentions become clear.

The extension of the enemy's line of attack to the eastern limits of the Champagne may be an endeavor to secure his flight flank and attract Entente Allied reserves from other parts of the front to that battleground.

The French opposed a firm barrier to any advance in that direction, although the ground in many places was well suited to the use of tanks.

The reason the German infantry did not attack in the vicinity of Rheims probably was because the German Crown Prince, whose armies are bearing the brunt of the offensive, hoped by attacking each flank to turn the strong position surrounding the cathedral city.

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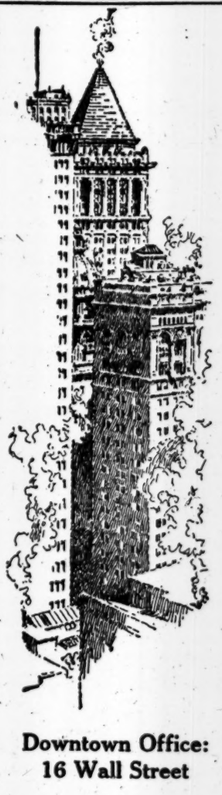

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WASHINGTON ELATED AT OUR MEN'S STAND

Enthusiasm at War Department Over First Great Trial of American Army.

CONVINCED LINE WILL HOLD

Officials Think the Drive a Forerunner of a Northern Rush for Channel Ports.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An air of elation was apparent in Government circles tonight as Associated Press dispatches from France unfolded the story of the valiant stand of American troops along the Marne against the renewed German offensive.

Official advices were slow, and no formal report on the German effort to drive the jaws of a great pincer movement about Rheims on a sixty-five-mile front was available at a late hour. Press reports made it clear, however, that the enemy had been not only stopped, but hurled back by American counterattacks along the Marne, where they hold the left flank of the great battlefront, while the French Army, aided near Rheims by Italian divisions, stood fast over the far greater extent of the line they defended against fierce assaults by the enemy.

At the White House the President read the account with interest that did not wane. At the War Department Secretary Baker, General March, Chief of Staff, and other high officers at the department received eagerly the brief glimpses of the battle flashed across the country in press bulletins from the battlefront. Every line of The Associated Press report, which was promptly relayed to them as the wires brought it in, was studied with growing delight as it became evident that the enemy had met with a decided check in the first rush of his greatest effort thus far.

Elation Among Officials.

The fact that credit for stopping the heaviest parts of the assault thus far reported belongs to men of the First American Army Corps added to the feeling of elation officials had difficulty in concealing.

After reading tonight's reports Secretary Baker made the following statement to The Associated Press:

"The attack made by the Germans is evidently the result of careful preparations. It covers a wide front, and is made in force. We are at the end of the first day of a great battle. The reports so far are encouraging, and seem to indicate both heavy fighting and effective resistance along the entire front."

The prompt and hard-driven counterattacks of the American troops at two points sent a glow of enthusiasm through the whole War Department when the word first came. Before the results were known the fact that the counterattack had been launched was cheering. It showed the Americans were meeting their first great test like veterans, and that the German attempt to overrun them had failed to disorganize or demoralize their fighting power.

Then came word that at Vaux, not only had the enemy been stopped, but his advancing infantry had collided with Americans who first deluged their opponents with machine gun fire, then leaped forward to disrupt completely the blow at this section that had been in careful preparation for more than thirty days.

Anxious Wait for Details.

Meanwhile meagre reports from London said the Marne had been crossed by the enemy at several points. Details were awaited with some apprehension. Hour by hour the story filtered in, but the bulletin that told of the hurling back of the foe in the Conde sector where his first rush had pushed back the Americans out of the salient they held opposite Jaulgonne, did not come until tonight.

Its message set all doubts at rest. Again the enemy had been outmatched by the Americans. He was driven back to the river rim and many prisoners, trapped probably by the destruction of their bridges behind them, were taken.

Tonight Secretary Baker, General March, and other officials were late at the department, studying the map upon which this first great trial of the American Army was taking shape as more details came. The French official statement fully confirmed the cheering unofficial reports that had come previously. It showed that the Germans had been virtually held fast along the whole great extent of the fighting line they had selected. At the close of the first day of the battle the enemy was no nearer his objective, aparently, than when he poured his masses forward at daylight.

Further desperate fighting is expected. It is not conceivable here that the German High Command will be content to abandon a project of the scope of today's enterprise without repeated efforts to overcome his initial failure. The outstanding fact, however, was that for the first time since the German thunderbolt was launched against the British in March the enemy had failed to make any appreciable advance in twelve hours of fighting, although it had always been held that no major offensive properly sheltered under artillery preparation could be stopped short.

Believe Line Will Hold.

What tomorrow may bring forth cannot be told. No detailed statement of conditions along the great battle front has come in. There is a firm conviction here, however, that the enemy's measure has been taken definitely and that the line will hold no matter what force he hurls against it. Territory may be surrendered, but the decisive military victory is believed to be farther away for the Germans tonight than it has been at any other time since the High Command sent its forces forward in March.

The care with which preparations for this assault were made is sharply brought out by the intensive bombardment of the positions in the rear of the Franco-American salient by the great German naval guns which hurled shells into towns more than twenty miles back of the defending lines. Probably much of the thirty-day period the Germans have taken to make ready was devoted to moving these weapons into positions and setting them in place for high angle fire. The work had to be done by night to avoid the ceaseless watchfulness of American and French airmen.

The guns probably come from the reserve stock and are handled by detachments of sailors from the fleet. There is no warrant, officials believe, for any suggestion that the German fleet has been stripped of great cannon to provide the means of blasting a way for the attack.

The fact that stubborn resistance met every German rush all along the line shows that General Foch was fully forewarned of the general territory in which the attack would develop. It appears certain that he had his reserves close up and outgeneraled the enemy in this vital factor.

President Confers with Baker.

President Wilson spent nearly an hour with Secretary Baker late in the day, and it is probable that the battle situation was talked over, although no announcement of the purport of the visit was made. Later Mr. Baker said he had only the press reports of the fighting by which to judge, but he could not hide his deep satisfaction at the showing made by the Americans in their limited sectors of the fighting front.

Officials were strongly inclined tonight to believe that the present German effort was intended only as a forerunner for a later assault to the north toward the Channel ports. If it proves successful in dislodging the Franco-Italian defenders of Rheims by later direct assault, or by pressing the pincer movement, it is argued that the Franco-British reserves back of Amiens might be drawn into the defense of Paris, weakening the line in the Albert region, which is regarded as the certain prime objective of the whole German plan of campaign.

The German official statement tonight added to the impression that a striking defensive victory had been won on the first day of the battle. Its meagre assertions that "parts of the French positions" had been penetrated was in vivid contrast with the extent of the effort made. It was read as an admission of initial failure, the extent of which is not to be revealed to the German people.

BUNDY'S REGULARS TOOK PART IN FIGHT

Second Division and Perhaps Other Units of the First Army Corps Were Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Americans participating in today's great battle in France included part of Major Gen. Hunter Liggett's 1st Army Corps. Whether all six of the divisions in this newly organized corps took part is not certain, but there can be no doubt that the 2d Regular Army Division, commanded by Major Gen. Omar Bundy, and which included the Marine Brigade, was heavily engaged in the fighting, as this division has been stationed east and west of Château-Thierry, and includes the infantry and artillery regiments of the regular army which captured Vaux at the beginning of the present month.

The Second regular army division is part of General Hunter Liggett's First Army Corps, which includes two regular and four National Guard divisions. All six of these divisions are among the most seasoned now in the American expeditionary forces. The two regular army divisions are the First and Second, the former of which is commanded by Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

It is not believed that the men of the 1st Regular Army Division figured in the fighting precipitated by the opening of the drive today, for that division was stationed on the Picardy front, in the vicinity of Montdidier, and was the one that captured Cantigny.

The four other divisions in General Liggett's 1st Corps are the 26th New England National Guard Division, commanded by Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards; the 42d (or Rainbow) Division, which is commanded by Major Gen. Charles Tencher; the 41st (or Sunset) National Guard Division, composed of troops from the Pacific Coast States, commanded by Major Gen. Hunter Liggett until he took command of the 1st Army Corps, and the 32d, composed of troops from the National Guard organizations of Michigan and Wisconsin, commanded by Major Gen. William G. Haan.

No statement has been authorized as to the present location of all these divisions of the 1st Corps. The 32d has been in Alsace, and the Rainbow has been in Lorraine, while the New England Division has been stationed in the Toul sector. Whether these divisions have been transferred to the scene of the present drive in connection with the formation of the new 1st Corps has not been divulged. But the two regular army divisions of the corps are known to be respectively on the Picardy and Marne fronts.

Unofficial dispatches speaking of some American force on the front east of Amiens drew nothing definite from army officials tonight, who refused to disclose what troops, if any, were in that section of the battle, but these may be from one of the four other divisions of General Liggett's first corps.

From announcements made officially from time to time in the last few weeks disclosing the location of various units of regulars belonging to the Second Division there can be no doubt that General Bundy's Second Division embraces the Americans who distinguished themselves the most in today's fighting. The dispatches tell of the counterattack made by the Americans in the vicinity of Vaux. The particular units around Vaux were the 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry and the 12th, 15th, and 17th Regiments of Field Artillery—all regulars. These are the five regiments that made the successful American attack on Vaux on July 1.

The Marine Brigade of the 2d Division was probably not engaged in today's fighting, as it was stationed on the left flank of the division, in the neighborhood of Belleau Wood. Other units in the 2d Division are the 5th and 6th Regiments of Infantry. The fighting qualities of these American regulars were summed up briefly in the statement made by some of the men captured by the German 7th Army Corps on June 17, and who, when examined by a German intelligence officer, said to him: "We kill or get killed."

If the concentration of these troops in corps formation was effected prior to General March's announcement, the flower of the American Army is opposed to the German onslaught. The 1st and 2d Divisions are made up of veterans of the Pershing expedition into Mexico, the marines have already shown their ability to whip the Germans, the New England division fought at Apremont and Seichepray, while the Rainbow and Sunset Divisions have both been actively engaged for some time.

General Liggett, in command of the 1st Corps, has been credited with being the first American officer to prepare our troops for trench warfare. In 1914, while he was stationed on the Texas border, he kept the 4th Brigade of regular infantry busy burrowing into the sand near Texas City. He is 60 years old, a Pennsylvanian, and was graduated from West Point at the age of 22. He served under General Miles in the Sioux Indian campaign, was in Cuba and the Philippines, and in 1913 was made President of the War College. He is the senior Major General on overseas service.

NEW CALL FOR PORTO RICANS

Ordered to Mobilize 15,000 Men to Report Beginning in September.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 15.—Orders received from Provost Marshal General Crowder direct the local draft boards in Porto Rico to proceed with the selection and preparation for mobilization of 15,000 men, in addition to the 13,000 now reporting at Las Casas. The first men of the new draft are to report in September and a fixed number monthly thereafter.

The final figures on the registration of men who had reached the age of 21 since July, 1917, will show 11,000 registrants, according to Adjutant General Wilson.

450 BATTLE PLANES READY.

Sent Abroad or Delivered for Shipment, Baker Announces.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Four hundred and fifty American-built battle planes had been sent abroad or delivered at ports for shipment on July 5, the date of the latest complete official report reaching the War Department.

In announcing this figure today Secretary Baker disclosed also that deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes on the same date had reached 2,514.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

FIFTH IN SERIES OF GERMAN DRIVES

First, Started Mar. 21, Created a Salient Whose Sides Couldn't Be Widened.

OTHERS REALLY FAILURES

Germans on Defensive for Last Month, Barring the Assault on Rheims.

The fifth in the German series of offensives begun since March 21 covers a front of sixty-five miles, extending from Château-Thierry, east up the Marne to beyond Dormans, then northeast with a semicircle north of Rheims, then due east to the Main de Massiges. This last is a hill thirty-two miles from Rheims and six miles west of the Argonne Forest.

A year ago the Imperial Crown Prince, from April until nearly the end of July, attempted to break the French lines between Rheims and the Argonne Forest, alternating his attacks here with others on the Aisne, these last principally to recover the Chemin des Dames. He failed, using up seventy divisions in three months, with a total casualty list which is said to have approached half a million. Then the front became comparatively static until, on the first of the present month, the Germans attempted a rush from the semicircle on Rheims with three divisions supported by two others, and were either held or made to relinquish newly acquired positions by barrage and infantry counte.attacks.

The offensive begun on March 21, called the Battle of Picardy, was launched from a sixty-mile base and attained a forty-mile perpendicular, with its vertex on the Somme, six miles east of Amiens. Its objects were twofold: (1) To reach Abbéville and the sea, with the corollary of isolating the armies north of the river and investing the Channel ports, and, (2,) to annihilate the French Army or force it back on the defenses of Paris, with whatever corollary that situation might produce on the French body politic.

But the flanks of the Picardy salient held—in the north from the ridges protecting Ypres and Arras; on the south by the French positions on the Chemin des Dames and the watersheds of the Ailette, Oise, and Aisne.

A series of attempts to force the southern barriers having failed, the Germans on April 9 attempted to force the northern ones. They thus developed between Ypres and Arras, from a base of twenty miles, with a perpendicular of fifteen, what is known as the Lys salient. This was nearer Ypres than it was Arras; and for twenty miles north of Arras the line including the Lens sector has remained static to this day.

The Lys salient being held on its flanks, just as the Picardy salient was held, the Germans' next move was to return to their failure at this salient's southern barriers.

On May 27 they launched their third offensive from Noyon over a front of forty miles to Rheims. They crossed the Aisne on an eighteen-mile front and reached the Marne on a six-mile front, between Château-Thierry and Dormans. They managed to deploy to some extent on the east of the Marne front, but were held on the north bank of the river.

This third offensive was stopped and neutralized on May 31. On June 9 the enemy, on an extension of its base westward, between Noyon and Montdidier—twenty miles—launched the fourth offensive with Compiègne as its obvious objective. His maximum penetration was seven and a half miles, which immediate counterattacks reduced to less than five. It was held almost from the first and died away on June 11.

Both the third and fourth offensives were rendered abortive by the allied troops, instead of retreating before the enemy's advance, deploying right and left, thus strengthening the flanks—making them in these instances invulnerable—and depending on prepared positions to stop the enemy's centre.

From June 11 until yesterday the Germans, save for their assault on Rheims on July 1, have been practically on the defensive, while limited local offensives made by the Allies from Ypres down to Château-Thierry and almost daily air operations over the enemy's supply bases and lines of communication have broken up his formations, delayed his concentrations, and robbed him of several valuable strategic positions—east of the Forest of Nieppe in the Lys salient, north and south of the Somme before Amiens, northwest and southeast of Montdidier, northwest and southeast of Soissons, and finally northwest of Château-Thierry, where the Americans, first, from June 6 to June 12, and then on July 3, gained ground, including the strategic position of Vaux, which measurably strengthened the French positions as far north as the Soissons sector and protected the Marne from an enemy crossing west of Château-Thierry.

GERMAN WAR CRITIC SNEERS AT OUR ARMY

Lacks Leaders, and Men Are Too Independent to Submit to Discipline, He Says.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 15.—Following the chorus of the German press, which discredits every American effort, the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger publishes an article by its military correspondent on America as "rescuer."

The paper says that England and France are encouraging the decreasing hopes of their people more than ever by telling of America's million army. The situation of the Entente, it alleges, is so fraught with difficulties that the people must be stimulated, otherwise all hopes for success would collapse. Besides this, America wishes to make an impression on neutrals, it is alleged although this last is merely incidental propaganda, but that there is a real effort afoot to influence Russia and make her ready to fight again.

"If they have any sense left in the Entente capitals," the article proceeds, "they must see that all prospect of America saving the situation has disappeared. We are far from wishing to underestimate America's splendid human material. Any one who knew the Americans in the Boxer war must have been pleased with their tall, sinewy men, but must have recognized at first glimpse that these troops knew little of military discipline. A strongly developed spirit of independence makes an undisciplined crowd of soldiers.

"The American soldier fights or marches if he wants to do so, otherwise not. * * * These fellows were smart, but each one was for himself."

The paper says that even Roosevelt was convinced of this and said that American troops could only be compared with militia. After America's entrance into the war only 400 000 volunteered, the article goes on, so that compulsory service was necessary, thus the new army has not the desire to fight like the old army, says the paper, and what is this army to replace? Ten million Russian soldiers fully equipped and from a nation born and bred in militarism. Even if America makes up the deficiency in numbers it is impossible to give them the same training as the Russians."

The paper says that America has not even the same advantages as Poland for training an army, and that, anyway, the American army cannot be considered as a factor in the enemy ranks until 1920 at the earliest, and then only if transports and American armament industries come up to the standards of the old military nations. It is alleged that the U-boats will prevent this possibility.

"The failure of America in the sphere of munitions," it is asserted, "is shown by the fact that even today American regiments must train without rifles, but the principal thing is that America has no leaders."

AMERICAN FORCE ON MURMAN COAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and General Manager of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Russians here, it was explained, support the view expressed in Paris by former Premier Kerensky that the Allies ought to hasten their aid to Russia, as in three months it may be too late. It was said also that even one month more might determine whether Russia was to be Germanized. Russian diplomats hold that the Allies should not desert the Czechoslovaks in Siberia and Central Russia, but should send a relief expedition to their aid, to prevent them from being massacred by the Bolsheviki and the Germans.

A Swedish press report to the State Department today told of the projected removal of the Bolshevist capital from Moscow to Murom. The department has no direct confirmation of this.

The department was also advised of a circumstantial report that at Cherson, in the Ukraine, a number of Jews have been condemned to death and slain by the Germans for withholding grain. Their rabbi has since died in prison. Jewish merchants have been hanged for not delivering their grain stocks to the Germans and for refusing to give the Germans the names of peasants from whom they obtained grain.

A Stockholm dispatch to the department states that the Finnish authorities are daily putting to death numbers of Red Guards, the firing parties being composed of German soldiers.

The State Department received information from two sources today that the Central Executive Committee of the Left Social Revolutionary Party in Russia has admitted its responsibility for the assassination of Count Mirbach, late German Ambassador at Moscow. The department was advised that no pretence was made any longer in the Russian press that the killing of Mirbach was done at the instigation of the Allies, or that the Allies were in any way involved. One Moscow newspaper made that flat assertion.

The department was informed that the situation in Moscow was still very bad. While it is claimed that peace has been restored in the city by the suppression of the local uprising, the means of communication are disrupted.

N^T TO HEED LENINE PROTEST.

Washington Encouraged by Conditions in Finland.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Reports from Sweden indicate a change of sentiment among the Finnish people toward their German-controlled Government, making it impossible for that Government to raise any volunteer troops to attack the Entente force on the line of the Kola-Moscow Railroad. This has greatly relieved the minds of officials, who realize that this railroad could be held only by a very large force if attacked from Finland. Cutting off communication in that way would greatly endanger the position of the Entente forces on the Murman coast when Winter comes.

With Finland practically neutral, and the local population in the Murman country coming to the aid of the Entente forces, it is believed that the Allies now are reasonably sure of being able to maintain a channel of communication with Central Russia and Siberia against any German attack.

The protest of the Lenine Government against the Entente operations in the north is believed to have been a mere formality, made possibly to satisfy the Germans, who are endeavoring to control the Bolshevist Government. Officials say that it will not be entertained, because the Entente does not recognize the Bolsheviki as the real Government of Russia, and persists in regarding that nation as still in the war on the side of the Entente, regardless of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

An official dispatch from Rome says that the entire Italian press comments upon the presence of allied troops on the Murman coast, and the general impression is that the occupation will facilitate an agreement so that assistance to Russia will not be confined to simple protective measures for the Kola and Archangel railroads, but will be of an international character, having as its aim the complete restoration of the Russian Government.

British reinforcements, probably drawn from the garrison at Hongkong, from India, and from the British Asiatic fleet, added to the mixed British and Japanese forces already at Vladivostok, have revived the hopes of those officials who have favored an Entente joint military campaign in Siberia. It is believed that this is merely a precautionary measure in order to have the necessary force to begin such a campaign promptly should the consent of America be forthcoming.

FOES OF BOLSHEVIKI PUT HOPE IN CZECHS

Rallying Point for Russian Elements That Want to Overthrow Lenine.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Russia is helping herself in finding a way out of the labyrinth by very curious and wonderful ways of her own. Bolshevism is a mood. That mood, having wrought intolerable confusion and disaster, is now passing, and Russia, more recognizable, more intelligible to the Allies, is beginning to take shape. It is as if that amazing country were determined to demonstrate that the help which the Allies have been planning to give her will be given in vain.

Those who have pleaded for military aid to Russia have always argued that once a rallying point were given the active forces of the nation would begin to gather and assert themselves. By a strange fortuity that rallying point has appeared from within in the shape of the Czechoslovak force. The Czechoslovaks are not Russians, but a kindred people. The Czechs are the Slav inhabitants of Bohemia and the Slovaks are men of the same stock, speaking practically the same language, who inhabit the mountainous northwestern part of Hungary, just on the fringe of Bohemia.

For a century this people, which in brighter days gave to the world John Huss, has been struggling to free itself from the grip of the Germans and Hungarians. The great opportunity came in the present war. Czech and Slovak soldiers of the Austrian Army surrendered in thousands to the Russians, not to save their lives but to spend them in fighting on the side of the Allies against their German and Hungarian oppressors and for the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak State in the heart of Erope.

The Russian Government formed them into an army corps, and these sturdy fighters distinguished themselves nobly in the last offensive of the Russian Army. They remained at the front as long as there was a front, and when the Russian Army ceased fighting they were withdrawn to Kiev. After the Bolshevist revolution and the Brest-Litovsk peace they maintained strict neutrality in internal Russian disputes and shut their ears to calls from either side. Their one desire was to fight the Germans and demonstrate their right to independence.

Then in May they began to move eastward in the hope of somehow, some time, getting out of Russia and taking their places on the western front. They were weary of the Russian turmoil, and wanted to fight. The Bolsheviki did a very foolish thing. They tried to check their passage eastward, and to disarm them.

The Czechoslovaks were compelled to fight the Bolsheviki. They struck hard, so that the ill disciplined, ill trained regiments of the Red Army which had never calculated on serious fighting, fled before them. In a marvellously short time the Czechoslovaks, who were quickly reinforced by lurking and scattered Russian antagonists of the Bolsheviki, rescued control of several towns on the Volga and in the Urals and of nearly the whole of the Siberian Railway.

The Bolshevist Commander-in-Chief, a plucky adventurer called Muravieff, finding it impossible to suppress the Czechoslovak movement, thought that the movement was opportune to turn on his masters, but his Red Army would not follow him and he shot himself.

Dutoff, the Ural Cossack leader, and apparently General Alexieff and his force have linked up with the Czechoslovaks, and the main body of the Social Revolutionarie with the Committee of the Constituent Assembly, are in the movement. The last news is that the Czechoslovaks have seized the old Tartar city of Kazan, the key to the Lower Volga. Success succeeds and once the strong spell of the Bolshevist power is broken a general defection may be anticipated.

While this movement was growing in the east, while starvation, disease, and unemployment made rapid headway in the towns, and chaotic, quarrelsome landgrabbing was the rule of life in the villages, a remarkable thing happened in Moscow. Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador, was murdered in Moscow, and the murderers were not so-called counter-revolutionaries, but men who until recently were the closest allies of the Bolsheviki! The Jew Blumkin and the Russian Alexandrovich, who killed Count Mirbach, were Left Social Revolutionaries, members of that extreme faction which split off from the main Kerensky-Tchernoff section of the Social Revolutionaries and joined heart and soul in the Bolshevist campaign.

For several months after last November there was no essential difference between them and the Bolsheviki. Being primarily a peasant party, they brought peasant Soviets by strange manipulating into the Bolshevist movement. They induced Lenine, a Marxist, to accept their agrarian program. Several of their leaders held portfolios in the Bolshevist Government. Members of the party were active in all committees and Soviets, but they began to part company with the Bolsheviki over the Brest-Litovsk peace.

They were the authors of the famous formula proclaimed by Trotzky, "No peace and no war," and after the conclusion of that peace their Commissaries resigned from the Government and attempted to organize what they called a revolutionary war against all imperialism.

The break was not serious at first, but it has been steadily growing. The Left Social revolutionaries mock at Lenine's theory of a peaceful interval for social reform. Their ideal is one perpetual and highly romantic revolution, and they like the Allies no better than they like the Germans.

Amid all the strange and heterogeneous movements Russia is trying to find herself. In the Ukraine, the Cadets have retired from Skoropadsky's Government, probably peremptorily recalled by Milukoff, who seems to have emerged from his seclusion once more to take an active part in the struggle with Germany.

In Harbin General Horvath has formed a provisional Government for Eastern Siberia, including Socialists, two Cadet members of the Duma and the big financier Putiloff. A sort of Government seems to have been formed in Omsk.

With Vladivostok occupied by the Czechoslovaks the call on the Allies is urgent and clear. The opportunity is unquestionable to provide supplies and all forms of aid to these brave wanderers, who have fought their way to the ends of the world to secure their independence and are justifying their claim to national existence by helping their big Slav brothers to rise again.

CZECHS CAPTURE KAZAN CONTROL LOWER VOLGA

Bolsheviki Beaten in a Violent Fight — Trotzky's Recruits Turning Against Reds.

LONDON, July 15.—Czechoslovak troops have captured the city of Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says it is reported from Moscow. The city was taken after the Bolsheviki had made a violent resistance.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—By the capture of Kazan the Czechoslovaks have become masters of the Government of the Lower Volga, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berliner Tageblatt.

The Czechoslovaks, the dispatch adds, are also utilizing War Minister Trotzky's mobilization in the Ural Mountains, on the Volga, and in Siberia for their own purposes by forming from the recruits what they call Black Guards, which they use to strengthen their own forces.

Kazan is on the Kazanka River, near its junction with the Volga. It is a manufacturing and commercial centre, and is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia and European Russia. Kazan is about 100 miles north of Simbirsk, where the Bolshevist Government troops were reported to have defeated the Czechs last week.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The capture of the important city of Kazan is regarded as of great importance as indicating the speedy extension of Czechoslovak control to the whole Trans-Siberian Railroad system east of the Ural Mountains. This control would place the cities of Moscow and Petrograd almost completely at the mercy of the holders of the Siberian Railroad for their food supplies.

ASK HORVATH TO YIELD DICTATORSHIP CLAIMS

Allied Envoys in Peking Attempt to Harmonize Factions in Siberia.

PEKING, July 13, (Associated Press.)—The British, French and Japanese Ministers to China have strongly protested to General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevist military commander, who has formed a temporary war cabinet for Siberia, asking him to withdraw his dictatorship proclamation on the ground that it is unwise and untimely.

The proclamation, the Ministers say, is calculated to cause a situation which may impede the movement of the Czechoslovaks, which movement at the present time is all-important. General Horvath is requested to reply to the diplomatic protest.

Declaration has been made by the Harbin and Vladivostok groups of the anti-Bolsheviki in Siberia that they will proceed to re-establish order and clear the Far East of the Bolsheviki without foreign intervention. Afterward, according to their plan, a Provisional Duma will be assembled, of which an All-Siberian Constituent Assembly is expected to be an outgrowth. These groups are endeavoring to enlist a volunteer army.

The possibility is apparent that the Horvath group will consolidate with the Vladivostok party and avoid friction. It appears that the City Duma of Vladivostok passed a resolution on June 30 for acknowledgment of the autonomous Government which General Horvath declares was elected in January by the Siberian Provincial Duma.

The Cossacks of Grodekova have joined in the uprising against the Bolsheviki.

Train service on the railway between Vladivostok and Nikolsk is being limited to military uses.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Harbin, under date of July 12, says:

"General Semenoff, when interviewed by me at his Trans-Baikal headquarters, said:

"'I have just heard the news that the Czechs have captured Vladivostok. With the Czechs holding the railway from Chalyabinsk to Irkutsk, a glorious opportunity is offered for the Allies to reconstruct the eastern front. Alternatively, delay is dangerous. The Russian people, despairing of help from the Allies, will turn toward Germany.'

"Excessive modesty is not conspicuous on either side of the Semenoff front. At regular intervals the Bolsheviki and Semenoff politely invite one another to surrender, with the remark that further fighting is useless. Quite a ceremony is associated with these amenities, which, while leading to nothing, do serve the purpose of preventing ennui during the months when outposts are not scrapping. For instance, when Semenoff received a telegram announcing the fall of Vladivostok to the Czechs, he immediately ordered his outposts to deliver a facsimile of the telegram to the Bolsheviki, with his compliments, accompanied by a delicately worded note inquiring what time would be convenient for them to lay down their arms."

HORVATH STRONGLY BACKED.

Representative Siberian Elements Rally to His Support.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Daily Mail's Harbin correspondent, describing General Horvath's Government, says it is a thoroughly representative Siberian Government. Included in it are the most prominent figures in the commercial, industrial, and agricultural life of the Siberian continent. It promises to be acceptable to nine-tenths of the Siberian population, the correspondent says, and he adds:

"General Horvath, who is temporarily Premier, made his reputation in the Russo-Japanese war as organizer of troop transport across the Siberian Railway. He was left-hand man of Alexieff when the latter was Viceroy of the Far East. At present he is head of the Chinese Eastern Railway and generally recognized as the most representative Russian in Manchuria.

"Vostrotin was member for Kenise in the Third and Fourth Dumas. He is famous for his association with some of Nansen's expeditions.

"Tasking, who also was in the Third and Fourth Dumas, is a Cadet, with great influence among the Trans-Baikal Cossacks. He was a member of the short-lived Semenoff Trans-Baikal Government when he had the humorous experience of seeing his only other colleague except Semenoff arrested for starting committees among the Cossacks.

"Istrugoff, formerly Vice Minister of Communications in the Kerensky Government, accomplished from the railway a mission through Siberia. Putiloff is one of the best known Russian financiers. In the old régime he was a Director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and generally reputed to influence the finances of the Chinese Eastern Railway, on whose board he sits.

"General Flug was formerly Military Governor of Vladivostok, one of the defenders of Port Arthur, and latterly associated with Korniloff and Alexieff in their various counter-revolutionary movements.

"Okorokoff and Kurski are the only Socialists in the Government. They represent two extensive co-operative movements in Western Siberia.

"Provisionally a member of the new Government, Admiral Koltchak, who formerly commanded the Black Sea fleet, is now Commandant of the Harbin Russian forces. The new Government has this in its favor: That it represents all political elements, Cadets, Liberals, and Socialists. Only such a coalition Government could hope to succeed.

"A purely Socialistic Government is now at Nikolsk, negotiating with the Czechoslovaks before proclaiming itself. Some opposition is expected, but it is not of a character to carry much weight."

In a later message, dated July 9, the correspondent says:

"The absolute necessity that exists for allied intervention in Siberia is clearly demonstrated by the opera bouffe of two rival governments, each claiming to represent the unfortunate Siberians. The newer of these two governments is Horvath's which is now at Nikolsk. It includes men of action and solid representatives of Siberian interests, and, therefore, in my opinion, is much more likely to make good in Siberia and to receive allied approval than the older Government, which has transferred its Parliament from a railway car in Harbin to Vladivostok.

"Fortune, which has an amusing way of shaping events, so contrived that the latter Government, known as the Government of Autonomous Siberia, should be on the scene when the Czechs captured Vladivostok, and, taking advantage of this piece of good luck, they succeeded in getting certain people to recognize them. The result is, that while the Horvath Government is making ready to proclaim itself, the rival organization already asserts that it has been accepted by the people who matter. This kind of thing is likely to go on till doomsday, unless the Allies step in and choose between several assemblies who claim to be truly representative of the hapless population. Whichever Government finally gains the upper hand leaves the important issue unaffected. This issue is, that no Government in Siberia can hope to remain solidly in being unless temporarily at least it is based on effective allied support, giving it the necessary power to endure."

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CALLS KAISER HEAD OF PAN GERMANISM

Harden Says His Anniversary Speech Proclaimed It to the World.

ALLIED CHARGES JUSTIFIED

Easy to Show That What Was Suspicion in 1913 Is Reality In 1918.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[A considerable part of this dispatch was published in a late edition of yesterday's Times.]

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—Seldom has Maximilian Harden laid about him with such cutting and widely distributed blows as he does in the Zukunft of this week. From the talkative bellicose Kaiser to the dismissed Kühlmann, all come under the stroke of the sword. It is a pogrom against Potsdam and all it stands for. It is a telling and daring onslaught on the German Government and its policy.

He begins by quoting from the first French Yellow Book to show how, in 1913, the war feeling was rising in Germany, and then he says:

"We have done everything to make it easy for the French and British to show that every impression of 1913 is a reality in 1918. Indeed, until the days of the middle of June, only one thing had been wanting, namely, proof that the Kaiser had long regarded the war as inevitable and desired something like world rule.

"The speech delivered on the thirtieth anniversary of his ascension—and a wise Chancellor would have suggested an inspiring message of thanks to the nation, a far-reaching amnesty, or generous gifts to the army, as more appropriate—has at length filled this gap. In long articles filling whole pages of the newspapers, joy was expressed regarding the speech. The French, we were informed, were not even mentioned. They were regarded, like the Slavs and others, as worn out. It was openly admitted that the army had been prepared for war and that only the Prussian and German conception of the world was consistent with right, freedom, honor, and morality; that the war was not a mere strategic campaign, but that it could not be ended until this conception triumphed absolutely over the Anglo-Saxon pagan worship of money. And yet, with that as our aim, we hear sneers from all quarters that the repetition of Moltke's warning that the next war might last thirty years was an exaggeration.

"How, asked others, does this fatalistic view fit in with the official legend of the attack which took a peaceful people by surprise? And what will the attitude of the German people be to the call to fight and starve until the Anglo-Saxondom of England and America is annihilated or forced to adopt the manner of thought prescribed by German Kultur?"

All See Kaiser as Pan German.

Harden appears to agree with Sembat, who, in L'Humanité, said the Kaiser's intention in making his speech was to show himself the head of the Pan German movement; and he goes on:

"Five continents now see in the German Kaiser a man who is determined to carry out the Pan German program. Important will be the effect on Austria-Hungary's Parliaments, which will not be long silent, and on our other allies who, in more cautious voices, will protest against the idea that they are fighting for the triumph of the Prussian-German conception of the world."

Harden holds that the Chancellor or his deputy or Kühlmann ought to have had the courage at least to "say loudly that expressions of opinion given wings by festivity should not be taken as a program or as binding political utterance."

Harden quotes from a noteworthy article in the Neues Wiener Journal, advocating freedom for all the nationalities in the Dual Monarchy, as "the present Austrian Constitution is out of date and further rule by means of it quite impossible," and saying that "even the smallest race cannot forever be suppressed by the mightiest."

"Is a new sun," asks Harden, "rising from that quarter? What unspeakable things Austria would have spared herself, spared her friends and her foes and humanity, had she recognized that four years ago! But that is past. Nevertheless, the day will dawn."

Having admitted that no President or Government of the United States could have acted otherwise than by declaring war when the unrestricted U-boat war was introduced, he goes on to deal with the marvelous spectacle of England, the United States, and France, once enemies, now standing shoulder to shoulder and celebrating July 4 together.

"Could Austria's ruling house," he asks, "celebrate in the closest harmony with Prussia July 22, when in 1742 Silesia was taken from Austria? People who in freedom choose the way of their destiny can always reach friendship. Because the dynasty at Windsor does not indulge in incendiarism and does not need to fester in blood, the wound of 1776 is fully healed."

Harden then, with extracts from Lord Grey's pamphlets, signifies his support of a league of nations and angrily disposes of those who sneeringly ask if Ireland, Egypt, and India are to be included. He goes on:

"That England is decided, and as her colonies have already shown, to bestow the blessing of the right of self-determination on all races grown out of infancy only a fool can doubt. Only an ignoramus can assert that Lloyd George will not more surely stand and fall by home rule than Hertling by the Prussian franchise reform, and that under the 'dictatorship' of Lord French the spirit of the Irish has not more freedom of expression than our own state of siege permits."

Tirpitz and Kuehlmann Denounced.

Harden then delivers an onslaught on some of the Fatherland's mighty ones. Tirpitz he accuses of being guilty, as Minister of Marine, of more serious errors than had ever before been committed in German history, and he rails indignantly at the Admiral's advocacy of "no treaties, no concessions, no promises, but only military, political, and economic force."

To Kühlmann he is merciless, speaking of him as "he who used fine words about Europe and the duties of culture and humanity to lull the world and then choked up Russia, threw her into civil war and domestic incendiarism, and forced on two countries treaties the disgraceful harshness of which would make Bonaparte shudder."

Nor does Harden spare the "Liberal" Deputy Minister-President of Prussia, who recently declared that only the German sword could bring peace.

He compares them all with "that arch-hypocrite, Fritz of Prussia," who was declaring in 1740 that conquered territory did not make the conqueror wealthier nor the conquered happier, and who yet in that very year was preparing to invade and annex Silesia.

No one in high places in Germany, says Harden in concluding his remarkable onslaught, will have anything to do with the League of Nations.

"So now," he goes on, "we have clarity. We know what our enemies want. We know we have a Government, call it Pan German or what you will, which expects peace only from the sword, and is certain of being able to obtain it quickly. Certain may it also be that none of its words will ever win confidence for it."

PARIS BOUGHT BONDS FOR OVER $22,000,000

Clemenceau, Earl of Derby, and Many Other Officials Boosted Sales on Bastile Day.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—The success of the Government plan to utilize yesterday's great festival as an opportunity for the sale of national bonds has been proved beyond all doubt. During the day the total subscriptions received at booths in the Place del Opera, the Place de la Concorde, the Place de l'Etoile, the rose gardens at Bagatelle, and other centres amount over $22,000,000.

A substantial boost was given to the plan in the afternoon yesterday when Premier Clemenceau, accompanied by M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, suddenly appeared at a booth near the Strasbourg Statue in the Place de la Concorde and bought bonds for a substantial amount. The Premier was at once recognized and cheered by the crowd. As Clemenceau turned to leave he caught sight of a mutilated soldier belonging to one of the crack infantry regiments, who wore the military medal and the Croix de Guerre.

"Ah, mon ami," said the veteran statesman with quivering lip, as he patted the man on the cheek, "I can't say anything to you, but you know what I feel."

A great, husky African negro soldier, black as a boot, who saw the incident, roared out, "Good old Clemenceau!" and the crowd yelled its approval.

A couple of hours later the President of the Republic went to the same booth and bought bonds, and soon after Lord Derby, the British Ambassador; Count Bonin Longard, the Italian Ambassador; Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Georges Leygues, Minister of Justice Nail, Food Controller Boret, Minister of Munitions Louicheur, and other members of the Government followed suit.

Returns from yesterday's experiment were so satisfactory that the booths have been kept open today also.

LICHNOWSKY IS OUSTED.

Prussian Lords Expel Him Despite the Kaiser's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An official dispatch from Zurich today said that, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Prussian House of Lords, after a series of secret sittings which lasted several days, decided to exclude from the assembly Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador to London at the outbreak of the war, and who in memoranda which have been published placed the blame for the war upon his own country.

The dispatch said it was lately reported that Emperor William had intervened before the Lords in behalf of Prince Lichnowsky, whom he desired not to be expelled. Prince Lichnowsky has been reported as having gone to Switzerland to escape the unpleasantness caused in Germany by the publication of his memoranda.

PRESS HUNGARIAN VOTE BILL

Legislators Split on Measure, Radicals Opposing It.

LONDON, July 15.—The lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the Franchise bill, the party of Count Karolyi and some supporters of a radical franchise reform voting against the measure, says a dispatch from Budapest to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The debate on the details was postponed until after the House had dealt with a number of social and political questions, especially those relating to the safeguarding of the northern and southern frontiers of the monarchy, which, Premier Wekerle said, were more important than the franchise question.

The Franchise bill fixes the number of the electors at 2,700,000.

SANK U-BOAT IN 40 MINUTES.

British Submarine Makes Quick End of Foe After Sighting Her.

LONDON, July 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Within forty minutes recently a British submarine accounted for a German U-boat. The story in brief is:

10:30 A. M.—Sighted enemy submarine, so dived and altered course.
10:47 A. M.—Enemy picked up in periscope.
10:50.—Again altered course.
10:52 A. M.—Stern tube torpedo fired.
10:53 A. M.—Sharp explosion heard.
11:10 A. M.—Came to surface and sighted oil right ahead with three men swimming in it. Two were picked up, but the third sank before we could reach him. Dived. Survivors stated that submarine U—— was hit just before the conning tower.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 33.

HERTLING LIMITS BELGIAN PLEDGE

Says Germany Wants Military and Economic Guarantees for Quitting.

PART OF SPEECH HELD BACK

Now Made Public at Demand of Reichstag Members—Session Adjourns to November.

COPENHAGEN, July 15. — Further quotations from the speech of Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag last Thursday, in which he took up the subject of Belgium in connection with the peace situation, are printed by the semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin. It quotes the Chancellor as saying:

"It was never our intention to keep Belgium except as a pledge by which to secure Germany against future perils, and until the danger is removed we cannot surrender our pledge.

"In peace we must be guaranteed against Belgium being used for ground on which to deploy military forces, but also from the economic standpoint we must have guarantees against being isolated.

"It must be made to the interest of Belgium to secure close economic relations with Germany. Should Germany succeed in attaining such an intimate commercial connection, this would bring about a political agreement with Germany in which we should secure the best guarantees against future perils from England and France by way of Belgium."

The North German Gazette preceded its quotation from the Chancellor's speech by stating that, the first part of the speech regarding Belgium having already been published, the latter part of his observations was now issued to the press because the members of the Reichstag demanded it.

Forecasts Another War Winter.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—The Reichstag, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has adjourned until Nov. 5. One of its last acts Saturday was to pass all taxation bills, which the Finance Minister said were more extensive and more important than any since the foundation of the empire.

After the Reichstag had voted the war credits, President Fehrenbach said that it could look back with satisfaction on the past session, and that the people could also regard the peace treaties in the east with satisfaction. He hoped that the Government would succeed in opening a way to the east, entering into friendly relations, bringing order where disorder reigns, and concluding economic agreements.

"We cannot tell our constituents," he said, "that the end of their sacrifices has come, but it is to be hoped that as the trials of last Winter were borne better than those of the previous one, and as Heaven has preserved us from crop failures, our staunch and faithful people will also be able to bear the hardships of the coming Winter."

Herr Fehrenbach asserted that as the guilt of the war did not rest with Germany, and that as the enemy persisted in the desire to annihilate the German people, nothing remained for Germany but to break this desire for annihilation. He concluded:

"We place our faith in God's protection of our valiant and incomparable army, so that with victories this Summer it will lay the foundations of an honorable and lasting peace."

SPEECH FOR EFFECT AT HOME.

Hertling's Aim to Calm Fears About Hintze, Paris Believes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—In the excitement of the national holiday and attendant events, Paris has not overlooked the deep significance of the speech of the German Chancellor von Hertling, but has been for some time making up its mind as to the real significance of the speech. The conclusion now come to is that the speech was delivered for the benefit of the German people, just as von Kühlmann's was for the benefit of the outside world. In view of the fact that the resignation of von Kühlmann and the nomination of von Hintze as his successor undoubtedly caused some uneasiness among the German public, it is felt here that von Hertling's sole object was to regain the confidence of the people and reassure them. This was the reason for the statement that von Hintze's appointment meant no change of policy, and that he had agreed to follow in every way the Chancellor's lead.

Von Hertling's declaration is regarded here as a characteristically clever stroke, such as might be expected from him. He is well known for tactfulness and ability to pacify and conciliate. The Allies, therefore, must not entertain any illusion as to his statements. The outstanding fact is that von Hintze has been nominated as Foreign Secretary, and von Hintze is the man of the Pan Germans and belongs to the military party. He is known as possessing a violent and obstinate character, and, in spite of all von Hertling's assurances, the chances are that he and his policy will lead and not be led.

The second part of von Hertling's speech, which concerned Russia, is considered in official circles here as of even greater importance. It is evident that the German Government realizes that its Eastern policy since the Brest-Litovsk treaty has been a failure, and that the anti-German elements in Russia are getting stronger every day.

Von Hertling's words, it is believed here, are a clear admission that a new policy is being considered which may be the exact reverse of that followed up to the present; that is to say, that an effort to substitute order for anarchy will replace the policy hitherto followed. Meanwhile the Allies, like the Germans, are watching the situation and expecting new German moves in Russia.

BID FOR MEXICAN AID.

Germans Form a Society to Cultivate Closer Relations.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—There has been formed in Munich, Bavaria, under influential auspices, the German-Mexican Society, the program of which will be "to foster cultural and economic relations with Mexico, which country always has shown cordial sympathies toward Germany."

It is purposed by the society to issue a periodical under the title of Mexikanische Rundschau and to facilitate the entry of Mexican students into German high schools.

Mixed just as you would mix, if you knew exactly how—of liquors you would select if you were an expert.

Club Cocktails

SUGGESTS AMERICA KEEP FROM PEACE TABLE

Metropolitan Club Members Hear That This Might Show America Fought for Ideals Only.

At the regular meeting of what is styled the council on foreign relations of the Metropolitan Club which was held last night the possibility of the United States remaining away from the peace table after the war is over just to show that this country fought only for the fruition of its ideals was discussed.

The suggestion was made in a roundabout, hypothetical way by Richard Washburn Child, lawyer, who was one of the speakers on the subject scheduled for discussion, "Foreign News and Good Will as a Basis of Foreign Trade." Mr. Child was telling of the many ways, "the almost limitless ways, this council on foreign relations of the Metropolitan Club may contribute to the advancement of good will and foreign trade," when he vaguely hinted at the feasibility of such a policy on the part of the United States as taking no part in the peace conference which is to follow the European war. Enumerating some of these ways of promoting trade and good will, Mr. Child said:

"For instance, it may be that some man may get up at one of these meetings and make a suggestion that will astound the world. This man may suggest that instead of being at the peace table in the rôle of dictator we stay away. He may point out that we may more effectively show to all the world that we are in this world war for ideals and actuated by no selfish motives."

Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, the next speaker, said:

"I could not be the man Mr. Child has referred to as venturing to suggest that this country remain away from the peace conference after the war. We are assuming that we will be represented in the councils that will discuss the terms of peace. We are assuming that we will sit there with some power to dictate. But we are assuming that we will have some man with a broad knowledge of foreign affairs, with visions not only of our foreign designs and aims, but of the needs and aims of our allies as well."

Walter S. Rogers, Director of the Division of Foreign Press of the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, described the foreign news service of the administration and cited as an example of the work the committee carries on the fact that President Wilson's messages and speeches are delivered in every foreign capital city of the earth simultaneously with the delivery to the New York newspapers.

Edward A. Filene of Boston, a member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was one of the speakers. He said that we will stand a better chance of getting a lasting peace after the war if the nations will approach the peace conference with confidence in each others sincerity. Particularly is it important for the United States to enjoy the good will of the conferees, he said.

"The men President Wilson shall designate to represent the United States at the peace conference," he said, "will probably be freer than the representatives of any other nation to stand for an absolutely international program that will mean lasting peace."

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, and B. W. Fleisher of the Japan Advertiser also spoke.

KILLED IN A TEST FLIGHT.

Army Aviator Dies In an Accident at Curtiss Field.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—W. A. Hale of Quincy, Ill., an aviator, was killed by the fall of an airplane at Curtiss Field today. Homer V. Sharp of Washington, D. C., was seriously injured.

It was said that the men were making a propeller test for altitude when the accident occurred. The plane went into a side slip from a bank and from that into a tail spin at a time when it was too close to the ground to straighten out.

Sharp was piloting the machine. Hale had gone along as an observer. The airplane fell close to the Niagara Falls Boulevard.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Homer V. Sharp, seriously injured today in an airplane fall at Buffalo, enlisted in the army here, but his home is at Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 15.—Lieutenant Alexander Santos died at the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston from injuries received when he fell in an airplane near Brooks Field today. His father is John Santos of Baltimore, Md.

PROTECT ITALIAN EXCHANGE

Rome Ministry and McAdoo Plan to Stop Speculation Here.

ROME, July 15.—A note issued by the semi-official Stefani Agency says that William G. McAdoo, American Secretary of the Treasury, has advised the Italian Ministry of Finance that measures have been taken to prevent speculation in Italian exchange in the United States.

All matters concerning Italian purchases in America also have been settled for a long period. Credits will be open in the United States with the object of absorbing offers of Italian lire there in accordance with rules reached by common agreement.

Locomotive Workers to Return.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—Pending settlement of the demand of the blacksmiths of the American Locomotive Company for an eight-hour day and 25 per cent. increase in wages, which may be effected tomorrow, the men, who have been on strike since July 5, will return to work tomorrow morning.

TIBET REPORTED IN REVOLT.

Chinese Take Steps to Suppress It—Six New Ports Opened.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 15.—The Chinese Government learns that Tibetans have revolted. Instructions have been given to the Tuchun of Kan-Su and the Garrison Commissioner of Sze-Chuan to dispatch troops for the suppression of the revolt. The unofficial armistice in Hunan is explained by General Wu Pei-fu as due to the fact that the Summer is too hot to permit of fighting. He declares that this is no interference with the Government's military plans.

The independence of General Feng Yu-hsiang is still denied, but the Government has given orders that he be watched.

General Horvath has proclaimed himself provisional ruler of Siberia and Russia. It is expected that his Government and the Czechoslovaks will coalesce.

July 14.—At the request of the Japanese Government the Chinese Cabinet has opened Kalgan, Kwei-Sua, Taonan, Hulu-tao, Tolun, and Chi-fu-no as commercial ports. A loan agreement has been signed for 30,000,000 yen, based on the security of the forests and mines in Kir-in and Hei-lung-kiang. China is to organize a company for the development of these resources.

The Government has signed another agreement with the Japanese for the construction of a railway from Tai-nan, in Shan-tung, to Sieun-eh, in Chih-li, where it will join the Peking & Hankow Railway. The amount of the loan is $2,000,000. The length of the road will be 156 miles, and the capital and material and engineers are to be supplied by Japan.

July 7.—It is reported that the Government has concluded negotiations whereby 80,000,000 gold yen are advanced by the Bank of Chosen for circulation in Peking in order to redeem the Chinese Bank's notes.

Further anti-Bolshevist successes are reported in Siberia.

HAITI DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY

President Asked for Action Owing to Deaths on French Ship—22d Nation Opposing Teutons.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 15.—The Council of State, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian Constitution, has unanimously voted the declaration of war upon Germany demanded by the President of the republic.

Haiti is the twenty-second nation to declare war on Germany. Seven other countries have broken off diplomatic relations. Germany severed diplomatic relations with Haiti in June, 1917, after the West Indian republic had protested against Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare and had demanded compensation for losses to Haitian commerce and life. The Berlin Foreign Office, in a statement issued at the time, said:

"As the demands were couched in an unusual form, and demanded fulfillment within a period which would not allow even time for examination, the Imperial Government deemed it proper to hand at once the Chargé d'Affaires his passports."

President d'Artiguenave in a message to the Haitian Congress had recommended a declaration of war against Germany, in consequence of the deaths of eight Haitians on the French steamship Montreal, when that vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The declaration of war was not passed at that time, however, the commission appointed to study the question having reported that there was not sufficient reason for such action.

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A regrouping of various Summer lines
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Street, Country and Sport Suits
Formerly $75 to $125— $25—$45

Sheer Summer Dresses
Formerly to $85— $25—$35—$45

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Formerly to $145— $25—$45—$65

Top Coats and Capes
Formerly $75 to $145— $45—$75

Charming Blouses
Formerly to $25— $6—$10—$15

Summer Hats
Formerly $15 to $25— $5—$10

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Summer Suits for Chauffeurs at $15

¶ An unusually low price, but certainly well-made, good looking suits. Tailored to give maximum comfort, and lengthy service.

¶ In snappy four patch pocket model, as illustrated, with either trousers or breeches, in dark Grey Washable Palm Beach Cloth.

Sale of Men's Mohair Dusters Special at $6.95

¶ In single and double breasted models, tailored in excellent quality dark or light Grey Mohair. A most extraordinary value! *Sixth Floor.*

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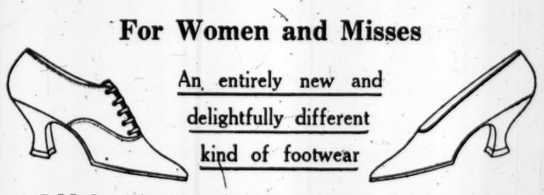
For Women and Misses



An entirely new and delightfully different kind of footwear

¶ Made of Sea Island Duck, with soles and heels of a composition that gives better service than leather. Dainty in their graceful shapeliness, and unsurpassed in comfort and durability. They are certain to be the invariable choice of the well-dressed woman everywhere. Boots, Pumps and Oxfords to be had with either Louis XV heel or low military heel.

Sizes—Louis XV heel, 1 to 8, widths A, B, C, D
—Low military heel, 1 to 8, widths B, C, D

Pumps $3 Oxfords $3.50 Boots $4

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We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Handwriting on the Wall

Sir A. Conan Doyle Quotes A prophecy Of this war In his latest book—

"The New Revelation"

This war, he says, is to be followed by a clear revelation of Spirit Communication. The book is a connecting link between the scientific and the religious phases of the movement toward

Spiritualism

The author recounts his conversion to spiritualism, through experiments extending over thirty years.

Of particular value is the summing up of the descriptions of

Life on the Other Side

This book is an excellent introduction to the subject of spirit communication. The author answers objections both theoretical and materialistic with admirable cogency and absence of fanaticism.
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Unto them that hath shall be given.

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operating through Lexington Ave. will emphasize the fact that this store is the hub of the traffic wheel.

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Mr. Monk, the well-known specialist in footwear for growing feet, fits every child personally. Our shoes are not only notably good-looking but are anatomically perfect, because we carry exclusively

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES

made to conform to the natural lines of the growing feet. A remarkable range of sizes and styles for infants, and growing boys and girls.

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Footwear for Young Ladies

in desirably smart styles combined with sensible, scientific shoe construction. Prices $5 to $8.

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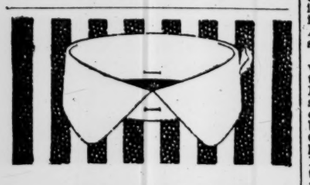

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O'LEARY GIVES STORY OF TRUTH SOCIETY

Jeremiah Says Idea Was Conveyed to Him in Talk with Major John Bigelow.

MAKES PLEA FOR FREEDOM

Declares in Outburst at Brother's Trial He Is No Criminal and Should Be Released.

Jeremiah O'Leary, chief witness for his brother John, on trial in the Federal District Court charged with having aided Jeremiah in leaving the jurisdiction of the courts, objected yesterday when Colonel Thomas B. Felder, counsel for the defendant, attempted to get him to admit that the New York newspapers published both sides of the Sir Roger Casement affair and of Irish questions in general. Colonel Felder was attempting to prove that before the United States entered the war the sympathy for the conflicting nations felt by persons in this country was divided, and that it was not treasonable for any one at that time to side with the Central Powers.

In reply to a question Jeremiah O'Leary said that all the New York newspapers opposed the question of Irish freedom, except the Hearst papers, which were non-committal, "but they showed no real grasp of the question, for they did not know the difference between home rule and independence."

Colonel Felder asked whether the press did not publish impartially contributions giving both sides of the Roger Casement affair and of other Irish questions. "The newspapers always suppressed our side of the controversy," O'Leary replied.

"I show you the magazine section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 18, 1916," Colonel Felder said, "containing an article contributed by John Quinn."

"That is not a fair statement of Sir Roger Casement's activities," the witness declared.

"You may disagree in details," added Colonel Felder, "but let's see," and he read from the article the following eulogy of Casement, "There was no sentimentality about him. He was the soul of honor. His generosity was unbounded. He was one of the noblest men that ever lived."

The witness agreed "with the description of Casement," but said that "other things in the article did not jibe."

Draws Admission from Witness.

Unable to obtain from his witness the admission he wanted, Colonel Felder asked whether it was not true that sentiment between the warring nations was much divided as far as the people in this country were concerned before the United States went into the conflict. The witness said that this was true.

"Was it any test of patriotism or loyalty in those days to side with Germany or England?"

"Certainly not."

His own activities, however, Jeremiah said, were always attacked by the press, which never quoted his speeches correctly.

"Let's get away from the personal equation," Colonel Felder said.

"I can't do it because I lived through so much of it personally and I know it from that angle," the witness retorted. He frequently referred to the attitude of the newspapers until Colonel Felder interrupted one of his long speeches by the remark, "Leave the newspapers out just a little while. I don't agree with you about them. Let's get away from them."

In his testimony, Jeremiah related for the first time what he called the origin of the American Truth Society. He said the germ of the idea was conveyed to him in a conversation with Major John Bigelow, a son of the former American Minister to France. The genesis of the founding of the society, according to O'Leary, was as follows:

In 1911 he made an investigation of the Carnegie peace propaganda, which was then at its height, and he decided that back of the propaganda was the idea of discrimination; that it was a plan in which only England, France, and the United States were concerned. He collated the writings and speeches of Andrew Carnegie and others on the matter, and they were in manuscript form when Congress began the discussion of three peace treaties. He concluded from an analysis that the treaties were unconstitutional, and wrote Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to that effect, saying that he believed them unconstitutional because they left to an arbitration board composed of foreign representatives the right to pass on questions of peace and war in which the American people would be involved, without giving the right to the American people to decide for themselves.

About this time, the witness said, he wrote a series of articles on the question, and they were published in The New York Sun under the name "Constitution." Major Bigelow called on him one day and said he was referred to him by The Sun, saying, according to O'Leary, that he was in sympathy with his point of view. Soon afterward Major Bigelow left for Paris, and about this time the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared the proposed treaties were unconstitutional.

A meeting of protest was held in Carnegie Hall and O'Leary said he caused Alphonse Koehle to introduce an amendment to a resolution proposed by Nicholas Murray Butler. The resolution was received and not put, and the meeting adjourned. When Major Bigelow returned from Paris, he continued, he said that the Continental newspapers had made "a great furore" over the difference of opinion developed at the meeting. It was then that Major Bigelow, according to O'Leary, suggested the formation of an organization to agitate regarding such matters. "And that's where the idea of the American Truth Society originated," he declared at the close of his narrative.

When Colonel Felder introduced a document showing the relation between the witness and the case of Mme. Marie Victorica, an alleged German agent, Jeremiah O'Leary refused to allow the document to be produced in evidence until his own case was called. Colonel Felder explained that the paper related to the proposed divorce suit of Mme. Victorica, and asked Jeremiah if that was not so. The witness affirmed this statement and asked Colonel Felder for the paper. The lawyer handed it to him and Jeremiah slipped it into his pocket, remarking, "I'm glad I got it at last."

Considerable time was spent by the witness in answering questions concerning relatives in the Government service. He said that he has twenty-five brothers, cousins or second cousins in the army and the navy and that if they were killed "the whole family would be wiped out, the same as in the civil war when my father's family was wiped out." Questioned concerning the loyalty of members of Irish societies, the witness said that although many of them were fighting in the American service, and willing to die for this country, "every one of them wants Ireland freed and feels that he can hate England so long as it does not give Ireland freedom."

Under the cross-examination of Mr. Barnes, who asked whether Father O'Donnell, the witness's priest, sympathized with his views on the Irish question, Jeremiah said he did, "like all good Irishmen."

"Are you a good Irishman?" Mr. Barnes asked.

"Yes, I am."

"I thought you were an American."

Explains Attack on Mitchel.

"Good Irishmen are the best Americans, Mr. Barnes. They won the American revolution. John Montgomery Sullivan—I have the whole list here if you want them. This [producing a book] is the jail record of John Mitchel, grandfather of the man whom you tried to make me insult the other day. Mr. Barnes, when I said that John Purroy Mitchel was a degenerate Irishman, I meant that he did not agree with the sentiments of his grandfather, who did not fear jail in support of his convictions. He was put into jail unlawfully, as I have been. I am no criminal, Mr. Barnes, and you have no right to keep me in jail because I want to see old Ireland free."

Judge Hand interrupted the outburst, and directed the witness not to make speeches.

Taking up the letter the witness wrote to Bernard Ridder, in which he said he would rather kill himself than fight alongside of any "British — in France," Jeremiah explained the circumstances of penning the communication. He said that Mr. Ridder resigned as trustee in the American Truth Society, and in his letter of resignation "threw out an innuendo" about Jeremiah's patriotism.

"That aroused me," he continued. "I called a stenographer and in one breath dictated the letter. I signed it and took it home and showed it to my wife. She read it and advised me not to send it. I was ill the next day and the following day I went to the office of the society. I began looking for the letter, having intended following the advice of my wife. I then learned that a man in my office had taken it to Mr. Ridder. In the epithet used in the letter to characterize the British, O'Leary said, he had merely followed the example of English editorial writers of 100 years ago. The word he used was "naughty," he said. He declared he never consulted John in writing the letter and never submitted to him any articles published in Bull, the organ of the society.

Jeremiah O'Leary ended his examination late in the afternoon and was followed by the Rev. John J. Moylan of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 135 East Ninety-sixth Street. Father Moyland testified that Jeremiah was calm in his manner when he met him at the rectory the night before he left New York.

The trial will continue at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

60 Casualties in American Army Abroad Include 29 Dead and 28 Severely Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department today gave out 60 casualties in the American army in France, bringing the total to 10,110. There were no marine casualties. The total for army and marines is now 11,737.

The army casualties announced today included 14 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 7 died of disease, 1 died of accident or other cause, 28 severely wounded, and 3 missing in action. One commissioned army officer only was included—Lieutenant Howard L. Beye, who was severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 15.	Total.
Killed in action	1,365	14	1,379
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	599	7	606
Died of accident or other cause	507	1	508
Died of disease	1,338	7	1,345
Total deaths	4,100	29	4,129
Wounded	5,431	28	5,459
Missing, including prisoners	519	3	522
Grand total	10,050	60	10,110

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 15.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—14.

Privates.

BONONNI, ANACHETO; Miss M. Bononni, Ovidnoli, Italy.

BURCH, CHARLES; N. H. Burch, Kiesling, Wash.

BURTNER, H. K.; D. H. Burtner, 344 McAdoo Av., Greensboro, N. C.

COTTONE, CHARLES B.; Angelo Cottone, 2,334 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

DESROSIER, LOUIS A.; Louis Desrosiers, Bergland, Mich.

GENDRON, ARTHUR J.; Sam Gendron, 16 Kanitedy St., Clayville, N. Y.

KOPCEWICZ, ANTHONY; Mrs. Francis M. Raleske, 913 Willis Av., Detroit, Mich.

LESCH, CHARLES J.; Mrs. Mary Lesch, 174 Freeman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LORENSON, VICTOR J.; Mrs. James Wilding, East Greenwich, R. I.

MAYO, WILLIAM E.; Mrs. Anna Mayo, Dexter Av., Oriskany, N. Y.

POPELKA, JOHN; Rudolf Popelka, 2,727 West 22d St., Chicago, Ill.

ST. CLAIR, HARRY; R. St. Clair, 503 16th Av., Roanoke, Va.

STEPHENSON, HARRY; Mrs. Nina Stephenson, St. Francis, Kan.

WILSON, WILLIAM; Mrs. Belle Bredeson, Havre, Mont.

DIED OF WOUNDS—7.

Corporal.

FALLER, WILLIAM; Joseph Reid, Sutter Av., Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.

Privates.

BAGWILL, ROBERT L.; Mrs. Rose Bagwill, 308 Del Rio Av., Sacramento Cal.

JARMAN, EDGAR OLIVER; Mrs. Lama E. Jarman, R. F. D. 1, Ashland, Neb.

PICKOOS, JOSEPH; Bromsini Pickoos, Lubbin, Russia.

SLOAN, BONNIE M.; Y. Sloan, R. F. D. 2, Georgetown, Ind.

THOMAS, MORRIS H.; H. W. Thomas, Edgar Springs, Mo.

WRIGHT, REUBEN O.; George Wright, 5,436 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Corporal.

MILLER, LEO M.; William Miller, Mill St., Hortonville, Wis.

Privates.

MORROW, THOMAS; Mrs. I. L. Morrow, 2,908 Evergreen Terrace, Baltimore, Md.

NELSON, CARL E.; Mrs. Carl Nelson, Fall Creek, Wis.

RICH, FRANCIS; Mrs. Anna Rich, R. F. D. 1, Richford, N. Y.

SIMPSON, ROBERT M.; Talbot Simpson, 1,833 Pendleton St., Kansas City, Mo.

SPRATT, GROVER K.; Benj. W. Spratt, Belmont, N. C.

WILLIAMS, JOE; Clark Underwood, Cataula, Ga.

DIED OF ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSE—1.

Private.

RAYMOND, EDWIN F.; Mrs. A. Raymond, 70 Dewitt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—28.

Lieutenant.

BEYE, HOWARD L.; Mrs. N. C. Beye, 2,727 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.

Sergeants.

BUCKLEY, RAY; Miss Emma Williams, 1,845A Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

MILES, WILLIAM D.; Miss Ellis Miles, Hinton, W. Va.

SANDERS, DAVID E.; Philip A. Sanders, Lohrville, Ia.

Corporals.

GIBNEY, LAWRENCE W.; Patrick Gibney, Central, N. M.

PETE, GEORGE; John Pete, 829 West 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

Chief Mechanic.

SHERMAN, ROY W.; Mrs. W. R. Moore, R. F. D. 1, Temple, Penn.

Privates.

BRACIAK, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Braciak, 1,331 Vance St., Toledo, O.

BRAUN, CLARENCE F.; Frank Braun, 708 Belmain Av., Detroit, Mich.

BURNS, BURTON F.; Mrs. L. F. Burns, 917 LaFollette Av., Madison, Wis.

COWARD, HAROLD; Harry Coward, Jacksonville, Fla.

DAVIDSON, GEORGE; Mrs. M. Davidson, 1,801 Marsc St., Bay City, Mich.

DE PIERRO, ANTHONY; Nichols DePierro, 171 Oak St., Yonkers, N. Y.

DILBECK, ARTHUR; J. S. Dilbeck, Clairfield, Tenn.

FORBES, JAMES LEWIS; Henry Forbes, Linn Creek, Mo.

GIECK, GEORGE; August Gieck, Sr., 2,390 Catalpa Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOULD, HARRY; Mrs. Pauline Gould, 1,662 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LESNOWSKY, MARNY; Mrs. Albinia Lempy, 901 Franklin Av., Youngstown, O.

LISSMAN, LEONARD R.; Mrs. Minnie Lissman, 1,224 Manlius St., Syracuse, N. Y.

McGRAW, REGINALD R.; Mrs. Anna McGraw, 233 Wall St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MATERNA, WALTER; Mrs. Mary Witek, 1,524 Chicago Av., Chicago, Ill.

NAGLE, WILLIAM J.; John P. Nagle, 143 Stevens St., Wellsville, N. Y.

PERRY, JOHN H.; (gave no emergency address.)

SANKIAHO, HENRY WILLIAM; Charles Sankiaho, Box 21, Princeton, Mich.

SNYLER, CHARLIE F.; Howard Snyder, R. F. D. 2, Continental, Ohio.

TOUWSMA, WALTER P.; Henry Touwsma, 142 Graham Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

VACCARO, GAETANO; Dominic Findatti, 97 Putnam St., Providence, R. I.

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES W.; Anderson Williamson, Sallasburg, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—3.

Privates.

CAHILL, JOSEPH J.; Mrs. Rose Cahill, 1,124 Forter St., Lansing, Mich.

LAWRENCE, HAROLD G.; R. H. Lawrence, 315 S. 14th St., Independence, Kas.

MANHART, GEORGE W.; Mrs. J. W. Manhart, R. F. D. 4, Box 1,070, Sacramento, Cal.

Previously reported missing, now reported to have been slightly gassed: Private Tony Bardinella; emergency address, Joseph Bardinella, Portland St., Middletown, Conn.

AIRMEN VOLUNTEER FOR EUROPEAN TRIP

40 Army Aviators Ask Permission to be in the First Fleet to Cross the Ocean.

COMMANDER WANTS TO GO

Major Rhinehardt Believes Flight Will Be Undertaken Before the End of This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 15.—Forty American aviators of the First Provisional Wings unit at the army aviation field here, rated as the best trained pilots in service on this side, presented today to their commanding officer a petition requesting that they be selected to fly the first fleet of American-built Caproni or Handley-Page bombing machines across the Atlantic under the plans proposed by the makers of both types of airplanes. These are the same men who thrilled the city by their skillful flights in battle formation on July 4 and Bastile Day, and who have been enacting sham battles at many places.

In addressing the aviators upon their proposal, Major C. K. Rhinehardt, commanding officer of the aviation field, said that he believed that the plan of flying airplanes from America to Europe was feasible, and he added that he believed the flight would be undertaken before the end of the year in planes built in America and equipped with the Liberty motor. He told them that he wished to make the flight himself, and that he was desirous to have his name added to the list of Americans volunteering for service in the first overseas squadron. It is probable that the petition, with the approval of the commanding officers of the field, and with their names added, will be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

Most of the men who volunteered for the flight have received training in the flying of the huge American-built Caproni and similar machines here, and officers at the field said that the men were qualified to fly the type of airplane. Under orders they are continuing their study of the Caproni planes here, and it was announced also that a detachment of the men had been sent to the flying field of the Standard Aircraft Corporation at Elizabeth, N. J., to study there the mechanism and flying qualities of the giant Handley-Page airplane that was turned over to the War Department with impressive exercises on July 6.

This machine has a wing spread of 100 feet and is propelled by two Liberty motors of 400 horse power each. Lord Simphill and other expert British pilots will show the Americans every trick of the huge machine and every pilot will make flights in it or in other planes of the type. All of the pilots in the First Provisional Wings will rotate in studying this plane and the Capronis at the army field here. It is the type of the Handley-Page machine that Joseph Handley-Page has offered to build here and to have 10,000 flown across the Atlantic by next Spring.

Favor Irish Route.

Major Rhinehart and other officers at the field said they were sure that the flight would be undertaken within a few months, and that some of the machines in the first fleet would be flown by American aviators, although Italian, French, and British aviators attached to the field here are anxious to pilot one of the first planes. He said that the American Army officers favored the route from Newfoundland to Ireland, instead of flying to the front by way of the Azores and Portugal. The Americans wish to fly the planes from the factories to Newfoundland, and then make the jump of 1,800 miles to Ireland, and thence to the front. They have suggested also that a string of ships be placed at 200-mile intervals along the route, so that the pilots would be guided accurately in their swift flight and have facilities to repair their planes in case of accidents.

Before his death here two weeks ago Sergeant Gianfelice Gino, the Italian pilot who was instructing Americans in the flying of the big Capronis, asserted repeatedly that he concurred in the opinion of the late Captain Resnati and other pilots that the flight across the ocean could be made, and that no better men for the undertaking could be found than the experienced pilots of the field here with the young Americans who have become expert fliers under their instruction.

The forty pilots in the First Provisional Wings who have volunteered for the flight have all taken long cross-country flights, have been in the air a greater number of hours than have other pilots, and have become expert in the flying of battle and reconnoissance planes, as well as the big Caproni bombing planes. They are the men who thrilled the city with their daring flights on July 4, Bastile Day, flew over the Mitchel cortège, and have been giving demonstrations of air battles.

Seek Service at Front.

In sending their petition the Wings said that their request did not lessen their desire to pilot battle planes at the front, and that they were anxious to see service over the lines if it is decided that they have acquired the proficiency in the handling of the bombing planes necessary for the Atlantic flight. Many of them are pilots who have been withheld from overseas service, however, because they had qualities needed for the experimental work with the bombing planes.

Commanding officers at the field expressed great satisfaction that the men under them were anxious to make the first flights across the ocean, and said that the desire to undertake hazardous flights for the good of the service had been typical of all the pilots who have been passed to France through the aviation schools here. In addition to Major Rhinehardt, the men who have volunteered for the flight are Captain S. H. Harvey and Lieutenants F. C. Davidson, M. E. Kelleher, L. S. Reitenbaugh, J. P. Boyd, S. M. Connell, H. C. King, J. I. Hoare, N. E. King, E. J. Rose, H. M. Stoffregen, W. A. Boggs, J. Y. Longstreet, E. S. Muntford, J. W. Meany, J. I. Moore, F. B. Welch, P. F. Hauser, W. A. Henderson, H. C. Garratt, W. Benner, U. G. Jones, Earl Carroll, K. L. Clark, E. K. Merritt, A. H. Halley, B. J. Hanson, J. A. Orb, J. P. Roullet, S. S. Hunt, G. C. Book, J. H. Pearson, D. H. Hinman, A. F. Brokmeyer, M. G. Cleary, J. K. Sherman, L. S. Lockwood, A. H. Krigger, and F. W. Green.

STRIKE HINT AGAINST THE B. R. T. SYSTEM

Motormen's Representative Declares Company Has Discharged Union Members.

District Attorney Lewis of Kings County was asked late yesterday afternoon to investigate the trouble which has arisen between agents of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company over attempts to unionize the motormen on the elevated and subway lines. George W. Martin, counsel for W. J. Orr, special representative of the brotherhood, complained to the District Attorney's office that the company had not only discharged employes who have joined a new lodge of the brotherhood formed by Orr, but that members of this lodge have been physically assaulted by agents of the company.

According to Orr, motormen who have joined the brotherhood, including one man who is the chief of the new lodge, had been discharged from the employ of the company. Orr hinted that a strike might develop.

Orr said there is already a lodge of the brotherhood in Brooklyn of which Mayor Hylan is an honorary member. Its members, fearing discharge if active in labor work, have been inactive.

Vice President Dempsey said last evening that he knew of no trouble between the company and the brotherhood, that no demands had been made upon the company by the employes, and that no motorman in the employ of the company had been discharged recently for any reason.

KILLED IN ROW OVER WAR.

Longshoreman Charged with Murder of Hoboken Pressman.

William Cramer, a longshoreman, of 520 Adams Street, Hoboken, was held without bail in the Recorder's Court, in Hoboken, yesterday for the murder of George Bunce, a pressman, of 815 Park Avenue, Hoboken. George Whalen of 809 Park Avenue, Michael McGinnis of 127 Willow Avenue, and Eugene Mullins of 18 Willow Terrace were held without bail as material witnesses.

It was reported yesterday that Bunce had been killed as the result of an argument in which he took the part of Germany. Ruby Branda, proprietor of the saloon in which the argument started, denies that he had heard Bunce make any pro-German assertions. His brother Charles of New Dorp, S. I., said that any charge of pro-Germanism is beyond belief; that his father and mother were both born in this country, and that a third brother enlisted in the navy two years ago. As the pockets of the victim were found to have been rifled, it is suspected that robbery was the motive.

CLUB FOR MEN IN SERVICE.

Catholics Lease Property from Cardinal Farley for New Home.

A new club designed to provide home comforts for men in the service has just been organized by prominent Catholics in this city. It will be known as the Soldiers and Sailors Club and the club house will be at 15, 17, and 19 East Thirtieth Street, which will be acquired under a lease from Cardinal Farley, the owner. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Joseph J. O'Donohue, Chairman; John G. Agar, Bryan L. Kennelly, John Whalen, and Frank E. Smith. Mr. O'Donohue said last night that work on the necessary alterations to the property would be commenced immediately, and that he hoped to have it available for occupancy within two months. It will be open to soldiers and sailors regardless of their religious beliefs.

The plans for the proposed alteration, which were filed yesterday in the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings by Scott & Prescott, architects, call for the expenditure of $40,000. The buildings at 15 and 17, three stories in height, will be used for reading rooms, rest rooms, a gymnasium, an assembly room, and will contain other club features. The street floor of No. 19, a five-story building, will be utilized for restaurant purposes, and the upper floors for dormitories.

Railroad Freight Bonds

The bond required by the UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION guarantees the payment of all charges within 48 hours after forwarding or delivery of freight. (This may be construed to mean 48 hours after the freight bill is received by the shipper or consignee.)

AMOUNT OF BOND will be fixed in each case by the proper railroad official.

The Regulation becomes effective August 1, 1918, and applies only to railroads under Government control.

Wheat Storage Bonds

Arrangements have been made between the *United States Grain Corporation*, representing the FOOD ADMINISTRATION, and the *Grain Elevators*, providing for the storage of wheat in the usual manner on warehouse receipts guaranteeing delivery of an equal quantity and grade of wheat upon surrender of the receipts. ELEVATORS WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH BOND in an amount equal to fifty cents a bushel on the maximum elevator capacity.

This Company will act with its usual promptness on applications for both RAILROAD FREIGHT BONDS and WHEAT STORAGE BONDS, wherever required.

With an organization covering every State in the Union and consisting in the aggregate of 40 branches and over 14,000 local agents and attorneys, and with a private telegraph wire service between its Home Office and its Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago branches, this Company is in a position to render MAXIMUM SERVICE to its patrons.

American Surety Company

of New York

(Founded 1884)

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President. R. R. BROWN, First Vice-President

Home Office, 100 Broadway

Telephone, Rector—9525

Brokers' Branch, 63 William Street. Telephone, John 4590.
Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague Street. Telephone, Main 1450.
Newark Branch, Essex Building. Telephone, Mulberry 3420.
Jersey City Branch, Fuller Building. Telephone, Montgomery 484.

TWO BROOKLYN MEN KILLED.

Several Others from Metropolitan District on Casualty List.

The casualty lists yesterday reported two Brooklyn men killed in action. Private Charles J. Lesch, 23 years old, up to his enlistment last October lived with his parents at 174 Freeman Street, Greenpoint. He sailed for France early this year in the 126th Infantry.

Private Charles Cattone was killed on June 6. Cottone, Italian born, had spent half of his twenty-six years in this country. After training at Camp Upton he was assigned to Company D, 23d Infantry. His brother is in Battery E, 301st Field Artillery. Prior to entering the service Cottone worked with his father, a butcher, in Second Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, Manhattan.

News of the death of Corporal William Saller was received by his sister, Mrs. Joseph Reide of Sutter Avenue, Middle Village, L. I., in an official notification stating that he had died of wounds sustained on June 22. Saller had been in the army about eight months and as a memner of Company M, 7th Infantry, sailed from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., for France. He was 28 years old and before enlisting worked as a marble cutter.

Anthony De Pierro, severely wounded was born in Italy twenty-six years ago and came to Yonkers when 15 years old. Working as a laborer by day, he attended the night course of the Yonkers High School and was graduated with honors. He enlisted a year ago last month in Company E, 9th Infantry.

Private George Gieck, wounded in action, was drafted last February. At his address, 2,390 Catalpa Avenue, Brooklyn, it was said that his parents had died since he went abroad.

Private Walter F. Touwsma, severely wounded, is a member of Company C, 28d Infantry. He attended Hempstead High School and enlisted eighteen months ago. Touwsma is 22 years old. He lived at 147 Graham Avenue.

Mrs. Joseph Barrett of 319 Third Avenue, College Point, L. I., received word yesterday that her son George, 23 years old, of Company C, 23d Infantry, had been severely wounded on June 24. He enlisted July 17 last year and was trained at Syracuse.

Samuel Higgins, formerly General Manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and now Vice President of the Vapor Car Heating Corporation, at 30 Church Street, received a cablegram last night announcing the death of his son, Lieutenant Harold Higgins of the Royal Air Force. The message delivered to the Higgins home, 21 East Eighty-second Street, merely stated that the aviator "was killed in the performance of duty somewhere in England on Saturday last." Lieutenant Higgins was 21 years old and the youngest son. He sailed for England about three weeks ago.

Americans on Canadian List.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The following American names appear in today's overseas casualty list: Wounded, J. J. Fallon, Pawtucket, R. I. Ill, J. J. Scholan, address given as Chase Terrace, Conn. Died, S. B. Hardy, Providence, R. I.

NO CHARGE FOR SOLDIERS.

"Every One Welcome, Everything Free," Knights of Columbus Motto.

"Every one welcome, everything free" has been officially adopted as the slogan, here and abroad, of the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Work Activities. This is the most important step so far taken by the men who will spend $50,000,000 in the next twelve months in development of the Knights of Columbus war work. The Knights will maintain no canteen in their clubhouses in this country or in the huts in France. Cigarettes, chocolates, bouilion, coffee, and other articles will be given to American soldiers absolutely without charge. Postage stamps will be the only things sold.

The doors of Knights of Columbus Clubhouses and huts will be open to American soldiers of any color and any creed. The determination on the part of the Committee on War Work Activities to charge nothing for the supplies furnished to American soldiers will add a heavy financial burden to the work. It is largely because of this that it will be necessary to raise the $50,000,000 to carry on the program.

William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the Committee on War Work Activities, is in direct charge of carrying out the program, which is already in operation in France. As part of the plan of expansion, 1,000 secretaries will be in Europe before Sept. 15 and 2,000 before the end of the year. The work of recruiting these secretaries is going on quietly in all parts of America.

PRESS FARE RISE PLEA.

Railways Company Again Urges Board of Estimate to Act.

Another letter by the New York Railways Company was sent to the Board of Estimate yesterday calling attention to the desperate financial condition of the company and urging that immediate action be taken on the suggestion of the company that the matter of permitting the company to increase the rate of fare be submitted to the Public Service Commission with power to act. The matter is in the hands of the Franchise Committee of the board, and it is considered unlikely that this committee will be directed to hasten action.

The company wants all franchise obligations suspended during the war and for one year thereafter, and if the Public Service Commission is delegated by the board to definitely act it is practically certain that the company will get authority to raise the fare on its surface lines to six cents. It is the opinion of the commission that a suspension of the present franchises at the company's request would open the way for amending them to the ultimate advantage of the public.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

FOUNDED 1856

VARYING the trend of the times. While prices are going up on the majority of necessaries, we have lowered the prices on 1000 Mixture Sack Suits for Men and Young Men

Reduced to $30

From prices up to $45

We've Cut Our Straws

$2.00 hats now $1.35 | $4.00 now $2.65

$3. and $3.50 now $1.95 | $5. and $6. now $3.85

Special reductions on Panamas, Bangkoks and Leghorns.

Quarters buy "*Thrift*" stamps, "*Thrift*" stamps buy "*W. S.*" stamps, the money invested in "*W. S.*" stamps buys the essentials of victory.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY

AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Dr. Lyon's Pleases and Protects Children

Children know it pleases; mothers know it protects as well—that's why more and more mothers make it their first purchase.

Careful, refined mothers don't want in their own or their children's tender mouths any possible *misapplication* of strong drugs or chemicals. They are, therefore, wary of the drugged dentifrice and its dangerous claims.

Dental safety and protection lie in the cleansing properties of Dr. Lyon's. It contains no drugs or chemicals. It cleans the teeth *safely* and thoroughly—and the *safe* dentifrice is always the *best*.

Dr. Lyon's

The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable

Powder *Cream*

Originated in America by Americans and manufactured by them for Americans.

(*Sample sent on receipt of 6 cents*)

I. W. LYON & SONS, Inc. 545 West 27th Street, New York

NEW JURY WILL HEAR CASE OF TOLISHUS

Will Be Impaneled on Monday and Ordered to Reconsider the Sedition Charge.

SCHOENECK EXPLAINS CALL

Says He Was Ordered to Appear Before Grand Jury and Did Not Act as Counsel for Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 15.—Several important developments marked the progress here today of the investigation into the charges of sedition made against John A. Tolishus, a former clerk in the law office of Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck, and a demand on the Department of Justice for a rigid investigation of the Grand Jury, which first indicted and then cleared the defendant. After a conference with Dennis B. Lucey, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, Judge George W. Ray announced that he had dismissed the present Grand Jury and ordered the impanelment of a new one, to reconsider the Tolishus case on Monday.

The Onondaga Bar Association, which has been asked to disbar Tolishus, appointed a special committee of five members, headed by ex-Justice Nathan L. Miller, to investigate the charges.

Ray B. Smith, who was deposed as Clerk of the Assembly and County Chairman by the Republican organization some years ago, admitted that he had visited Judge Ray with one of the witnesses while the Tolishus case was under investigation, but denied that he attempted to influence the Grand Jury's action.

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck issued a statement in which he pointed out that his appearance before Judge Ray and before the Grand Jury was compulsory, by order of the United States Attorney, and that he had never appeared as counsel or witness for Tolishus.

Members of the Onondaga County Republican organization, which is controlled by ex-Senator Hendricks, are undecided as to the effect of the Tolishus disclosures upon the political fortunes of the Lieutenant Governor. He has not and will not withdraw his candidacy, and the organization will support him in a fight at Saratoga or elsewhere.

Wants Whole Case Cleared Up.

Neither Judge Ray nor United States Attorney Lucey has heard from the Department of Justice concerning the Tolishus case, although the petition for a Federal investigation was filed last week. Mr. Lucey denied that the discharge of the Grand Jury was preliminary to a Federal investigation.

"Please make that clear," Mr. Lucey said. "Dismissal of the jury is in no sense a reflection upon it. These jurors have served ever since April 1, and have done careful, intelligent work. Our decision does not imply that we are dissatisfied with them in any particular. We believe, however, that in view of the unusual and wide-spread interest which his case has aroused, and in justice to both the Government and the defendant, it should be considered now in a way which can justly no possible criticism from any one. We will select this new jury carefully, and the case will be so handled that there can be no possible lack of public confidence in the jury's action.

"The new jury will act in all respects as a substitute for the one that will hear all cases that arise during this term and will not devote itself exclusively to the Tolishus case. I will supervise the presentation of the case myself, but Jeremiah W. Davern will continue in active charge of it.

"Most of the jurors were consistent, one way or the other. Those who changed their votes presumably did it because their convictions were shaken by additional evidence. We do not know why their votes were changed, and we do not care, so long as we have no reason to doubt that it was an honest change of opinion."

Ray Smith Explains.

Philip Coughlin, foreman of the dismissed Grand Jury, declined to discuss the case yesterday, and John B. Foley, who acted as secretary, refused to talk except by permission of the court. Neither, however, believes a Federal investigation would disclose more than is already known.

In admitting his call on Judge Ray while the Tolishus case was under consideration, Ray B. Smith denied that it was in any way irregular or subject to criticism.

"Francis Welch, who is employed in my office, informed me one morning that Tolishus had shown by questioning him considerable knowledge of what was going on in the Grand Jury room. I advised him to report it to Judge Ray, and at his request, I accompanied him to the Judge's chambers.

"I do not recall exactly what was said, but I do recall that the only purpose of the visit was to acquaint Judge Ray with the fact that there was a leak somewhere. I may have expressed the opinion that Tolishus should be indicted. Any lawyer would have followed exactly the course which I took under the same circumstances.

"Personally, I see nothing political in this case. Either this man is guilty of sedition or he isn't. It ought to be easy to settle it, one way or the other. Politics has nothing to do with it."

Francis Welch, one of the two men who signed the charges to the Bar Association and the petition to the Department of Justice, issued a long statement corroborating the account given by Mr. Smith.

D. Laton Alvord, spokesman for the complainants against Tolishus, denied that the charges had ever been presented to Attorney General Lewis.

"Nothing of which I have knowledge was ever presented to Mr. Lewis," said Mr. Alvord. "The only charges in which I have participated are those filed with the Bar Association and the Department of Justice. We have heard nothing yet from either of them."

The committee named by President Frank B. Hodges of the Bar Association to investigate the Tolishus charges consists of two Democrats, two Republicans, and a lawyer who has never figured in the affairs of either party. With Judge Miller, the men who will act are Charles L. Stone, John S. Nash, Daniel A. Pierce, and L. Earl Higbee, one of the United States Commissioners. They were instructed to finish their consideration of the case "with all possible speed."

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck's Statement.

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck's only statement was brief.

"Tolishus was a clerk in the office of Bond & Schoeneck," he said. "When we heard his loyalty questioned we dismissed him immediately. As to my appearance before Judge Ray and Assistant District Attorney Davern, it was due to the fact that Mr. Bond was notified that we were wanted. As to my appearance before the Grand Jury I was told by the United States Attorney to appear. Neither myself nor my partner appeared as counsel for Tolishus."

The nominating petitions for Schoeneck are not yet in circulation. Those for every other candidate on the Republican State ticket are being handled by the local Republican County Committee and are being signed by the enrolled voters. This feature is regarded as significant.

Friends of the Lieutenant Governor said today that they expect that he will be a candidate, despite the fact that only last week he reiterated his announcement that he would withdraw. Charges of Mr. Schoeneck's friends that the entire case is a political plot for State-wide effect were discussed in many places. However, none of the supporters of the Lieutenant Governor would make a statement for publication.

Others look for some action from Governor Whitman, whose running mate Mr. Schoeneck has been on the ticket. The Lieutenant Governor so far has supported Mr. Whitman without reservation, and though he was not anxious to continue as a vice executive on account of the increasing volume of his law business, it is understood that he conferred with State leaders and it was practically agreed that he should be renominated.

WHITMAN IS INTERESTED.

Watching the Case Closely, but Refuses to Comment on It.

ALBANY, July 15.—Governor Whitman showed keen interest today in the recent developments at Syracuse growing out of a request that Federal authorities investigate the incidents surrounding charges of sedition brought against John A. Tolishus, who was formerly managing clerk of the law firm composed of the Lieutenant Governor, who is seeking re-election along with the Governor, and George H. Bond, who is on the Governor's Committee on Vacancies.

The Governor declined to discuss the case for publication. He let it be known, however, that he is following the case closely and with unusual interest.

PASTOR PUT ON TRIAL.

Women Detectives Tell of Seditious Remarks of Bristol Preacher.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, July 15.—The Rev. Dr. Theodore Buessel, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Bristol, was wined and dined at the expense of a woman agent of the Government, according to testimony given today at the opening session of his trial in the United States District Court here today before Judge Harlan B. Howe of Vermont. Buessel, who is charged with making seditious statements wanted to eat at a Chinese restaurant, the witness said, as he could not afford to go to a better place, but when Miss Leonore Murphy of Boston, employed by the Department of Justice, whom he had just met, agreed to pay the bill, he went to a hotel and ordered champagne.

After Buessel entered a plea of not guilty, Mrs. Marie C. Kerr of Searsport, Me., was called as the first witness. She testified that she made the acquaintance of Buessel while living at Bristol. In his conversations with her, she testified, Buessel said that the soldiers of the United States are not loyal and could be bought for $5, and that the German soldiers are true and would sacrifice their lives.

Miss Murphy, who was called next, corroborated these statements, and added that Buessel told her that the Germans were wonderful people, and that the Allies could not hope to cope with them while they had Generals like von Hindenburg. He also said, Miss Murphy testified, that he did not approve of the Red Cross, and that the men collecting for it were receiving commissions.

HOLD GERMAN NAVY OFFICER

Dr. von Stengel Is Questioned by the Federal Authorities.

Dr. August Richard von Stengel, said to be an officer of the Germany Navy, but concerning whose activities the Federal authorities made no statement, was arrested by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday, and is held a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. The arrest is believed to have been executed on a Presidential warrant.

Von Stengel was taken to the Enemy Alien Bureau in the Federal Building, where he was subjected to a short examination. The only information given out concerning von Stengel was that he has been in the United States Several years, and that for a time he had an apartment in the Metropolitan Opera House Building. He is a middle-aged man and is said to be highly educated.

Guido von Steer, at one time private secretary to the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, who was arrested last week at the same time as Julius Pitnitzer, the former enemy alien President of the Transatlantic Trust Company, will probably be brought before Rufus W. Sprague, head of the Enemy Alien Bureau, for examination. Von Steer is in the Mercer County (N. J.) jail. Pitnitzer, who is in the Raymond Street jail, may also be questioned today.

Change German Hospital's Name.

At a meeting of the members of the German Hospital Society of Brooklyn last night at Schwabon Hall, Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, it was unanimously voted to change the name of the German Hospital to the Wyckoff Heights Hospital. In the arguments preceding the vote it was declared the society had lost much of its prestige and support on account of the name it bore.

INQUIRE INTO SALE OF CHEMICAL STOCK

If Transfer Was Not Bona Fide Alien Custodian May Seize Three Concerns.

$2,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Sent Lawyer to Germany to Buy 4,000 Shares of Roessler-Hasslacher Company.

The inquiry to determine whether three of the largest chemical manufacturing concerns in this country are enemy owned was continued before Attorney General Merton E. Lewis yesterday. The companies under investigation, all of which are closely affiliated, are the Roessler-Hasslacher Company of this city, the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company of Niagara Falls, and the Perth Amboy Chemical Works. These companies are capitalized at nearly $2,000,000, and Joseph H. Choate, who represents the Alien Property Custodian at the inquiry, said yesterday that if it can be proved that an alleged transfer of German-owned stock to Americans was not a bona fide transfer, but was what he termed "a nominal transfer for policy's sake," the Government will be justified in seizing the stock of the various concerns.

William A. Hamann, Treasurer of the Roessler-Hasslacher Company, was the first witness called yesterday. When asked to explain why the parent concern of these corporations, which is in Germany, sold its stock to the officials of the American corporations at a price below par, when the American concerns were declaring huge dividends, Mr. Hamann replied:

"We were menaced by a shortage of water power at Niagara Falls and the Government was developing a process for manufacturing chemicals which would prove dangerous in competition."

"Judging by your output you had not really suffered from any shortage of power when the stock was transferred in February, 1917, had you?" asked Assistant Attorney General Alfred L. Becker.

"No," he replied, "but we faced a shortage. It was threatened."

Mr. Choate, continuing his cross-examination of the witness, intimated several times that other chemical companies may be investigated as to their ownership before the present inquiry is terminated.

Mr. Choate then read into the evidence a letter written by Mr. Hamann to the stock owners in Germany. The letter was dated Jan. 13, 1916, and in the letter Mr. Hamann referred to conditions in this country that were becoming embarrassing because of the war situation.

"I gather from this letter," said Mr. Choate, "that you were willing to have the sale reversed at some later time, but that owing to conditions over here the stock must be held, at least technically, in the United States. Is not that the real meaning of your letter."

"Not at all," replied Mr. Hamann.

"Did you not mean to hold out to the German interests that if they sold the stock to you in America they could at some time later get the stock back?" Mr. Choate repeated.

"No, nothing of the kind was meant."

"Well, then, here is a cablegram which may throw some light on it," said Mr. Choate, and he offered the following cablegram in evidence:

Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1916

Your letter, Oct. 10, with inclosures. Cannot decide without knowing your real intentions and whether real business or formality only is meant. If matter still pressing, please send your confidential man over. Dr. ROESSLER.

Seitz Went to Germany.

"Now then," asked Mr. Choate, "why did Dr. Roessler of the German company, who we understand is a nephew of Franz Roessler of the New York company, mean when he said 'formality only is meant'?"

"I do not know what he meant."

"Did you send your confidential man over?"

"Yes, we got Oscar R. Seitz, a New York lawyer, to go to Germany for us."

"Can you recall any letter to the German firm which might have indicated that you only meant a 'formality' in the transfer of stock?"

"I cannot recall such a letter."

Mr. Hamann said that the instructions to Mr. Seitz, who sailed from New York on Jan. 7 of last year, was to try and purchase 4,000 shares of the Roessler-Hammacher Company, 80 of the Perth Amboy Company, and 240 of the Niagara Falls concern. He said Mr. Seitz was told a pay $200 a share for the stock.

"Why did you fix the price at 200?"

"We thought that about right, owing to the political situation."

"Did you give Mr. Seitz a letter of introduction to the firm in Frankfort?"

"No, Mr. Seitz was afraid of being held up or delayed. He only went as a friend to visit friends."

"How much money did your company have to put up to buy the stock?"

"Eight hundred and sevent-two thousand dollars."

"Where did you raise it?"

"We borrowed it from the American Exchange National Bank, but giving our stock as security."

Mr. Choate then read a letter from Fritz Roessler of the Frankfort Company to Jacob Hasslacher, in which Roessler wrote that the proposition submitted by the concern in America was not clear, and that "we said to ourselves, and we also tried to express the same thought in our cables, that there were two possibilities, either you wish to deal with the conditions on your side only by way of carrying out a formality which would upon the recurrence of normal conditions be really undone, or else the thing was to be an actual transaction."

Concerning the price the writer said that under certain conditions "we ought to run all the risks which may develop out of the situation in the hope that if things really come to the worst our rights can be fought out in free America."

In conclusion Mr. Roessler wrote that unless reasons were given "to put an end to our hesitation" the German company would refuse to sell as requested.

Mr. Seitz, who is a lawyer with offices at 52 Wall Street, followed Mr. Hamann on the stand. He told of his trip to Europe and his arrival in Frankfort on Feb. 1 of last year. He maintained that the transaction which was sought to be carried out and to negotiate which he went to Germany was bona fide in every sense of the word. He told of his conferences with the German owners. He was still on the stand when the hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

OBJECT TO NAME BISMARCK.

North Dakotans Placard City with Signs Demanding a Change.

BISMARCK, N. D., July 15.—Agitation to change the name of Bismarck received added impetus today when it was found that in the night unidentified persons had obliterated the name on the Northern Pacific Railroad Station signboard with yellow paint. A six-foot sign erected near read:

"To hell with this blockheaded Hun. What did he ever do for us?"

Several downtown buildings today displayed signs which read:

"Change the name of the city to something decent."

PRAISES BRITISH SAILORS.

Paris Paper Calls Them Unseen and Silent Conquerors.

PARIS, July 15.—Under the caption, "Let Us Never Forget the British Sailors," the Paris Midi says:

"Let us acclaim the American soldiers, but never forget the British sailors, without whom Germany would continue to utter sarcastic remarks on the vain menace and fruitless effort of America. She already knows, and will know better tomorrow, all that this menace means.

"The day when the American Army gains the big success to which we are looking forward, let us pay homage to the British sailors, those unseen and silent conquerors who are guarding the seas for us."

The Intransigeant comments on the enthusiasm with which the population cheered the British soldiers in yesterday's parade, and declares they were the feature of the military review.

HOLD COSTA RICA WIREMEN.

Reason for Arrest of Telegraphers Is Still Unknown.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, July 15.—Roberto Castro, for more than thirty years Director General of the telegraph lines in Costa Rica, has suddenly discharged all the telegraph operators at the central office in San José, the Costa Rican capital, and has had them arrested.

The reason for the incarceration of the men is not known here.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.

TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

British and German Delegates Reach an Agreement.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 15. — THE TIMES correspondent is authorized to state that an agreement has been signed at The Hague, with a reserve by the German delegates, to effect an exchange of combatant and civilian prisoners of war generally on the lines recently reached by the French and German Governments. It is proposed that the effects of this exchange are to apply to British and German prisoners of war and civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland.

The agreement also deals with an amelioration of conditions of prisoners of war both in the British Empire and Germany.

150 HUT HOSPITALS SHIPPED

First Consignment by the American Red Cross Reaches England.

LONDON, July 15.—The first shipment of the 150 hut hospitals which the American Red Cross has built in the United States for use in the eighty small American camps throughout Great Britain arrived here today.

The huts could not be constructed in England on account of the shortage of lumber without crippling important war work, so the American Red Cross had them shipped in knock-down form, thus getting them into a far smaller cargo space than would have been required even for the lumber to build them.

The huts, which arrived today, will be immediately set us as camp dispensaries, isolation hospitals, and convalescent wards at aviation camps in North England.

Man, do not let the hot weather turn your head away from good tailor-work; there is a big difference between a suit that looks fit and one that *stays* fit.

Good cloth and good work make good clothes—advertising doesn't help a bit; all it does is to tell you how to know them. Look for this label:—

Arctic Breeze Clothes

The A. B. C. of Summer Comfort.
Palm Beach Silk Mohair

If your favorite clothing dealer cannot supply you with Arctic Breeze Clothes, write us for the name and address of a retailer who can, and we will also send you a thermometer free.

ANSORGE BROS. & CO.
Makers of Arctic Breeze Clothes.
New York.

STARS That Make The Whole World Kin

From the window of the cottage where a mother toils that her boy may fight, the Service Star gleams as proudly as from the jeweled pin of the mother whose boy has given up the luxuries of life to fight for home and country.

In the tiny cottage the boy was the bread-winner, and "mother" always had a good hot dinner ready for him when the day's work was done. In the home of luxury the chef prepared the best in the land for the pride of the house.

And now these two boys are bunkies Over There. In the "front-line" trenches, where Mess Call doesn't sound they're not eating any too regularly, and cold food is the rule. Send the Star that gleams from your button and window, a

Theroz Mess Kit

Then your boy and his bunkie can have the cheeriest kind of hot meals, and steaming coffee or tea anytime, anywhere.

Think of the comfort it will be to you when you sit down under softly shaded candles, to food perfectly cooked and served, to picture that big, generous boy of yours getting out his Theroz Mess Kit, lighting up the cheery Theroz Fuel Cubes and in just seven minutes having ready for two, piping hot soup, stew, or beans, and steaming coffee. With a twist of the wrist your boy has the Kit frier on duty and crisp bacon makes a feast of the trench meal.

The Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army are equipping their overseas workers with Theroz, the quickest means to get hot food and drinks.

These "Big Brothers" of yours who say that "a cup of hot coffee may mean life itself," follow your boy right up to the front-line with the home comfort of hot food.

Won't you see that he gets it in the trenches where he needs it as he never needed it before?

Heats Can of Beans or Spaghetti
Made of Aluminum
Heats Can of Soup or Stew
Boils One Pint Coffee or Water for Tea
2 Theroz Cubes in Burner
Theroz Mess Kit in action (X-Ray)

Theroz Mess Kit nested (Size 6½ x 3¾ ins.) All Aluminum Weighs less than 2 lbs.

With such military accuracy has each separate part of the Kit been designed, its nesting is but a matter of seconds. And so perfectly does each part nest with its mate, there is no rattle in carrying. A sturdy strap holds the Kit firmly, and gives additional carrying convenience on march.

The Theroz Mess Kit will do more to prevent sickness and misery in trench and hospital than any invention since the beginning of the war.

Theroz Fuel Cubes

for use in conjunction with the Theroz Mess Kit, furnish the one safe fuel to use in trench, dugout or out-of-doors when the enemy is near. Theroz burns absolutely without smoke or odor—there's no refracted light. The faintest line of smoke will attract the Bosches' fire. Charcoal is dangerous to the men in a close place.

Theroz Fuel Cubes cannot go liquid while burning, cannot upset and spill, cannot explode. Made by an absolutely new and patented process that converts a liquid into a solid cube—not a paste, Theroz is the quickest, safest, hottest, most efficient emergency fuel known.

Theroz Fuel Cubes are for sale at Army Exchanges back of both the United States and Canadian lines Over There. 20 cubes—Army size—in convenient tin, 35c.

Merchants in the Metropolitan District who sell Theroz Mess Kits and Fuel Cubes

The Gorham Company
Mark Cross
Gimbel Brothers
Military Supplies
R. H. Macy & Co.
Sporting Goods Dept.
Stern Brothers
Sporting Goods Dept.
James McCreery & Co.
House Furnishing Dept.
B. Altman & Co.
Military Dept.
John Wanamaker
Military Dept.
Franklin Simon & Co.
Toilet Goods Dept.
Abercrombie & Fitch
Lord & Taylor
Saks & Company
Leather Goods, Main Floor, and Automobile Dept. 6th Floor
Rogers Peet Co.
Schoverling Daly & Gales
Von Lengerke & Detmold
Penn. Station Drug Co.
Park & Tilford
(All Stores)
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Brooks Brothers
Brokaw Brothers
Metropolitan Hardware Co.
at Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal
Baker, Murray & Ingbrie, Inc.
17 Warren St.
I. Davega, Jr., Inc.
125 West 125th St.
Martin & Martin
J. B. Crook & Co., Inc.
F. A. O. Schwarz
Sporting Goods Dept.
Alex. Taylor & Co.
26 E. 42nd St.
S. B. Davega Co.
831 Broadway
905 Broadway
15 Cortlandt St.
Browning King & Co.
Uniform Dept.
R. W. Zundel
47 Whitehall St.
Abraham & Straus
House Furnishing Dept.
Frederick Loeser & Co.
Sporting Goods Dept.
L. Bamberger & Co., Newark
Sporting Goods Dept.

Retail orders supplied direct, $5.00, prepaid, if you can't get the Theroz Mess Kit from your local dealer

BASIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Woolworth Tower, New York
Factory and Laboratory, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

SAYS HALE EDITED PRO-GERMAN NEWS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ber of Commerce, then at 11 Broadway, the same building in which the German Consulate General had offices, and where Boy-Ed subsequently established his New York headquarters, handled much of the propaganda which it was sought to circulate through the American press. Heinrich Charles was in charge of the distribution of that service, but for some reason or other the service did not work smoothly and so it was that the German Information Service was organized with Mr. Clausen apparently in charge.

The service sought to create the impression throughout the country that Germany was fighting a defensive war, that the stories of the treatment accorded the Belgians by the invaders were false, that the war was unpopular in England, and, above all, that the German Government and its people loved the United States. When all other efforts failed it was often possible to get official statements from Bernstorff and Dernburg through the German Information Service.

Needed Better News.

But the German Information Service did not "take" as its organizers had hoped it would. Only the pro-German newspapers and those printed in the German and Hungarian languages paid much attention to the "free news" so lavishly distributed. Dr. Hale and the others interested in the service realized that if the service was to accomplish its mission it would have to produce better news, and it was decided to send a correspondent to Germany with credentials from Bernstorff. Edward Lyell Fox was picked for the job, and Dawson as moving-picture chief. Shortly after his arrival in Berlin, in the Spring of 1915, Fox wrote a letter to von Papen and sent it to him by a trusted person. When von Papen was searched at Falmouth by the British in January, 1916, the letter was found among his papers. It read:

Hotel Adlon, Berlin, W., Unter den Linden, 1, am Pariser Platz, July 28.

My Dear Papen: Just a few words to let you know how things are going. I explained to von Herwarth (Lieutenant Colonel now,) the difficulties of your work in New York. I presented your letter to Major Deutelmoser and delivered and posted everything else. Prince Hatzfeld had me out to luncheon and gave me an interview on America's work in the German Red Cross, which I hope to send out from Berlin by Saturday.

Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia had me out to Potsdam, and we got up an interview on "The Spartan German Woman in Time of War." But best of all there is something big coming through the Foreign Office—Prince Henry on the freedom of the seas. So you see I have been fairly busy the short time I have been here. * * *

Of course, on the part of the masses there is an undercurrent against Americans, but the people worth while are all splendidly broad minded. It is my sincere conviction, and the belief of many other American correspondents here, that the misunderstandings between our countries are due to the poor advice and the warped viewpoint of the American Embassy in Berlin. President Wilson cannot know the German viewpoint under existing circumstances.

Write me how things are going. Best wishes for successful work.

Yours, E. L. FOX.

Another letter found among Von Papen's papers was from Colonel Herwarth, who had been Von Papen's predecessor as Military Attaché at Washington. In that letter Colonel Herwarth wrote:

I am frightfully busy, and, like you, I long to be at the front, for office work ultimately becomes unbearable and totally unsatisfying. There is, however, no prospect of my relieving you. You must look around for another successor, though you will probably meet with no success. The other military attaches are no better off. They also would like to leave, but have to remain where they are.

The worst of this letter, Mr. Lyell Fox, can give you news of Berlin. He is reliable and understands how shamefully dependent on England the United States have become. Pro forma of course, he is neutral. I think there will soon be a big change in American opinion.

We are frantically busy here in the press section. A small part of our work is now being printed, as you will observe from the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which I inclose. Let Boy-Ed have a look at it and give him my kind regards. He has probably received my pamphlet on the campaign of enlightenment in America.

It is understood that Dr. Hale's examination yesterday afternoon covered the whole field of his activities. Mr. Becker said last night that for the present he does not consider it advisable to make public the stenographic report of the examination. Dr. Hale when seen said that he would have nothing to say, and that everything given out would have to come from the Attorney General.

May Question von Skal.

At midnight last night the examination of witnesses in the Attorney General's office was still proceeding, but the names of other witnesses on the stand were not made public. One of the witnesses who may be examined today is said to be George von Skal, former managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung. During the time that von Papen had offices at 60 Wall Street von Skal was associated with him as a sort of confidential adviser and secretary. The Attorney General has a number of letters which passed between von Skal and well-known Germans. One of these letters, which is a defense of Bernstorff, was addressed to Maximilian Harden, the Berlin editor. This letter, which was dated Dec. 15, was intrusted to von Papen for delivery. The "B. D." referred to in the letter, it was said yesterday, was Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the active Chairman, during his stay in this country, of the German Propaganda Board.

The Attorney General expects to ask Mr. von Skal to explain some of the statements he made in the Harden letter, especially his reference to Count Bernstorff's "patient labors." The letter says:

As I chance to have a unique and absolutely safe opportunity, I must tell you something which I have had on my mind for a long while, but which I could not entrust to the post, as many of my letters have been taken en route.

About a year ago I told you that you should not hold too high an opinion of Count B. I must now tell you that he has done splendid work here. In the most difficult situations he has shown tact, skill, and energy beyond anything that we expected from him. Any one who knows the type of people who are in power here cannot fail unreservedly to admit and admire his activities. He well deserves a kind word once in a way, particularly as there are still influences at work over there, on your side, who wish to decry his services. One of the foremost of these is Widow Spyck von Sternberg. The fact that for a time B. could accomplish but little here was mainly due to the presence of your friend (?) B. D., who, I may remark in parentheses, is very fond of speaking of "that Punchinello Harden."

This man was regarded by the Americans, and even by many Germans, as the real Ambassador. His immense vanity, his desire to come to the front, his tactlessness, and the qualities which he himself, with a certain pride, described as "truthfulness and openness," did a very great deal of harm. At the same time he was accessible to every toady and flatterer, and no one with self-respect could possibly work with him. Accordingly he surrounded himself with a crowd of favorites, who for the most part were quite incapable and unreliable, and have spoiled many chances. He not only came into collision with, and disturbed the Count's patient labors, but more than once destroyed their results. It was a most unhappy thought to send him here, and the consequences were highly disastrous.

The people in Berlin seem still to believe that any one who has once been in America knows the country and the people, and understands how to handle them properly. Many mistakes would have been avoided if they had taken the advice of those who have long experience on this side. But any one who has ever been in Government service, if only as Consular interpreter or Secretary, is always given the preference. At present one naturally does not wish to stir up the dust; but later on I will tell you more about this—when I next visit Berlin, I hope.

Whether the Count has qualifications for the post for which you once described him as destined is, however, a question which I would prefer not to answer yet. I still think that a man like Falkenhayn should be employed in the peace negotiations. He is extraordinarily capable and possesses genius, a thing which up to now I have been unable to discover in any of our diplomats. * * *

While the Attorney General was examining Dr. Hale yesterday Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper was questioning other persons in the Federal Building. Several witnesses were before the Federal Grand Jury and a number of other persons were questioned by Mr. Harper in his office.

C. A. Lewis, Secretary and Treasurer of The Mail, was at the office of Charles W. De Woody, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, yesterday morning. Afterward he talked with Mr. Harper. Curt Reisinger, a grandson of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, and a recently resigned Director of the Mail Company, also conferred with Mr. Harper.

Give a Newsdealer Your Order for The Times

Unsold copies of The New York Times are no longer accepted from newsdealers, under an order of the War Industries Board issued in the interest of the conservation of news print paper.

Readers are asked to co-operate with newsdealers in adjusting their orders for The Times to sales by giving the newsdealer a standing order for the daily delivery of The Times.

Direct the newsdealer to deliver The Times to your home or office or hold a copy for you at his stand.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Help and Resourcefulness at the Hampton Shops

MEMORY may ofttimes picture for us some delightful corner in one of those stately old English Country-houses where quaint appearing Tables and tapestried Chairs are flooded with the kindly light that falls through mullioned Casements.

With suggestive groupings and arrangements such as these, the Hampton Shops has won the trust and confidence of those who love the things of olden times. Its Decorators can not only devise well-thought-out schemes but can carry these out in their minutest details, with a confidence born of almost limitless resources.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
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Decoration Antiquities Furniture

Ship by Motor Express

to and from

Philadelphia, Lancaster Columbia, Coatesville

Marietta, Quarryville, Elizabethtown and points on the line of the Conestoga Traction Company.

We will get your goods to destination without delay, damage or dissatisfaction. We issue a standard express receipt, and assume cash responsibility up to fifty cents per pound. Higher values covered by insurance.

ARROTT & FAUNCE, Inc.
Motor Express Service
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412-14 Lafayette St. Phone, Broad 4506.

England and the Causes of the War.

An exhaustive and scholarly review by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, is presented in the July Current History Magazine. The purpose of this publication is to give from month to month an accurate, complete, and authentic report of the progress of the war in all its phases. At all news stands, 25c a copy; $3.00 a year.
—Adv.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

HOW much money are you saving a year?

The answer to that should prove conclusively that you need to invest in an Endowment Insurance policy, thereby voluntarily compelling yourself to save.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

The Shoe They Come Back To

We can illustrate it here but we can't begin to describe the content it has given men for many years.

It is the famous Combination Last of the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe.

Season after season men return to our stores and ask for it. It does not change in shape or design, varying only slightly from year to year in details of finish. The Combination clasps the heel and instep snugly and gives the fore-foot and toes full liberty. In oxfords, black and tan. Arch Supporting if desired.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

For Women Made by JOHN FREEMAN'S SHOE CO.

You Can Save Money On TIRES
All Standard Makes

30 x 3	Plain	Tread	$9.11
30 x 3½	"	"	10.97
32 x 3½	Non-Skid	Tread	15.52
34 x 3½	"	"	16.78
31 x 4	"	"	19.57
32 x 4	"	"	20.28
33 x 4	"	"	20.97
34 x 4	"	"	22.45
30 x 4	"	"	25.79
32 x 4½	"	"	30.20
36 x 4½	"	"	26.45
33 x 4½	"	"	25.90
38 x 4½	"	"	28.07
35 x 5	"	"	31.80
37 x 5	"	"	34.65

Plain Tread Tires Much Less.
TWO TUBES $4.09 Any Size You Want
You will register real surprise when you see these splendid tires, tires that are recognized everywhere for road performance and dependability. Check or M. O. brings tire, subject to return within 30 days if unused.
MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS TIRE CO.
789 7th Av., bet. 51 & 52 Sts., N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

The Efficiency Shoe
Widths AAAAA to E

Shoe Buyers Visiting New York
are cordially invited to call and inspect the most unique and up-to-date shoe store in the world.

The great number of people coming to our store every day for "Arch Preserver" Shoes affords just the right opportunity for demonstrating the new scientific shoe-fitting and foot-sustaining qualities of "Arch Preserver" Shoes; also the practicability of the new seating scheme.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE SHOP, Inc.
15 East 35th Street, near Fifth Ave.

Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At night bathe them with the Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the Ointment. Wear old gloves during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

BUGS!! BUGS!!

Get a jar of my Imported Insect Powder, or have me call to do the work. Satisfactory results guaranteed.

CHARLES ORTNER,
Fumigator & Exterminator,
310 West 125th St., N. Y.
Phone 6904 Morningside.

The War Industries Board has directed the newspapers to discontinue the acceptance of unsold copies from newsdealers. Readers are asked to co-operate by placing a definite advance order for the Times with their newsdealer so that he may adjust his orders to his sales.—Advt.

HEARST WILL FIGHT, TAMMANY BELIEVES

Has Engaged 27 Rooms at Saratoga While Conference Is On.

OSBORN STARTS TROUBLE

His Defiance and Seabury's Attack Will Probably Draw Statement of Organization's Position.

Word reached Democrats in this city yesterday that William R. Hearst had engaged twenty-seven rooms at the Grand Union Hotel for the period of the Democratic State Conference which will open at Saratoga on July 23. The report was accepted among Tammany men as an indication that Mr. Hearst would put up a fight for an indorsement from the Saratoga Conference, despite the unmistakable evidence of his unpopularity with Democrats in all parts of the State.

The only following of the former Independence League leader seems to be in John H. McCooey's Brooklyn bailiwick and up-State in Albany County, where Patrick E. McCabe is in charge of the Democratic party machinery and former Governor Martin H. Glynn is the leader of Democratic thought. The Democratic Conference, if present plans are carried out, will recommend an entire Democratic State ticket to the enrolled Democratic voters in the primaries.

It is regarded as very likely that some word will come before long indicating where Tammany stands on the question of Mr. Hearst's candidacy. The announcement by William Church Osborn that his hat was in the ring is regarded by men of influence in Tammany Hall as having rendered such a statement necessary at this time. They are intent upon eliminating Mr. Osborn as a candidate for Governor, and are fully aware that with the Tammany attitude toward Hearst in doubt that would be impossible.

There is no doubt that the bold defiance hurled at Murphy and Hearst both by Mr. Osborn has created a furor in Tammany circles. Men who are in the confidence of the Tammany leader have been aware for weeks that his attitude toward Mr. Hearst's political aspirations was not one of friendliness or even tolerance. But between the blast delivered by Mr. Osborn and the hot shot from former Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who alleged a Hearst-Murphy conspiracy, many members of Tammany who do not cast an eye on the Tammany Chieftain except when he appears on the platform at functions in Tammany Hall have begun to press for a clear statement as to where the organization stands. Hearst has few friends in Tammany, and his candidacy would be almost certain to be the signal for a revolt.

Mr. Osborn expects to make public a statement setting forth his attitude on the issues of the campaign within a few days. He received a number of telegrams yesterday from Democrats in different parts of the State eulogizing the stand he has taken, and promising support. One of the missives, typical of many others, read as follows:

"Your appeal in the press this morning is clear and convincing, without one scintilla of camouflage. As an enrolled Democrat I will support you unreservedly. Your absolute opposition to Hearst, Murphy et al., your unequivocal friendship for Mayor Mitchel, and your courageous actions in France who are fighting for democracy and the preservation of our great Republic will make you our next war Governor of New York."

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced last night the personnel of a Committee of Twenty-five, appointed to prepare and submit to the Saratoga conference a tentative platform. The committee has been summoned by Senator Robert F. Wagner, its Chairman, to meet in Saratoga next Monday, the day before the conference. Its other members are: Mrs. Jean H. Norris, Miss Elisabeth Barry, John Godfrey Saxe, James A. Foley, Abram I. Elkus, John F. Galvin, all of New York County; Peter J. Brady of Queens, Joseph M. Callahan and Miss Mary Shea of Bronx, John J. Fitzgerald and Miss May Patterson of Kings, Charles Bruns of Richmond, Miss Kathryn Starbuck of Saratoga, Mrs. Edwin S. Jenney and Thomas Hogan of Onondaga, W. Caryl Ely of Erie, Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua, John J. Sinnott of Westchester, D-Cady Herrick of Albany, William Church Osborn of Putnam, James R. Parson of Steuben, George M. Palmer of Schoharie, John F. Murtaugh of Chemung, and Delos M. Cosgrove of Jefferson.

Mrs. Jean H. Norris is practicing law in this city, Miss Barry is a settlement worker from Tammany Leader Murphy's district, Miss Shea is a Bronx teacher, Miss Patterson is a Brooklyn lawyer, Mrs. Jenney is a wealthy woman living in Syracuse whose family is interested in the Lackawanna Railroad, and Miss Starbuck is a lawyer.

The Democratic platform will embody a strong indorsement of the Wilson Administration and its war and peace policies. It will urge the election of a Democratic administration in this State for the reason, among others, that the restoration of the Republicans to power might be regarded as a refusal on the part of the voters in the leading State of the Union to give the Democratic Administration in Washington a vote of confidence, and that such a refusal in wartime would be aid and comfort to the enemy. An eight-hour workday law, a minimum wage law, municipal ownership, and a State referendum on prohibition are likely to be among the things recommended in the Democratic platform.

It was announced last night that the Committee on Organization appointed by the Democratic State Committee to select a candidate for temporary Chairman of the conference had chosen ex-Supreme Court Joseph Augustus Kellogg of Glens Falls for the place.

KENYON IN SENATE RACE.

Superintendent of Banks Would Fill Seat of Elon R. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Frank Kenyon, State Superintendent of Banks, today became candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator to succeed Elon R. Brown. After Kenyon had promised last week not to be a candidate, Fred Pitcher entered the primaries against Robert Wilcox. It is reported that the Republican machine, which opposed Pitcher, forced Kenyon to enter the race.

A break in the party ranks is likely, with the standpatters behind Kenyon and the progressives supporting Pitcher.

COUPLES ARE DELEGATES.

Two Republicans and Their Wives Going to Saratoga.

Two men and their wives have been chosen as delegates to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga on Thursday and Friday of this week by the Republican committee for the First Assembly District of Queens, in Long Island City.

Magistrate Thomas F. Doyle and his wife, Mrs. Grace Doyle, will attend as delegates, as will Peter P. Campbell and his wife, Mrs. Adele Campbell. Mrs. Edith G. Van Alst, leader of women Republicans in Long Island City, is also named as a delegate.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 13th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 19.93 cents per pound.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT TO BE NEUTRAL.

Whitman Managers Now Certain Colonel Will Not Be a Candidate.

Governor Whitman's campaign managers received yesterday what they regard as conclusive assurances that Colonel Roosevelt will not in any circumstances become the Republican candidate for Governor this Fall. Many prominent Republicans have urged the Colonel to run, and assured him that in the event of his consenting they would see that both Governor Whitman and Attorney General Merton E. Lewis were eliminated as candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. Those in charge of both the Whitman and Lewis forces hailed the news with relief. Especially have the latter professed that they were seriously handicapped by the recurrent rumors that Mr. Lewis was not the "real candidate," and that he would withdraw in favor of somebody else.

Colonel Roosevelt, it appears, according to the latest report, will cling during his convention visit to the attitude of strict neutrality that he has maintained ever since there has been a contest for the nomination. It was said yesterday that he would enter the convention hall at Saratoga flanked on one side by his nephew, Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, who is campaign manager for Mr. Lewis, and his good friend, ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, who is running the campaign for Governor Whitman. Today the Republican forces will begin to move on Saratoga, where both the principal candidates for the nomination for Governor will have campaign headquarters opened by this evening.

NEWSDEALERS ARBITRATE.

Will Co-operate with Publishers to Settle Unsold Paper Differences.

Representatives of 12,000 newsdealers in New York City met last night in Cooper Union and agreed to appoint a standing committee to co-operate with a committee of newspaper publishers in the settlement of differences that have arisen since the Government, as a conservation measure, forbade the return of unsold papers. The Committee of Seven that has been in conference with the publishers defeated a proposition to give the publishers only one week in which to consider the newsdealers' side of the case, and a representative of the Newsboys Union charged that the whole affair had been conducted by newsdealers with little regard for the newsboys. This is the resolution that was finally adopted:

The newsdealers and newsboys of Greater New York, assembled at Cooper Union on July 15, 1918, do hereby declare and resolve the following:

Whereas, The Committee of Seven, delegated to carry on negotiations with the publishers, has reported that it is impossible to come to an immediate understanding, and

Whereas, The committee has reported that the publishers are willing to establish a standing committee and will recognize a joint committee of the newsboys and the newsdealers' associations of New York to investigate every phase of the present situation; and

Whereas, It has been expressed by the publishers that they will be glad to compensate the dealers for the period that elapses from July 15 until the time of settlement on the basis that they may mutually decide,

Resolved, That this committee shall get to work immediately and be ready with a definite answer by Aug. 1.

The committee that went to see the publishers and made its report is made up of Samuel Rothbart, New York United News Dealers and Stationers Protective Association; J. A. Sultan of the Brooklyn organization, Nathan Pollock of the Elevated and Subway Newsdealers Association, Nathan Socol of the Harlem organization, Jerry Lyons and Andrew Stanton of the Newsboys Union, and J. E. Marcus.

This committee, according to the speakers, told the publishers that they could no longer make a living selling newspapers bought at $1.40 a hundred with no returns of unsold papers, and wanted the publishers to fix a price of $1.20. Samuel Rothbart, who presided, said: "The publishers promise that if they find we are making less money than we did in January they will not only agree to our demands, but they will pay us the difference that the stoppage of returns has made as of July 15."

The committee of the Newsdealers' Association has written Mayor Hylan a letter asking for a personal interview to discuss what steps should be taken with reference to the discontinuance of returns of newspapers as ordered by the Federal Government.

GUNMAN ELUDES CAPTURE.

Vincent Gaffney, Who Escaped from Tombs Seen in Public.

Despite the net set by the police for the gunman and murderer, Vincent Gaffney, since his sensational escape from the Tombs Prison a month ago, he has appeared several times in public in the "Gopher Gang" district of the west side, and on each occasion he has eluded the watchfulness of the police and got back to some place of concealment, according to statements made yesterday by several persons, following the gang shooting at policemen in Fiftieth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, on Sunday.

"Gaffney has sworn to kill Detective Patrick Flood, and he has been out on Tenth Avenue frequently, armed with a revolver, in an apparent search for the officer," asserted one of these informants, who has long known the "gopher" leader. The gunman's rage against Flood began several years ago, when Flood, who lives in the district, curbed the gang's activities in preying upon and extorting pickmeal, during which the detective sent a number of its members to prison. But Gaffney's particular animosity against the officer is due to the fact that Flood hunted him down for the killing of Chick Tucker, and to the further fact that Flood nearly recaptured him a few minutes after he was free of the Tombs.

The gang shooting on Sunday has no direct connection with Gaffney and his gophers except that a score or more younger hoodlums of the district are aspiring to his leadership, and for months they have terrorized men, women, and children and have fought the police on frequent occasions. One of the shots fired by these rowdies is believed to have killed James Cushing, 16 years old, whose body was found on the roof of the house at 540 West Fiftieth Street.

Police Commissioner Enright and the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office started investigations yesterday of this shooting. Two youths arrested in the raid on the gangs by Policemen C. J. Flood and R. A. O'Brien, who described themselves as John St. John, 17, of 533 West Fiftieth Street, and Joseph Brickley, 17, of 734 Eleventh Avenue, were questioned with other witnesses without giving any clue as to who had shot Cushing. He lived at 446 West Fiftieth Street.

HEAVY FINES FOR SPEEDING.

Magistrate Declares Reckless Night Driving Must Stop.

Magistrate Cobb, who presided in the Traffic Court yesterday afternoon, said that speeding in the middle of the night must be broken up. He fined William H. Carpenter, a coal broker, of 38 Queen Avenue Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J., $50 for driving thirty-eight miles an hour on Riverside Drive.

Other speeders were fined from $30 to $50 by Magistrate Cobb and Magistrate House, who presided at the court in the morning session. George E. Stillings, a salesman, of 188 East Sixtieth Street, and a friend of Magistrate House, was fined $30 for speeding. A messenger from the office of Baron Stephen von Lorthy told the court that the Baron was in California and was not expected back until October. The messenger said the Baron was speeding because he had to change his clothes.

"You just go back and let the Baron know that I am issuing an order of arrest for him," said Magistrate House. "The mandate of this court is to be obeyed and his trip to California was secondary in importance." The Baron was charged with driving an automobile twenty-nine miles an hour on St. Nicholas Avenue.

SEES SAME HAND THAT HIT M'KINLEY

Present Seditious Press Likened to That of Murdered President's Day.

LOYALTY A CAMOUFLAGE

Spanish War Veterans Cheer Attack on Papers That Give Comfort to the Enemy.

Loud and prolonged applause frequently interrupted the address yesterday of the Rev. Otho F. Bartholow at the opening of the fifteenth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, which is being held for three days in the Mount Vernon High School. Dr. Bartholow who is pastor of the First Methodist Church of Mount Vernon, made a severe indictment of the disloyal press. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"In the heroic days of 1898 we had amongst us that dark and slimy force of sedition, a disloyal press. Who of us can forget the hideous caricature of President McKinley, the outrageous McKinley Minstrels, the terrible leading editorials, and the blowing of hot and cold? Just as in our day the same press attacks insidiously and viciously our chief ally, Great Britain, just as it garbles and misrepresents a message of the President of the United States at this time. Then presents a camouflage of its various articles of loyalty.

"We can never forget that the great and unselfish McKinley was at the very zenith of his glorious work for our country and humanity when shot to his death by the wretch Czolgos, who, inflamed by the disloyal press and the particular sheet to which I refer, could give no reason for his unspeakable act of treason except the reason of the serpentine press. To the everlasting credit of our fair city our present Mayor and his government are doing their best to stop the dastardly and insidious work of the seditious papers."

It was rumored in the morning that resolutions would be offered to indorse the candidacy of William R. Hearst for Governor and another condemning the Hearst papers, but Department Adjutant Dineen announced that no such action would be permitted at the convention.

Among the speakers were Admiral Sigsbee and Chaplain John P. Chidwick, who were on the United States battleship Maine when it was blown up in Havana Harbor; Mayor Brush and ex-Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, Isaac Joel, Chairman of the Convention Committee; A. Minnerly of the G. A. R., Mrs. L. C. Williams, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and E. Peerings of the Boy Scouts of America. The following cable message was sent to General Pershing:

"The United Spanish War Veterans of New York State, in annual encampment mustered, send greetings to you and our comrades overseas, confident that victory will crown America's holy cause."

A telegram was sent to President Wilson renewing the pledge of loyalty and confidence of victory.

Thanks were sent to Daniel V. Chism, Chairman of the National Committee of the United Spanish War Veterans, for his part in obtaining passage of a bill obtaining pensions for widows of Spanish war veterans.

At a business session in the afternoon a resolution was passed unanimously urging Congress to adopt legislation for the deportation after the war of all enemy aliens and all prisoners of war. It was said they might elect to stay in this country and would fill positions which ought to be held by returned American soldiers. The 500 veterans and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary attended a ball at the armory last night.

Army Overall Inspector Accused.

ROANOKE, Va., July 15.—Oswald Cericola, a Government inspector, detailed to inspect overalls being made for the army by the Blue Ridge Overall Company of this city, is under arrest here on a warrant charging him with asking for a bribe of $100 to pass garments not up to Government specifications. Unable to furnish $5,000 bail, he is held in custody awaiting trial at the August term of the Federal court. Officials of the overall company cooperated with the Department of Justice in gathering evidence against Cericola.

PUSHCART MEN PROTEST.

Police, They Say, Discriminate Against Them on the East Side.

Following the weekly raid of the police against alleged violators of the Sunday laws, about fifty east side peddlers were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Essex Market Court. The majority of cases were disposed of with a fine of $5, and each peddler was warned that a second conviction would mean a jail sentence. The pushcart men were represented in court by Jonah Goldstein, who, accompanied by Isidore Reznik, President of the Orthodox Hebrew Sabbath League, later went to Police Headquarters to protest to Commissioner Enright against the raids. The Commissioner was in conference at the City Hall and laid their case before Borough Inspector John O'Brien.

"This is the second Sunday in sixteen years that the police have discriminated against the Jews of this section," said Mr. Goldstein, "and the Socialists on the east side are declaring it is a plot on the part of the Mayor and the Democrats to 'get back' at them because of the heavy Socialist vote last Fall. If the law of Sunday selling is to be enforced at all let it be enforced all over the city."

Mr. Goldstein asserted that Greek flower sellers are allowed to ply their trade on Sundays, that Coney Island was unmolested, and that drugstores and saloons were constant violators of the law. He also said that he had called upon Grover A. Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor, and that he had come away convinced that the raids would be discontinued. Commissioner Enright later said the law was being enforced by the police on the east side without any discrimination.

Y. M. H. A. Secretaries Organize.

The Association of Secretaries of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and Kindred Organizations was formed yesterday at the week conference of the organization that is being held at the Y. M. H. A. building, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. S. A. Goldsmith, the General Secretary, spoke in the morning, and in the afternoon there was a discussion on the subject of organizations.

CONFER WITH REPLOGLE.

Manufacturers and Steel Director Discuss Output and Prices.

Leading steel manufacturers held a long meeting with J. Leonard Replogle, Director of Steel Supply for the Government, at the Steel Corporation's office yesterday, discussing the state of production and the prices for particular products. It was learned that the price of rails and of steel going into certain agricultural machinery were gone over. It was learned after the meeting that the Government officials are satisfied with the expansion of production in recent months, although no encouragement is being held out to manufacturers of products not directly connected with the war and shipbuilding that their supplies of steel will be increased in the near future.

Some of the steel men who attended were Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, and James A. Farrell, President, of the Steel Corporation; Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company; Willis L. King, President of the Jones & Laughlin Company; A. C. Dinkey, President of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company; J. F. Wellborn and J. A. McKenna of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; J. A. Burden of the Burden Iron Company, and James B. Bonner of the Steel Corporation, who represents the American Iron and Steel Institute in Government transactions.

Six Months in Jail for Lawyer.

In the Kings County Court yesterday Harry Cook, a lawyer, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree, was sentenced to serve six months in the County Jail. Cook was accused of defrauding a woman client of $3,500 by means of a false mortgage. He disappeared, but was traced to Nebraska, where he was recently arrested.

No Executive Clemency for Berg.

ALBANY, July 15.—Governor Whitman denied executive clemency today in the case of Johann Berg, who is under sentence of death for the murder of George Herbert in Kings County in the Fall of 1917.

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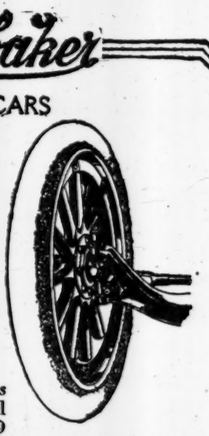

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Made of tough, elastic rubber—with air cartridge screwed on to valve.

Inflates instantly when cartridge is punctured by simple pressure—keeps you afloat indefinitely.

Price, with 3 cartridges, $6. Extra cartridges 35 cents each.

Overseas Equipment

For every branch of the service—clothing, footgear, war bags and trunks, and personal equipment of every nature.

No military store in Europe compares with this establishment in the completeness and character of its assortments.

Officers' field, dress and trench boots, bedding rolls, blankets, rubber bath tubs, Canadian haversacks, wrist watches, shirts, money belts, cameras, compasses, toilet rolls.

Open Air Vacations

A mere visit to this camp goods floor brings a refreshing breath of woods and stream to the tired business man.

Tents and easily portable camp conveniences which mobilize your weekend vacations.

Luxuriously comfortable cots, bedding rolls and sleeping bags; practical cook kits; duffle bags; packs; canoes.

Make a Collection W. S. S. We Sell Them

Write for Booklet "Officers' Overseas Equipment."

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

SUES FOR $200,000 FOR HUSBAND'S LOVE

Mrs. John De Zaldo Says His Father Destroyed Son's Affection for Her.

WERE MARRIED IN SECRET

Plaintiff Was Working for a Living When She Met Son of Wealthy Cuban Planter.

Frederick De Zaldo, a wealthy Cuban tobacco and sugar planter of 410 Park Avenue, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Helen De Zaldo, for $200,000 damages for alienating the affections of his son, John De Zaldo, the plaintiff's husband. Mrs. De Zaldo alleges in her complaint that she came to this country from Ireland in 1903 and supported herself by working in downtown offices until Dec. 9, 1906, when she married John De Zaldo. She says he provided her with a home at 18 West Forty-fifth Street, near the residence of his father, then at 7 West Forty-fifth Street. She says that after her marriage her husband divided his time between his home and his parents' residence in order to "keep up the appearance of being a bachelor." She says her husband feared that if his father knew of his marriage to a young woman in poor circumstances it would have a serious effect on his father's financial arrangements in his behalf.

Mrs. De Zaldo says her marriage was kept a secret from her father-in-law until February, 1907, when her husband was stricken with appendicitis while at the theatre with her and was taken to her home. Her father-in-law then saw her for the first time and learned of her marriage, her humble birth, and of her efforts to support herself. Mrs. De Zaldo says her father-in-law at once told his son that he did not approve of his marriage, but at the same time feared that if steps were taken to dissolve the marriage the publicity "might disgrace him."

Mrs. De Zaldo further says that her father-in-law then set about destroying her husband's affection for her without separating them legally, and that she was "furnished with a miserable pittance to keep her from asserting her rights as a wife, and subjected to the threat of losing everything." She alleges that after her husband recovered from his illness his father sent him to Europe with other members of the De Zaldo family, while she was forced to live in a boarding house out of the city, paying $7 a week for that purpose out of a remittance of $30 sent her every two weeks. She says that after her husband's return from Europe he lived with her until June, 1914, when he left her as the result of his father's influence upon him.

The plaintiff was married to John De Zaldo at the Paulist Fathers' church. Her husband's sister Marie is the wife of Ricardo de Acosta, and another sister, Mercedes, was married several years ago to Henry Goode, a wealthy Englishman, engaged in war relief work. A third sister, Alice, is unmarried. John De Zaldo was an usher at the marriage of his sister to Ricardo de Acosta in 1910.

BRING SUIT FOR $1,568,000.

Lawyers Charge Breach of Contract in Sales of Explosives.

Leo L. Leventritt, William L. Carns, and Norman S. Goets, lawyers, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Edgar W. Bassick, Herbert F. St. John, and Henry L. Brittain to recover $1,568,000 damages, charging breach of an alleged contract by which the lawyers were to negotiate contracts for the defendants with the French Government in 1915 for picric acid and guncotton. The complaint alleges that the lawyers were interested in obtaining munition contracts and made an agreement with the defendants, acting as munition brokers, by which they were to sell picric acid to the French Government and were to receive all they could get above $1.60 a pound. They say they made a sale of 4,000,000 pounds at $1.89½ a pound, but that the defendants, in violation of the agreement, made an offer to sell at less than $1.60, and the French Government refused to deal with the plaintiffs. It is alleged that the act of the defendants was in bad faith and caused a loss of $1,118,000 in profits for the plaintiffs.

A second claim of $450,000 for lost profits is made because, it is alleged, the defendants authorized the plaintiffs to sell 7,500,000 pounds of guncotton to the French for 60 cents a pound and then made the sale themselves.

ARMY SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Call Issued to Young Women to Serve Here and Abroad.

The Army School of Nursing, in charge of Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, has issued a call to young women to enroll and do their bit as nurses in the American forces or for service in general hospitals here. The first students will be admitted to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, an old army general hospital, now equipped as a reconstruction hospital, and it is planned to inaugurate a second course at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Applicants must be more than 21 years old, hold a high school certificate, and be able to meet the rather severe physical examination. Miss Annie Goodrich, former President of the American Nurses' Association, has been appointed Dean of the Army Nursing School, and applications for admission should be addressed to her at the institution.

SERVICE BOARD MOVES.

New Building at 49 Lafayette Street Will Be Less Expensive.

The last of the many bureaus of the Public Service Commission were moved on Sunday from the commission's old headquarters at 120 Broadway, one of the most ornate and efficiently conducted office buildings in the city, to the old structure at 49 Lafayette Street, with its narrow halls, inadequate elevator service, and cramped floor space. The city owns the office building which the commission is now occupying, and the cost to the taxpayers will be much less.

The new building is twelve stories high, and the Commissioners have taken the top floor for themselves, their secretaries and stenographers. Other secretaries and the more important clerks occupy the eleventh floor, while the floors below are used by the various bureaus and engineers.

Hearing in Case Against F. S. O'Neil

Arguments on demurrers challenging the validity of the indictments charging Frank S. O'Neil, former State Boxing Commissioner and Lieutenants Simpson and Mitchell of the United States Army with engaging in a conspiracy to violate the draft law by representing to the parents of drafted men that they could obtain the release of their sons from military service by the use of money, were heard yesterday by Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court. Judge Manton directed George Gordon Battle and Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendants, and Assistant United States District Attorney George M. Curtis to file briefs.

10,000 ON STRIKE AT LYNN.

Quit General Electric Plant, Where War Work Is Being Done.

LYNN, Mass., July 15.—Work at the local plants of the General Electric Company was hampered today when employes to the number of 10,000, according to the leaders' estimates, walked out in compliance with a strike vote taken Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed in the several factories.

The strike was called for increased pay and changes in working conditions, although no definite demands had been formulated. The men are not unionized. The company is engaged upon important war contracts.

Organizers for the Electrical Workers' and Machinists' Union addressed the strikers and demands for the reinstatement of about fifty or sixty men discharged last week for the recognition of a Strikers' Committee were drawn up.

A telegram from John Bellingham, President of the Metal Trades Union of Schenectady, N. Y., stating that the workers there stood ready to join in a sympathetic strike was read.

A request for information was received from the National War Labor Board at Washington and word also came that the Federal Department of Labor had ordered a conciliator to proceed here at once.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—Announcement was made today that the Metal Trades Alliance members employed in the Schenectady shops of the General Electric Company had voted to uphold the workmen at the Lynn plant, "to the extent of a strike, if necessary."

Striking blacksmiths, hammersmiths and helpers of the local plant of the American Locomotive Company, who have been out since last Monday, voted today to return to work tomorrow. The decision was reached after an appeal to their patriotism by Federal authorities. Representatives of the local men and of strikers at plants at Paterson, N. J., and Richmond, Va., will confer with company officials tomorrow.

RUSSIAN CHURCH AT ODDS.

Archpriest Seeks to Overthrow Bishop by a General Election.

A conflict of factions of the Russian Church in this country caused a committee of officials of the Federation of Russian Organizations of America to take under consideration yesterday charges against the Archpriest Vladimir V. Alexandroff, who has been leading a movement here to overthrow the present head of the local Russian Church, Bishop Alexander Nemolovsky, by compelling the latter to call a general election similar to the general church elections held in Russia after the revolution. According to Archpriest Alexandroff, who has just returned from Russia, the officials of the consistory of the local Russian Church are leftovers from the old régime and are administering church property in this country without authority from the Holy Synod that was established by election after the revolution.

With all other institutions in Russia, he contends that the Church has been reorganized on a democratic basis, the ruling officials being elected rather than appointed. Inasmuch as Bishop Nemolovsky of the Russian Cathedral was appointed under the Czaristic régime, the Archpriest, who says he has a large following in the Russian Church organizations in this country, demands that Bishop Nemolovsky call a general election at once. He also contends that the Bishop and his supporters in the consistory fear to call an election, because they are certain of defeat.

The Bishop and his supporters, however, maintain that they have held an election and that the officials of the present consistory hold their position with rightful authority. In answer to Archpriest Alexandroff's charges they have also collected voluminous reports from Russian churches in Chicago, San Francisco, and Ansonia, Conn., which assail Archpriest Alexandroff. These reports were submitted last night to a committee appointed by Apollinarius Dimitrovitch Seminiovsky, President of the Federation of Russian Organizations in America. The members of the committee will make a thorough examination of the charges and report their findings to the consistory in the next two weeks.

COLOMBIA PRO-ALLY.

Ex-President Sees Big After-War Trade with This Country.

Carlos E. Restrepo, President of Colombia from 1910 to 1914, arrived in this city on a business visit yesterday and asserted that there were immense possibilities for trade between this country and Colombia after the war, provided the good-will of the Colombians was maintained by the approval by the Senate of the Colombian treaty. Already, said Mr. Restrepo, American capital had found its way into the gold and oil fields of the South American State, but this was only a beginning.

He said that stories of German influence in Colombia probably got their source in the fact that three third-rate newspapers there were owned and operated by German capital. The power of these papers, Mr. Restrepo said, was negligible as the majority of the Colombians were pro-Ally, and strongly sympathetic toward the French, while the Government had maintained a strict neutrality. "The development of Colombia apparently rests with American capital," he added. "Next month the President-elect, Marco Fidel Suarez, starts his administration with the policy of the open door for American capital, and he has said publicly that his Government would be friendly toward the Americans. But there must be no injustice to Colombia in the handling of the treaty."

WILL OBSERVE TISHA BE-AB.

Jewish Welfare League to Conduct Special Exercises in Camps.

The Jewish Welfare Board announced yesterday that Tisha Be-ab, the day of mourning of the Jews in exile, will be observed in all of the cantonments tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, United States Army and Navy. In view of the fact that a Jewish battalion is now fighting to free Palestine and a British commission is now working on plans for its restoration, this annual fast and lamentations for the destruction of Jerusalem takes on a new significance.

The fast of Tisha Be-ab is widely observed by the orthodox because of the triple tragedy that befell the Jewish people on the 9th day of the month of Ab. On this date, 2,504 years ago, the City of Jerusalem was captured, the temple destroyed and the Babylonian captivity began. Six and one-half centuries later, Jerusalem fell to Titus, the Roman conqueror, on the 9th of Ab. The last despairing effort of the Jews to save themselves from the yoke of Rome failed when the rebellion of Bar-Kochba ended in a massacre on the 9th of Ab sixty years later.

JOINS PRISON COMMISSION.

Major McGuire, Nephew of Admiral Evans, Appointed by Governor.

Major James C. McGuire, a nephew of the late Admiral "Bob" Evans, and a grand-nephew of President Madison, was appointed by Governor Whitman yesterday a member of the New Prisons Commission, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Public Service Commissioner Charles Bulkley Hubbell. Major McGuire's new office carries no salary with it, and in accepting it he will be compelled to surrender his place as construction engineer of the commission and a salary of $6,000 a year. The new member of the commission has labored with the State Architect in making the changes at Sing Sing Prison and in laying out the work for the new prison at Wingdale.

OPEN CLINIC FOR MEN DISABLED IN WAR

Soldiers, Sailors, and Civilians Will Be Received at Hospital Here.

EQUIPPED BY PRIVATE FUNDS

Treatment Will Be Free for Those Unable to Pay—Permanent Institution Planned.

The Clinic for the Functional Re-education of Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Civilians, at 5 Livingston Place, was opened yesterday, and patients will be received today. The clinic, which has been equipped through private subscriptions, is affiliated with the Cornell University Medical College, in New York City, and students will be instructed in the methods which have so far been developed through the war as to constitute a new branch of medical science.

Beds for thirty patients are provided in the hospital, and many other persons will go to the clinic daily for treatment. The buildings have been leased from the New York Infirmary for Women, which has suspended operation temporarily, and consist of a therapeutic building and a hospital. A part of the equipment will consist of electric apparatus for diagnosis and treatment of nerve, muscle and joint disorders, which has been standardized for the United States and Canadian military hospitals.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson is Director of the clinic. Treatment will be free for those unable to pay, but hospital patients referred by the city authorities or by accident insurance companies and the War Risk Insurance Bureau will pay for board, operations, or treatment which these organizations are accustomed to pay other hospitals and dispensaries.

While the clinic has been established primarily for the treatment of disabled soldiers and sailors, and to provide instruction for medical officers in their care, it is intended to be a permanent institution for those who have become disabled through accidents or other causes. It is the only clinic in the city for this specialized treatment.

Dr. Tait McKenzie of the Department of Physical Education in the University of Pennsylvania, who established the first command depot for the reclamation of wounded, by special authorization of the Director General of the British Army Medical Service, said at the opening yesterday that "the worst possible thing for men disabled in the war was to let them become cripples and dependent on society. It is not the expense of providing for such men that is objectionable," Dr. McKenzie said, "it is the injury that you do them by not enabling them to support themselves. They must be helped to recover their self-confidence and become self-supporting."

Of 8,000 disabled soldiers who in one English hospital giving similar treatment to that which will be given in the clinic here, 40 per cent. were able to re-enter military service, Dr. McKenzie said. They had suffered from heart affections, shell shock, contracted joints, and general breakdowns, due to the hardships of modern warfare.

HELD FOR BAFF BRIBERY.

Fischer Accused of Trying to Change Witness's Testimony.

Monroe J. Fischer of 1,417 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, a West Washington Market poultry dealer and brother-in-law of Joseph Cohen, who is in the death house at Sing Sing Prison for complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, was held in $2,000 bail by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday on charges that include an alleged attempt to bribe the principal witness at the trial which resulted in the conviction of Cohen. Fischer was indicted on Friday, and his attorney, John Minton, surrendered him at the District Attorney's Office yesterday.

The indictment charges Fischer with bribery, attempted subornation of perjury, and conspiracy, based on information obtained by Deputy Attorney Generals Becker and O'Malley, after they had been warned of a plot to induce Antonio Cardinale to change the testimony he had given at the trial so that Cohen might obtain a new trial. Fischer's alleged co-conspirator has not been indicted.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

IF you are weak, languid, nerveless; if your system is undermined by overwork or overstrain, build up, tone up, brace up with

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

(M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

Sold by druggists everywhere

UNUSUAL AUTO ACCESSORY SALE

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

and we, the World's Largest Dealers, advise that you take immediate advantage of the most unusual values offered at this sale.

With 20 branches throughout the United States and three in New York City, we are enabled to give consumers the value of our immense quantity purchasing power on highest quality merchandise at lowest possible prices.

STEWART COWL SPEEDOMETER

Has rotating spring dial, 60 mile capacity. Stewart Odometer, consisting of 100,000 mile Season Register and 100 mile Trip Register. A most reliable instrument, selling regularly at $12.00.

Our Price..... $7.85

Only 1 to a customer.

CHAMPION X SPARK PLUGS

The Champion has been adopted as standard equipment on Ford cars. But it can be used on other cars. You will never regret getting a Champion.

Regular Price, 75c.

Our Price 37c.

Only 4 to a customer.

HAND HORN

Heavy tone, plenty of volume, good bearings and well put together. We have sold more than 60,000 of these horns in the three years they have been on the market. Sharp, clear blast.

For This Sale..... $1.98

Only 2 to a customer.

TIRES — WE SAVE YOU FROM 30% TO 40% ON FIRST QUALITY, GUARANTEED 4,000 MILES

30x3	$12.15	33x4	$25.80
30x3½	15.75	34x4	26.45
32x3½	18.50	34x4½	35.65
31x4	24.20	35x4½	37.25
32x4	24.70	35x5	42.50
		37x5	$45.05

TUBES — SPECIAL SALE OF INNER TUBES, TOUGH, DURABLE, FRESH GOODS.

30x3	$2.75
33x4	3.85
34x4	3.95
32x3½	3.45

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
ONLY 4 TUBES TO A CUSTOMER

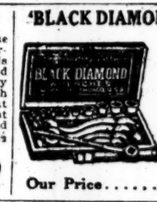
"Pilot" Electric Spot Light

This spot-lamp is the latest addition to motoring conveniences. It is designed to be secured to the windshield by means of a bracket with a universal joint that allows the beam of light to be instantly turned in any direction. 7½ inches across face.

Special Low Price... $2.49

Only 2 to a customer.

'BLACK DIAMOND' WRENCH SET



This set consists of an assortment of high grade wrenches and sockets, made up according to our specification and ideas of just what is most serviceable to the motorist. Tools are of high grade steel. Selling regularly at $7.50.

Our Price..... $4.95

BATTERY TESTING Instruments

It is just as necessary for an automobilist to know the exact condition of his batteries as it is to know the quality of the gasoline in his tank. These instruments indicate the true condition of batteries.

Very Cheap at 39c.

REAR VIEW DIMINISHING MIRROR

Comply with State laws. Some States require that you include this in your equipment. 5 inches in diameter.

Special Low Price, 95c.

"STICK TIGHT" VULCANIZING RUBBER

VULCANIZE YOUR OWN TUBES WITHOUT A VULCANIZER.

Very Cheap at 45c.

DIAMOND CEMENT PATCHES

14c. a Box

AUTO SUPPLIES ARE HARDWARE AND WILL KEEP, BUT THESE PRICES WILL NOT. SO DO NOT MISS THIS SALE—EVERY ARTICLE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

The above represents only a few of the thousands of specially reduced values on sale at each of our Three New York Stores.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO.

WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS—THE WORLD'S GREATEST VALUES.

78 NASSAU ST. (NEAR FULTON) | 56th ST. & BROADWAY | 90 CHAMBERS ST. (NEAR BROADWAY)

☞THIS SALE ENDS SATURDAY, JULY 20th

A New Policy

Selective Service

TRUCK TIRE SALES CO.

Offering *all* standard Truck Tires of *every type* used in Motor Truck Hauling

announces

A special service of General Truck Tire Information for the use of Truck Users to assist them in intelligently and *without the usual sales influence* selecting the type of truck tire best suited to their particular service requirements.

The right tire in the right place, without the usual experimenting, so costly in these busy days, this *Selective Service* now makes an assured fact.

When is a single tire preferable to dual equipment, and when is it not as satisfactory? When is a high tread tire economy, and when is it superfluous? Can large pneumatic tires be used on trucks to better advantage than solid?

Don't merely *buy* your truck tires—*select* them: on *known, unbiased* facts. Our service will help you. And, remember, you pay only for the tires—not for the service.

TRUCK TIRE SALES CO.

1777 Broadway Tel. Circle 5310

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

A slender silk thread in a child's hand is strong enough to make a heavily-loaded Shaw-Walker drawer "coast" open. (From actual photograph)

SHAW-WALKER

THE Bethlehem Steel Company, largest manufacturers of cannon and big guns in America, perhaps in the world, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, largest shipbuilders in the world, are using Shaw-Walker Files exclusively. Government departments, aeroplane and munition manufacturers are calling for more and more Shaw-Walker Filing Equipment.

This is why Shaw-Walker has found it necessary to fix the following policy:

Until the war is over, preference in filling orders will be given:—First, to the Government. Second, to all concerns working on Government contracts or furnishing practically their entire output to the Government. Third, to the commercial trade.

While this may seem to work a hardship on some of our old friends, we believe that they will endorse our stand and will gladly wait whenever we are unable to fill their orders for Shaw-Walker Steel or Wood Files promptly.

To all, at all times, the wide line of Shaw-Walker Standardized Filing Supplies is available

SHAW-WALKER

60 Franklin St. New York

Chicago—Washington—Detroit—New Orleans St. Louis—London

Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks File Safes and Supplies for all Files on Request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

SHAW WALKER

STEEL LETTER FILES

COVELESKIE HOLDS YANKS AT BAY AND INDIANS AGAIN TAKE SECOND PLACE

These whole-hearted reductions are made so that "So and So" can get a new summer suit, even if $25 or $30 is as high as he cares to go! The revisions, however, extend all along the line and include both men's and youths' sizes.

We hear that orthopedic surgeons are recommending our *"Westpointer" Shoes to their Army patients, and we're not surprised! The patients may be surprised that they're still at last year's price—$7.50.

*The last officially approved for West Point cadets.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.

The Store of Expert Personal Service

Hand Made and Heart Whole

BAKER, MURRAY & IMBRIE Hand Made Golf Clubs are the expression of our belief that the ordinary commercial clubs cannot satisfy the good golfers of Greater New York. These clubs, with their unusually fine balance, accurate feel, individuality and absence of distracting faults have taken a top-rank from the first day that they were offered. Irons, $3.50. Drivers and Brassies, $4.00

P. S.—Pay your caddy in Thrift Stamps.

10-15-17 Warren Street

(Just Across B'way from City Hall)

RACING

Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TODAY

SIX HIGH CLASS EVENTS

INCLUDING THE $3,000

Demoiselle Stakes

and Katonah Handicap

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Additional trains Sats. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley.

Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30.

Ladies, $1.65, Including War Tax.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Bathing Suits at Special Prices

All Wool Suits $3.50

Plain or Fancy Professional Swimming Suits $3.98

One or Two Piece One Piece Skirt Bathing Suits $4.69

Extra Heavy Wool Suits, $6.00

Odd Shirts and Trunks $1.50 and up.

Saratoga Vichy

Sold at Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.

YANKS STILL UNDER COVELESKIE'S SPELL

Indian Boxman Continues to Wield Sorcerer's Wand Over New York Ball Club.

JOE WOOD OFFERS HELP

With Score Tied in Eighth, Converted Pitcher Puts Ball Into Bleachers for Homer.

Conjurer Stanley Coveleskie bewitched the Yanks out of another ball game up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Cleveland sorcerer pitching the Indians to a 5 to 3 victory. The Yanks can do a lot of things in a lot of different ways, but they can't beat the Shamokin Polander. For a while yesterday Huggins's lads gave the impression that they had at last shaken off the Coveleskie hoodoo, for they slammed Stanley for four hits and three runs in the first inning, which is more damage than they ever executed against him before.

Little by little the Indians crept up, and when they arrived at the seventh inning Cleveland had the score tied. Joe Wood intruded a home run into the pastime in the eighth and shoved Cleveland into the lead. The defeat again trips New York down into third place, while Cleveland takes the second berth. In the meantime the Boston Red Sox kept right on plugging ahead at the front of the parade.

Joe Finneran and his trick pitching ran up against Umpire Brick Owens, and Joe, who was accused of using tallow on the ball some time ago by Umpire Moriarty, was under suspicion. Owens saved one ball which the Cleveland players claimed had been tampered with. Brick will send the souvenir as Exhibit A to Ban Johnson. The Cleveland players said that Finneran was using something on the pill to make it slip easily out of his pitching hand. They didn't know whether it was rattlesnake oil or just plain axle grease. Anyway, they did a lot of talking about it and kept Owens peeking at every ball that Finneran pitched.

The Draft Board of East Orange recently ruled that Finneran's pitching was an essential occupation. With this verdict Cleveland heartily agrees. There wasn't anything on the ball but one large healthy bruise when Wood punched it into the left field bleachers in the eighth.

Finneran's tallow ball wasn't the only trouble which Owens had on his hands. Before condemning the ball which Finneran used, the umpire heard a lot of arguments pro and con, a little pro and much con, and the defense given to Joe's pitching by Manager Huggins was a masterpiece. He spoke freely and at some length, informing Mr. Brick that the only trick in Finneran's pitching was the plain garden variety of curve which fooled the Cleveland batsmen so easily that they were peeved.

Two of the Cleveland players, Wambsgans and Steve O'Neill, were exiled to the bastile for kicking. In the first inning Wamby was called out on strikes and he talked so much about it that he gassed himself right out of the game. In the second inning O'Neill hit a grounder to Peck, who threw the ball high to Pipp. Pipp didn't touch first base, but he did touch O'Neill as the runner came into the sack. Umpire Tommy Connolly was evidently watching Pipp's feet and he called O'Neill safe. The Yanks raised a yell and Connolly appealed to Owens, who declared that O'Neill was out. O'Neill made brief remarks to Owens and then followed Wamby on a course southeast to the clubhouse.

Finneran was a bit wild in the first inning. Chapman walked and Johnston filed to Hannah. Speaker walked and Roth singled to left, scoring Chapman. After Wamby fanned, Joe Wood got a single to deep short, Peck making the play at third, but too late to get Speaker. Evans fanned with the bases filled. That inning was the start of a busy day for both Roth and Wood, each of them getting four hits, Wood decorating his string with a homer and Roth with a double.

The Yanks started off their portion of the first with the deadliest attack they have ever been able to launch against Coveleskie. Gilhooley got a bunt hit, and so did Peckinpaugh when first base was left unguarded. Baker filed to Wood, and when Pratt soaked a three-bagger to the fence in deep right centre, Gilhooley and Peck counted. Pipp singled to centre, scoring Pratt. That ended the Yanks' freedom with the Polander's pitching, for he closed up as tight as a window in a passenger train. They got three scattered hits off him after that, but on two occasions he was in danger because of fumbles by Chapman.

Cleveland started to creep up in the third. With one down, Speaker walked and went to third on Roth's single to centre. Turner rolled to Finneran, and although Joe was seated on the grass, he threw Speaker out at the plate. Wood singled to left, scoring Roth. With two out in the seventh, Speaker singled and scored the tying run on Roth's double against the left field fence.

Wood was the first batter to face Finneran in the eighth and he hit a home run into the left field pavilion. Hank Robinson then succeeded Essential Joe. In the ninth Johnston singled and was out stealing. Speaker singled and stole second, Hannah dropping the ball before he could throw. Roth singled, scoring Speaker.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapman,ss	4	1	0	5	2
Johnston,1b	5	0	1	6	0
Speaker,cf	2	2	2	6	0
Roth,rf	5	1	4	3	1
W'gans,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Turner,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Wood,lf	4	1	4	2	0
Evans,3b	4	0	1	2	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	2	0	0	1	0
Coveleskie,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	36	5	13	27	10

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	1	1	0	0
P'paugh,ss	4	1	2	2	3
Baker,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	3	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	8	2
Caldwell,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Miller,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Hannah,c	1	0	0	8	3
Finneran,p	2	0	1	0	3
Robinson,p	0	0	0	1	0
aHyatt	1	0	0	0	0
bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
cBodie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	14

a Batted for Hannah in ninth.
b Ran for Hyatt in ninth.
c Batted for Robinson in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, 2.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—5
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Roth. Three-base hit—Pratt. Home run—Wood. Stolen bases—Roth, Speaker. Double plays—Coveleskie, Evans, and Johnston; Caldwell and Hannah; Roth and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 5; Coveleskie, 3. Hits—Off Finneran, 9 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Robinson, 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Hannah.) Struck out—By Finneran, 4; Coveleskie, 1. Passed ball—Hannah. Losing pitcher—Finneran.

EASTERN LEAGUE TO STICK.

Minor Baseball Organization Hopes to Finish Season.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—The Eastern Baseball League will continue for the present, and may complete its season, according to an announcement made tonight after a meeting in executive session here today of the Directors of the league. The meeting was called, it was stated, to discuss the effect on the players of the "work or fight" order of Provost Marshal General Crowder.

International League.

Newark, 6; Jersey City, 1.
Newark, 8; Jersey City, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Syracuse, 3.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 3.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4. (Second game.)
Detroit at Washington. (Game played Sunday.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Philadelphia at Chicago. (Postponed; rain.)
Boston at St. Louis. (Game played Sunday.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	48	33	.593
Cleveland	47	38	.553
New York	48	36	.544
Washington	41	40	.506
St. Louis	38	41	.481
Chicago	38	41	.481
Detroit	33	45	.423
Philadelphia	32	46	.410

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	55	23	.705
New York	48	30	.615
Pittsburgh	39	37	.513
Philadelphia	35	40	.467
Cincinnati	33	41	.446
Boston	35	44	.443
St. Louis	32	47	.405
Brooklyn	30	45	.400

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

PERRY HERO OF TWO GAMES

Pitches Athletics to Victory Over Browns in Double-Header.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Scott Perry was the winning pitcher in both games today, Philadelphia beating St. Louis 5 to 3 and 6 to 4.

In the first game Perry relieved Gregg after the Browns had tied the score in the seventh, and not only held the visitors safe, but drove in two runs in the eighth by hitting a single with the bases full.

Gardner's triple in the fifth with two on bases helped to win the second game for the Athletics.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Kopp,lf	4	1	2	3	1
Walker,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	8	3
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
McAvoy,c	4	1	2	6	1
Dykes,2b	2	1	1	3	2
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Gregg,p	3	0	1	0	2
Perry,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	5	12	27	12

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	3	0	1	1	1
Maisel,3b	1	0	0	3	1
Demmitt,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Sisler,1b	2	1	0	10	0
Hendryx,lf	4	1	1	1	1
Gedeon,2b	4	1	2	2	6
Austin,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Severeid,c	4	0	0	3	3
aJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	3
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	8	24	17

a Ran for Severeid in ninth.
b Batted for Davenport in ninth.
Error—Gedeon.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—5	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Gedeon, Severeid, Walker. Stolen bases—Johnson, McAvoy. Sacrifice hits—Davenport, Maisel. Double plays—Gedeon and Sisler; Hendryx and Severeid; Dykes, Dugan, and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 5; Gregg, 4; Perry, 2. Hits—Off Gregg, 6 in 7 innings; Perry, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Gregg, 4; Perry, 1. Winning pitcher—Perry.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	5	1	2	0	0
Kopp,lf	2	2	1	0	1
Walker,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Burns,1b	4	1	4	14	1
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Perkins,c	4	0	2	2	1
Dykes,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Dugan,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Perry,p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	33	6	13	27	17

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Maisel,3b	3	0	2	2	2
Demmitt,rf	3	0	1	0	1
Smith,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Hendryx,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	3	3
Austin,ss	4	1	1	0	3
N'amaker,c	4	0	1	3	2
Rogers,p	2	0	0	0	2
Houck,p	1	0	0	0	1
aSevereid	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	4	9	24	13

a Batted for Houck in ninth.
Errors—Rogers, Gardner, Dykes.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—6	
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Severeid, Perkins, Walker, Burns. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—Austin, Jamieson, Burns, Dugan, Kopp. Sacrifice hits—Demmitt, Maisel, Kopp, Dugan, Gardner. Double play—Dugan, Dykes, and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rogers, 3; Houck, 1; Perry, 4. Hits—Off Rogers, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; Houck, 6 in 3 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Rogers, (Burns.) Struck out—By Houck, 2. Losing pitcher—Rogers.

MAYS BAFFLES WHITE SOX.

Allows Champions Only Five Hits and Boston Wins, 3 to 1.

BOSTON, July 15.—Boston, with Mays holding Chicago to five hits, defeated the White Sox 3 to 1 today, making it two out of three for Boston for the series. Singles by Strunk, Schang, Scott, and Whiteman, together with Danforth's wild throw, gave Boston three runs in the fourth. No Boston outfielder had a fielding chance.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Shean,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Ruth,1b	3	0	2	15	3
Schang,c	3	1	1	5	1
Scott,ss	3	1	1	3	5
Barbare,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Whiteman,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Mays,p	3	0	0	2	5
Total	30	3	7	27	20

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Musphy,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Leibold,lf	4	0	0	3	0
E.Collins,2b	2	1	1	1	2
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	1	0
J.Collins,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	2	0	3
McMullin,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Jacobs,c	3	0	0	4	0
Danforth,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	1	5	24	6

Errors—Weaver, Danforth, Barbare.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—J. Collins. Double plays—E. Collins and Risberg; Shean, Scott, and Ruth. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2. Struck out—By Danforth, 2; Mays, 3.

FULTZ IN AVIATION RANKS.

Baseball Players' Leader to Train Airmen at Mineola.

David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, has been appointed physical director and athletic instructor to the United States Aviation Corps with the rank of First Lieutenant. He has been ordered to report at Mineola, L. I.

Fultz established the reputation of being one of the best football and baseball players among Eastern collegians while a student at Brown University, and later was one of the best of the American League outfielders when playing with the New York Yankees. When the Baseball Players Fraternity was formed, Fultz was elected its head and has held that position since. He was responsible for the so-called Cincinnati agreement between the players and the club owners, which was abrogated after the players' strike two years ago.

Fultz has been either umpire or referee at almost every big football game played in the East within the last ten years.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Yankees vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

WITH SALLEE BACK GIANTS WIN AGAIN

Veteran Pitcher Recovers from Lame Back in Time to Suppress Reds by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Showing a flash of their old form, the Giants turned on the Reds today and won a brilliantly played game by a score of 2 to 1. Slim Sallee, who had been on the shelf for some time with a lame back, reappeared and hurled in fine style, limiting Matty's men to five widely scattered hits. His team mates picked away at the offerings of Fred Toney, and, with the aid of the big hurler's wildness, scored the runs that gave them a victory. Toney retired from the fray at the close of the seventh inning, and Larry Jacobus, recently recalled by the Reds from Fort Worth, finished the exhibition.

The Giants got to Toney for two hits in the second inning, and seemed about to start scoring, but were turned back by a piece of brilliant fielding on the part of Hal Chase. Doyle led off with a single, and Zimmerman moved him along to third with another single. Wilhoit rapped the ball down the first-base line, but Chase picked it up, stepped on the bag, and threw to Allen. Doyle was caught between bases on Allen's short throw to Groh. Holke fouled to Blackburne, and the inning was over.

In the following frame McGraw's cohorts succeeded in scoring twice, though their drive was not started until two men had been retired. Burns began it by beating out a slow roller, and Young slammed a single to right, putting George on third. Fletcher singled, scoring Burns and sending Young to third. Toney, with Doyle at bat, let loose a wild pitch, Young scoring.

That ended the Giants' scoring for the afternoon, but, as it proved, additional runs would have been superfluous. They threatened to add to their total in the ninth, but were again turned back by the fine fielding of Chase.

The Reds scored their only run in the fourth inning. Chase singled, and after Sherwood Magee had popped to Fletcher, Griffith singled, putting Chase on third. Prince Hal jogged over the plate, and Griffith went to second on Blackburne's sacrifice fly to Burns, but there the activities of the Reds were halted, as Allen hit to Fletcher and was pegged out at first.

In the seventh Matty's men loaded the bases on Sallee, but failed to score. Griffith doubled. Blackburne filed to Wilhoit and Allen fouled to Rariden. Sallee walked Cueto, who batted for Toney, and Groh also drew a pass. Then the Sheriff pulled himself together and Lee Magee's best effort was a sharp grounder to Fletcher, on which Groh was forced at second.

Walter Holke has been ordered to work or fight by his local board in St. Louis, and has filed an affidavit with the board setting forth his claims for exemption from the order.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,of	4	1	1	3	0
Young,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Doyle,2b	2	0	1	1	2
Zim'man,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Wilhoit,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	3	0
Sallee,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	32	2	6	27	11

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	2	2
L.Magee,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	11	1
E.Magee,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	3	0	0
Blackb'ne,ss	3	0	0	5	1
Allen,c	3	0	0	0	3
Toney,p	2	0	0	0	4
aCueto	0	0	0	0	0
Jacobus,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	15

a Batted for Toney in seventh.
Errors—Blackburne, 2.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Griffith. Stolen base—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Wilhoit. Sacrifice fly—Blackburne. Double play—Chase, Allen and Groh. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Toney, 2; Jacobus, 1; Sallee, 3. Hits—Off Toney, 5 in 7; Jacobus, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Sallee, 1. Wild pitch—Toney. Losing pitcher—Toney.

WHEAT'S ERROR IS COSTLY.

Blunder Paves Way for Victory of Pirates by 6 to 5.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Home runs by Southworth and Bigbee were the features of today's Pittsburgh-Brooklyn game, which went to the Pirates, 6 to 5. Mack Wheat's error contributed to the defeat of the visitors, who gave the better exhibition of hitting.

Cutshaw and Daubert made two wonderful catches by leaping high in the air for line drives.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Ellam,ss	3	1	0	1	3
Bigbee,lf	4	2	2	4	0
Carey,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Southw'th,rf	3	2	3	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	0	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	4	1
Mayer,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	8	27	9

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Olson,ss	4	1	1	5	1
Daubert,1b	5	0	2	6	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Nixon,lf	2	1	1	0	0
Myers,cf	5	0	1	2	0
O'Mara,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Doolan,2b	4	1	1	3	0
M.Wheat,c	4	1	1	6	0
Marquard,p	3	0	0	0	0
aCoombs	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	14	24	6

a Batted for Marquard in ninth.
Error—M. Wheat.

Pittsburgh	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—6	
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Carey, M. Wheat. Three-base hit—Johnston. Home runs—Bigbee, Southworth. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice flies—Olson, Southworth. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2. Hit by pitcher—My Mayer, (O'Mara.) Struck out—By Marquard, 4; Mayer, 3. Wild pitch—Marquard.

MISKE OUTPOINTS MADDEN.

Leads Rival in Every Round of Bout at Jersey City.

Billy Miske of Minnesota easily outpointed Bartley Madden in an eight-round bout at the Armory A. C. in Jersey City last night. All through the contest Miske was the aggressor and he placed every one of the rounds to his credit by a comfortable margin. Madden did not show at his best. He seemed to be a bit awed by the reputation of Miske, and his attack was easy for the Minnesota contender to evade.

In the fourth round Madden twice hit a bit low, but Miske paid little attention to the near fouls, and voiced no protest to the referee. Toward the close of the bout Madden began to show signs of weakness, he was a trifle unsteady and his blows lacked much of their speed and effectiveness. Miske on the other hand waded into the fray with telling effect, but Madden stood up well under the punishment and stayed through to the finish.

Miss Stirling in Golf Match.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 15.—Preparations for the four-ball match to be played Wednesday afternoon over the links of the Montclair Golf Club are about completed. Miss Alexa Stirling, national champion in Red Cross play, will be paired with Perry Adair against Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

BEDOUIN WINS LONG RACE.

Wanderer, Home First, Loses Power Boat Event on Corrected Time.

Although Commodore E. Steiner's Wanderer led the fleet in the 166-mile power boat race on the Hudson, the Regatta Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay made the announcement yesterday that on corrected time the winner was L. H. Straus's Bedouin. Second prize went to F. L. Solomon's Adelew, and third place to Keneshaw, the property of C. Rosenstock. On corrected time Wanderer finished in fifth place.

The fleet, made up of ten motor boats, left the anchorage of the Rockaway Park Club on Saturday morning. With the exception of Commodore J. H. Fridenberg's Miamada all finished off the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club early Saturday night. Miamada broke down, and had to put into Newburg. Here she stayed over Saturday night, and was picked up on Sunday by Adelew, which towed her to the finish line.

With the consent of the other yachtsmen, the committee in figuring the time of the race, gave Adelew the same running time home as she had going to Poughkeepsie. The figures placed the boat in second place. Several of the craft were held up at the Narrows by the Government monitor that guards the lower bay. The delay ranged from fifteen to thirty minutes. These boats were credited with the delay.

The summary follows:

MOTOR BOAT RACE—POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN.

Course, 166 Miles.

Start from Jamaica Bay Saturday, July 13, at 8 A. M., and from Poughkeepsie Sunday, July 14, at 9 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Bedouin, L. H. Straus	17:22:00	12:38:39
Adelew, F. L. Solomon	19:19:00	12:47:49
Fannie U. II., S. O. A. Ullmann	21:11:42	13:07:37
Ruthie II., F. Debell	23:21:23	15:17:18
Wanderer, Com. E. Steiner	16:15:00	15:31:00
Iliad, S. F. Miller	21:45:20	16:06:14
Smarty, L. Golly	25:17:45	18:23:22
Siren, W. Kruger	24:04:06	19:50:56
Kenesaw, C. Rosenstock	27:19:00	22:24:41
Miamada, J. H. Fridenberg	Disabled	

AMATEUR CHAMPION LOSES.

Pilkington Beaten by Crozier in Special Boxing Bout.

Charles Pilkington, metropolitan amateur boxing champion at 125 pounds, met defeat at the hands of Charles Crozier in a special bout at 130 pounds at an entertainment held by the New York Athletic Club last night. It took Crozier four rounds to gain the advantage, however, and then Pilkington was so dissatisfied with the verdict, that he asked for another chance, and will meet Crozier in the New York Athletic Club again on July 28. The judges disagreed twice in the bout, and finally Referee George Schwegler gave the decision to Crozier. Bouts were held in the preliminaries of several classes, and the finals are to be held Friday night.

Red Pitcher Called in Draft.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 15.—Michael Regan of Phoenix, N. Y., pitcher for the Cincinnati Nationals, today was placed in the draft contingent to leave his district. Regan will probably go to camp sometime between July 22 and 27.

TRIO OF FAVORITES BEATEN AT YONKERS

Odds-On Choices Fail to Respond—Elmendorf Loses to Inferior Horses.

That racing at the Empire City Track has scarcely struck its stride yet was shown by the small fields that went to the post yesterday, but even under those conditions the public found it hard enough to pick the winners. Three favorites, including two odds-on choices, were beaten during the afternoon.

One of the greatest surprises was the failure of the Quincy Stable's Elmendorf to get in the money in a field of five that started for the Tarrytown Selling Stakes, which, with a guaranteed value of $2,000, was the feature of the card. The event was for three-year-olds at a mile. Elmendorf, which had the temerity to oppose War Cloud and Jack Hare, Jr., last week, was reckoned such a certainty, with Lyke in the saddle, that at the close of the speculation the eager bettors were taking 7 to 10 against his chances.

Elmendorf could not raise a gallop, and the moderate performers engaged beat him as decisively as did the crack three-year-olds last Thursday. A. A. Reilly's Green Gold slipped away from the barrier so quickly and took such a long early lead that he never was in danger of being caught. Kate Bright and Nepperhan were fighting it out for the place the whole way, and at the finish Kate Bright was the stronger, taking second money by a lenth and a half. The best Elmendorf could do was to land fourth, three lengths behind Nepperhan.

Edward Arlington's St. Isidore was the choice in the Tuckahoe Handicap, at a mile, over Bondage and Hendrie, the only other starters. Little Walls took advantage of St. Isidore's speed and light weight, and sent him to the front with a rush. He just galloped all the way, and had six lengths to spare over Bondage at the end.

Lyke's followers had a bad day, as his only success was in the fifth race, when he piloted the Brighton Stable's Home Sweet Home to victory over Kewpie O'Neil.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, nonwinners of two races of $750 other than selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 3-5.

Sea Pirate, J. S. Tyree's b. c., 118 pounds, by Sea King-Toots, even and out, (F. Robinson) 1
Minuet, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 103, by Olambala-Fantasque, out for place, (J. McTaggart) 2
Only two starters. Yurncan and Blairgowrie scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.

Midnight Sun, P. A. Clark's ch. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Summer Night, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (L. Ensor) 1½
Louise V., R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 105, by The Turk-Daruma, 2 to 5 and out, (L. Lyke) 2
Meloria, James McCormack's ch. f., 4, 105, by Ultimus-Altiora, 8 to 5 third, (A. Johnson) 3½
Peep Sight, Dawn Star, Ed Cudahee, Water War, and Bennie's Sister also ran. Elderken, Cobalt, Whippoorwill, Valerius, Teresa J., and Assign scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Tuckahoe Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

St. Isidore, Edward Arlington's ch. g., 5 years, 103 pounds, by Isidol-Onaga, 4 to 5 and out, (G. Walls)

VETERAN NET STAR DEFEATS BASSFORD

Frederick G. Anderson Vanquishes Younger Rival in Tennis Title Play.

TAYLOR IS ALSO BEATEN

Iler and O'Boyle Attain Place in Final Round of Doubles Tourney.

Playing with much of the skill which characterized his earlier days on the courts, Frederick G. Anderson, the veteran Brooklyn tennis expert, advanced to the semi-final round of the Eastern New York State singles championship at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club at Pleasantville yesterday. Although he has never been really out of the game, Anderson has not played in any of the larger tournaments of recent years. Therefore it was with surprise that the gallery watched him defeat no less a contender than Henry Bassford in the fourth round of the event with the score 6—2, 6—4. It was remarked by one who witnessed the match, himself a veteran racquet wielder, that never had he seen Anderson play superior tennis to that which brought about the downfall of Bassford, who has been at the top of his game all through the present season.

Anderson is now ensconced in a semi-final round bracket, and will test strength with Abraham Bassford, Jr., in an effort to advance to the final round. Bassford reached the semi-final in the upper half of the draw by triumphing over the former Metropolitan Junior champion, Harold Taylor, in a bitterly fought match at 6—3, 7—5. Lieutenant John Collom, the recently returned warrior from France, advanced to a semi-final round place Sunday, and in the rival bracket will be called upon to play Fred C. Anderson, the 19-year-old Brooklyn star, who has shown a marked proficiency this year. The latter won his semi-final round position without much difficulty, allowing his antagonist, Dr. B. F. Drake, only one game in two sets.

The doubles event also raced along to the closing rounds, one team attaining a final round place. The two fortunate contenders were Alexander Iler and J. S. O'Boyle, a team of Pelham Bay sailors, who played tennis of a high quality, in defeating George Groesbeck and B. Landau in a semi-final round match at 6—2, 6—0. The other final round bracket lies between Fred G. Anderson and C. A. Anderson on the one side and Henry Bassford and Fred C. Anderson on the other. This will bring about a clash between father and son, for Fred C. Anderson is the son of Frederick G. Anderson, and in a measure this may foreshadow the result in the final of the singles, for it is possible that the Andersons, father and son, will be the rivals in that tournament as well.

If this is the case there should be a match of more than ordinary interest, Fred G. Anderson demonstrated, in defeating Henry Bassford, that he was possessed of a game that would try the skill of the best of this year's contenders. Bassford is noted for his steady play with now and then really sparkling shots. All his cunning, however, went for naught against the sterling work by Anderson, who sent his shots over with a swift, deceptive stroke which frequently caught Bassford out of position, so that he was passed down the lines.

Anderson showed that he has the ability to handle the lobbing game of an opponent with marked success. His play overhead may not conform to the established standard of a full, free swing, but it is almost as effective in gaining speed, the snap of the wrist which he gives to the racquet disguising the direction of the strokes until the last moment, while at the same moment imparting a speed to the ball that makes it difficult for the opponent. Bassford found this true to his extreme discomfiture. Furthermore, Anderson is almost faultless in his judgment of distance and speed, and his net game still possesses a crispness that makes it formidable.

The defeat of Harold Taylor by Abraham Bassford came as something of a surprise. Here it was a case of steadiness counting heavily. Taylor, in his eagerness to finish off the points, often overdrove the baseline, and his net play did not prove as strong a factor as usual against Bassford's fine, deep court, driving game. Bassford, too, had the knack of breaking up Taylor's game at the barrier with nicely placed lobs that sailed high and deep.

The summaries:

Eastern New York State Championship, Singles.—Second Round—Dr. B. F. Drake won from W. U. Jennings, Jr., by default. Third Round—Henry Bassford defeated A. D. Hammitt, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; Dr. B. F. Drake defeated Warren B. Osgood, 6—0, 6—0.

Fourth Round—Frederick G. Anderson defeated Henry Bassford, 6—2, 6—4; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Harold Taylor, 6—3, 7—5; Fred P. Anderson defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles.—Third Round—Alexander Iler and J. S. O'Boyle defeated J. B. Hughes and George King, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3; George Groesbeck and B. Landau defeated W. Wadsworth and E. O. Dorman, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Fred G. Anderson and C. A. Anderson defeated George Walker, Jr., and Allen Behr, 6—1, 6—2; Henry Bassford and Fred C. Anderson defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and A. D. Hammitt, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi Final Round.—Alexander Iler and J. S. O'Boyle defeated George Groesbeck and B. Landau, 6—2, 6—0.

WIFE SUES AFTER 5 YEARS.

Mrs. Herbert Edward Jones Says Husband Left Her in 1913.

Herbert Edward Jones, member of Jones & Leigh, manufacturing statoners and printers at 60 Fulton Street, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Cecile Jones for a separation on the ground of abandonment. Mrs. Jones alleges that her husband left her in 1913 because she reproached him for his attentions to other women. She says that although she was well known at the Atlantic Yacht Club, to which her husband belonged, he entertained another woman there frequently.

Mrs. Jones asks liberal alimony because her husband has an income of $40,000 to $60,000, lives at the Manhattan or the Biltmore Hotel, maintains three autos and a yacht, and is worth $300,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Carl Anthony and Charles Laite have been added to the cast of "Allegiance," the new play by the Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy, which William Faversham and Maxine Elliott will present at Maxine Elliott's Theatre the latter part of August.

Through the courtesy of Lieutenant Telfair Marriatt Minton, twenty-eight flags of America's allies and the nations that have broken relations with Germany are on display in the lobby of the Strand Theatre.

"The Eyes of Youth," with Alma Tell in the leading role, will move from the Maxine Elliott Theatre to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Monday evening.

"The Blue Pearl," by Ann Crawford Flexner, with George Nash in the leading role, will be presented by the Shuberts at the Longacre Theatre on Monday, Aug. 5.

The Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert announce that the name of their new theatre at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway will be "The Capital," instead of the "Apollo," as there is an Apollo theatre uptown.

By arrangement with Joseph F. Moran, President of the holding company controlling the Belmont Theatre, Iden Payne has assumed the direction of the theatre, it is announced, and will produce a series of plays there, beginning in September.

Henry Miller has engaged Frances Stirling (illegible) to succeed Ruth Chatterton in "Come (illegible) the Kitchen," which will go on tour through the West and South.

Marguerite Sylva of the Chicago Opera Company, will make her debut in vaudeville at the Palace Theatre next Monday, under the direction of Arthur Klein.

BACK UNITY IN THE PACIFIC.

Coast Senators Support Saulsbury Plan for Allied Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — Senator Saulsbury of Delaware announced today that when the Senate reconvened after the holiday recess he would urge immediate action on his resolution for concerted steps by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan to block German aggression in the Pacific.

The Saulsbury resolution is now on the Senate table, and after the recess he will ask that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a request that an early report be made upon it.

Senators coming from Pacific Coast States are in entire sympathy with the resolution, and will endeavor to get speedy action upon it after Aug. 24. Senator Phelan of California urged, in a statement, a compact among the United States, Great Britain, and Japan as essential to prevent any possibility of German domination of the Pacific in the future.

"Senator Saulsbury's resolution favoring an armed alliance of the great powers on the Pacific Ocean to protect their several countries against German aggression, and to establish among themselves good neighborliness after the war, is one of great importance," said Mr. Phelan. "In case of necessity the powers on the Pacific should police the ocean. There should be a frank understanding of their several interests, and the combined forces should be bound to respect the status quo.

"They will be united by a common danger and a common enemy, and when the enemy faces the combined strength of the associated nations on the Pacific he will not venture far. The fear that after the war the good understanding will continue will strike at the economic life of the Central Powers, and these considerations may go far to bring them to the forced abandonment of imperial ambitions and end the war."

Senator Jones of Washington supported Senator Phelan's views. He believed it necessary for the three countries to form a compact, not alone to keep U-boats and raiders out of the Pacific, but to prevent the return to Germany of her South Pacific possessions after the war.

INDORSE KING'S MEASURE.

Defense Society Wants German and Austrian Papers Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — Senator King of Utah, who has introduced a bill for the suppression of German and Austrian vernacular newspapers in the United States, was informed by telegraph today by the American Defense Society that at least 2,500,000 citizens would indorse his measure. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is honorary President of the Society. Senator King expressed gratification over this support, and said he would push the movement behind his bill.

The society informed Senator King that in a New York office building at the noon hour one woman volunteer worker obtained 1,800 signatures to petitions for suppression of enemy language papers. The telegram of indorsement from the American Defense Society read:

"Please accept assurance of our cordial indorsement of your efforts looking toward suppression of German-Austrian language press. To support your patriotic and much-needed legislation, we are today arranging for immediate presentation of our petition signed by 2,500,000 citizens.

"Our canvass is today being carried on by 277 branch organizations and by many affiliated national and home societies. Our reports show that individual citizens and associations in all parts of the country are giving prompt and unqualified indorsement to the petitions.

"We urge especially that a record with your published statement that you are in favor of quick and drastic action to stamp out all agencies of enemy propaganda."

The work of assembling information and data in support of Senator King's measure will be pushed during the recess of Congress, and representatives of the society will ask to be heard by the committee which will have charge of the bill.

Lieut. Rothapfel on Inactive List.

It was erroneously stated in the Motion Picture Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday that S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto and Rivoli Theatres, had resigned his Lieutenant's commission in the United States Marines. Lieutenant Rothapfel, at his own request, has been transferred to the inactive list of the Marine Corps, which means that he retains his commission and is subject to call at any time, but draws no pay except when in actual service.

START $30,000 DRIVE TO AID BOWLING GREEN

Prominent Financiers Interested in Movement for "Wall Street's Back Yard."

"It has taken a world war to teach us responsibility to our neighbor." Thus does the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association of 45 West Street appeal to the business men on the other side of Broadway for help in the cleaning up of "Wall Street's Back Yard." The responsibility for the people of the district rests with the business men in the section of Manhattan south of Vesey and Ann Streets, because most of the men and women in the district are employed by these business men. Here abject poverty and indecent living conditions thrive two blocks from the world's greatest financial centre.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association began yesterday a drive for $30,000 which it is proposed to spend in improving the conditions of the district. The plan is to raise the fund by increasing the membership of the association, the annual contribution ranging from $10 to $500 in the different classes of membership. There are 10,000 people of twenty-seven nationalities in the Bowling Green tenement district.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association established the first health centre in the United States, which has reduced the death rate of babies in this district from 321 to 175 per 1,000. There is a playground, a children's library, a social service bureau, a free employment bureau, and a neighborhood clubhouse, all under the direction of the association. Willard V. King is Chairman of the Board of Directors, which includes John E. Berwind, Craig Colgate, Jerome D. Greene, G. Herman Kinnicutt, Alfred E. Marling, Mortimer L. Schiff, and twenty other financiers and prominent business men whose offices are in the lower end of the city. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin is Chairman of the Women's Committee.

ACCEPTS WAR'S SACRIFICES.

Emergency Conference Pledges Delegates' Support to President.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—"We are glad to bear our share of the burden of the war for liberty and shall cheerfully accept whatever sacrifices and readjustments may be essential to its vigorous prosecution," was the message of fealty sent to President Wilson today at the opening of the War Emergency Conference here, called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Two hundred and twenty-five delegates, representing fifty-five national and regional associations covering the supply, engineering and contracting bodies of twenty-two States, were present when the convention was called to order by Allen Walker, Eastern District representative of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

He said it was planned to permanently organize the building trades industry of the country into a federation to bring about a closer co-operation with the Government and save from disaster the non-war branches, now virtually at a standstill because of the shortage in materials on account of transportation embargoes. A plea for unity was made by Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The Committee on Permanent Organization is headed by Colonel John R. Wiggins of Philadelphia, and includes George S. Bartlett of Chicago, William A. Ray of Cleveland, John J. Comerford of Detroit, Frederick A. Wilson of Boston, and Franklin J. Miller, E. S. Murdock, William F. Powell, and Ronald Taylor, all of New York.

ITALIANS CELEBRATE FETE.

Feast of Our Lady of Carmel Draws Crowds in Harlem.

The Italians of Harlem celebrated yesterday "the Feast of Our Lady of Carmel," a church festival, by holding a patriotic parade. The district of the city bounded by 116th and 106th Streets, Third Avenue and the Harlem River was decorated with flags of the Allies and colored lights, and the streets were crowded with cheering spectators.

At the head of the parade, which started from Thomas Jefferson Park at 112th Street and the Harlem River, rode an Italian girl dressed as Joan of Arc. She was accompanied by a body guard of young women in the costume of mediaeval warriors. They were followed by a band of fifty pieces and by groups of young girls dressed as Red Cross nurses, who carried flags of the Allies which extended the width of the street. When the parade was over these flags were heavy with money and jewelry which spectators had thrown into them for the Red Cross.

The Kaiser was represented as riding in an ash can and drew the imprecations of the crowd.

Many soldiers and sailors of Italian parentage who had obtained leaves for the holiday took part.

WOMEN URGE MORE THRIFT.

No New Dresses and Hat Ornaments Will Aid New Loan, They Say

CHICAGO, July 15.—The work of enrolling 1,000,000 women of the United States pledged to sell one-half of the Fourth Liberty Loan, was begun today at a conference of representatives from all parts of the country under the auspices of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

"No New Dresses" was a slogan offered by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who in the absence of Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Chairman of the committee, presided at the conference. "I haven't had a new dress for the last three years."

"No new hat ornaments," said Mrs. Baldwin of San Francisco.

"No new clothes for the children, or as few more as possible," said Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, member of the committee, who explained that her own children are dressed in the blue denim French peasant's smocks.

The women leaders of the nation emphasized that thrift must become fashionable to aid the new loan, so that they might better the record made in the last loan, when 40 per cent. of the total sales were handled by women.

FORGED FEDERAL CHECKS.

Youth Held in Seattle Confesses to Passing $3,000 Worth Here.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A forgery case came to light today through the announcement of W. T. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service, that James Benjamin Vaughan, under arrest at Seattle, had confessed to stealing 100 blank Government checks from the Quartermaster's office at Camp Upton, N. Y., and passing twenty-eight for amounts aggregating more than $3,000. The checks were cashed by merchants and hotels in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle. They bore the forged signature of Major Willis B. Hayes, Acting Quartermaster at Camp Upton, the Secret Service charges.

Vaughan is 23 years old, a native of Spartansburg, S. C., and until May 22 was employed as a clerk in the Camp Upton Quartermaster's office. He spent the money freely, living at good hotels and entertaining friends lavishly. He was to have married a Chicago girl this week. He is awaiting extradition to New York for trial.

MOONEY MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Supreme Court Refuses to Free Him Pending Governor's Action.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A petition for a writ of probable cause, designed to keep Thomas J. Mooney out of the penitentiary until his case could be acted on by Governor Stephens, was denied by the Supreme Court ...ree today.

Mooney is under sentence to be hanged for murder in connection with a bomb explosion here.

An appeal is pending in the State Supreme Court from the denial by the trial Judge of a reversal of judgment on the ground that prosecuting witnesses gave perjured testimony. Argument on the appeal will be heard on July 22 and in the event of a denial Mooney's fate will pass out of the State courts and rest with Governor Stephens for final decision.

Ten Months for West Point Fraud.

Henry T. Allison, 20 years old, indicted for seeking to obtain admission to the West Point Military Academy by means of fraudulent educational papers, was sentenced yesterday to ten months' imprisonment in the Nassau County Jail at Mineola by Judge Garvin in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. Allison testified against John J. McGinniss, a lawyer, and Frank D'Ambrosia, a notary public, who were indicted with him for the alleged conspiracy. McGinniss and D'Ambrosia were recently sentenced to the Atlanta Prison for eighteen months each and are now out on bail pending appeal from their conviction.

SHAM BATTLE IN THE AIR.

J. B. Clarkson Tells How British Aviators Are Trained.

J. B. Clarkson of New Zealand, Managing Director of Hope Gibbons's Sons and J. B. Clarkson, Ltd., motor firms, who has just returned from a visit to France and England, said yesterday that England was turning out airplanes at the rate of several thousands weekly and losing only about 200 machines during the same period from accident, fire, and shooting down by the enemy in France. Machines are being supplied under contract both to the American and French Governments.

Hundreds of young Englishmen between 18 and 25 years old are volunteering for the Air Service, Mr. Clarkson said, and training schools have been established all over England and Scotland. Fatal accidents occur in these, as they do here. At one school ten pilots were killed in nine days. Continuous recruiting and training, however, keep up the thousands of aviators needed in active service.

"One of the most interesting sights I witnessed on the other side," Mr. Clarkson said, "was in visiting one of the big aviation schools where they train the pilots in fighting and aerial manoeuvring. This is the last stage before they leave for France. There were ten machines up, presumed to be German raiders. Ten other airplanes rose to attack them in a sham battle, which lasted nearly an hour and ended in a victory for the defenders. In the last big raid over London which I witnessed at 1:30 o'clock in the morning in bright moonlight the British flying men brought down ten German machines out of the twenty-eight that took part in the raid."

Mr. Clarkson remarked that the English people were enthusiastic in their admiration of the physique of the American soldiers who had passed through their country and were surprised at the numbers, which were far beyond their expectation for this year. The English are determined, he said, to carry on the war until the military spirit in Germany has been crushed, no matter how long it lasts.

MLLE. DAZIE AT THE PALACE.

Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll Also on the Bill.

Mlle. Dazie and her company, including M. Bonnie, Ed. Janis, and the Misses Heiser, Nolan, Hansen, and Bunn, took the headline place at the opening of this week's bill at the Palace yesterday and introduced a program of varied and vivacious dance numbers. Mlle. Dazie's toes were as lively as ever. They kept one's eyes dancing in the toe rag and suggested proper lightness in the finale. "L'Aeroplane Victorieu" in which all of the dancers joined. Ed. Janis did an eccentric jazz, M. Bonnie's special number was "Pas de Cinque," and the girls appeared alone in "Zambra Gitana." As part of the act, Robert Berne played "The Long, Long Trail" as a violin solo.

Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, reunited for a hot-weather season in vaudeville, apparently made every one strong for the union; Andrew Tombes and Rena Parker made the audience merry with singing, dancing and talking; Fradkin, violinist, and Miss Jean Teli, soprano, contributed several really musical selections; Juliette Dika brought a pleasant air of Paris, literally got the audience to its feet with a dramatic singing of the "Marseillaise," and figuratively to its feet with "Tout la bas"—"Over There" in French.

"Somewhere in France," a trench scene, was made harmonious and humorous with the conversation and singing of Roy Torrey, Charles Walt, Horace Ruwe, and John Barclay. Walter Brower was, as advertised, a "jolly jester;" "Circus Day in Toyland," presented by Mme. Jewell, was a clever set of marionettes, and Charlie Ahearn and his "comedy company" brought the bill to a close.

CREEL DEFENDS MURRAY.

Explains How Correspondent Sent Out Wilson's Mexican Address.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, today wrote Chairman Sherley of the House Appropriations Committee, explaining the circumstances under which The New York World published President Wilson's address to Mexican editors in advance of other newspapers in the United States.

Mr. Creel said that when the address was sent to Robert H. Murray, representative at Mexico City for the Information Committee, for publication in Mexican newspapers, he gave instructions that Mr. Murray be notified that it was not for release to the American press. These instructions were not carried out, Mr. Creel wrote, and Mr. Murray, who is correspondent for The World, cabled the address to that paper, which had directed him to do so. Correspondents for press associations and other newspapers in this country did not send the address, as they were under the impression, it is said, that it was available in Washington.

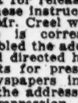
Mr. Creel said Mr. Murray had acted with "honesty and honor," and also explained that he served the committee without salary, receiving only "bare expenses occurred in the discharge of the work."

The letter from Mr. Creel was in response to an inquiry made when he appeared recently before the Appropriations Committee to explain the budget for the Information Committee for this fiscal year.

Bethlehem to Build 20 Troopships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Announcement was made today that during the week ended July 5 contracts for twenty troopships were awarded to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of Alameda, Cal. Contracts were let also to the Union Bridge and Construction Company of Morgan City, La., during the same period, for three barges.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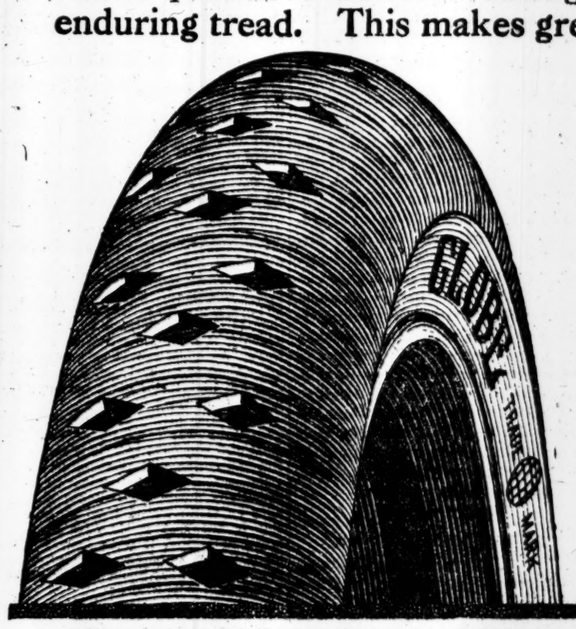

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And—even more important—this soothing, healing ointment rarely fails to clear away promptly every trace of the unsightly, tormenting skin trouble, unless it is due to some serious internal disorder.

Resinol Ointment usually gives even prompter results if the sore places are first bathed thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water.

A touch of Resinol takes the itch and smart right out of mosquito-bites, and soothes and cools sun-burned, wind-burned skin.
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WINTER GARDEN SEATS NOW ON SALE OPENING TUESDAY, JULY 23. PASSING SHOW OF 1918

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w, 2:15. BLANCHE BATES in HOLBROOK BLINN GETTING TOGETHER

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Pop. Price Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. ROCK-A-BYE BABY MUSICAL COMEDY. Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE. BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING. FIRST TIME TONIGHT MOLLIE KING THE AMERICAN BEAUTY

BOOTH The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. SEVENTEEN

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50. EYES OF YOUTH with ALMA TELL and Original Cast. Moves to 39TH ST. THEA. NEXT MONDAY.

39TH ST. THEA. NEXT MON. EVE. Reg'r. EYES OF YOUTH With ALMA TELL. Moves Here from MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2. MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS. John C. Murray—Carolyn Thompson.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w and Sat. 2:15. THE RAINBOW GIRL. KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG MUSICAL COMEDY HIT.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:30. GOING UP The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. at 2:20. Mr. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK (Himself) IN HITCHY-KOO 1918 with LEON ERROL & IRENE BORDONI

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. THE KISS BURGLAR. SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

CITY COLLEGE STADIUM 138th St. and Amsterdam Ave. EVERY EVG. 8:30 OPEN AIR CONCERT. Stadium Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, Cond. Soloists Tonight: BLANCHE De COSTA, Soprano. Indian Suite, McDowell, Saint-Saens' Phaeton, Suite L'Arlesienne. Seats 25c, 50c and $1 at Stadium and Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d. Soldiers and Sailors Free. In case of rain performance in College Hall.

Ocean Grove Auditorium, N. J. SATURDAY EVG., JULY 27. CARUSO. RECITAL. Assisted by CAROLINA WHITE, Soprano. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, plus 10% War Tax. Sale now open at Box Office and R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 Broadway, New York City.

Greatest Sea Water Surf Bathing Pool on Earth (Admission tickets to pool carrying free admission to gate sold prior to 12 noon daily except Sunday.) Open Air Entertainments and Concerts by 7th Regt. Band Afternoon and Evening. N. Y. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION East 177th St. Bronx Subway Station.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to $2. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. ALL SEATS SOLD AT BOX OFFICE AFTER PERFORMANCE—THE ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Table Reservations Phone 240 & 3093 Bryant.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

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The New York Times

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THE FIFTH PHASE OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The fifth phase of the German offensive, after more than four weeks of preparation, (the initial phase began on March 21,) is perhaps the most elaborate in its design, certainly the most menacing; but at the very start the Germans have a taste of the quality of fresh American troops, who threw them back in disorder across the Marne, taking more than a thousand prisoners. This superb stroke is of good omen, although the importance of it should not be exaggerated.

This time the thrust is plainly at Paris, but Rheims is on the schedule; also, apparently, Châlons and Epernay, important railway junctions and strategic coigns of vantage. While the Germans plan the destruction or capture of armies in the field, the taking of cities being incidental, they have learned by experience in the great campaign of 1918, after four months of the most strenuous fighting the world has ever seen, that the enemy's line may give but it does not break, always retiring in good order. The political value of the possession of Paris is therefore in the forefront of their desire. It is a mania of the Crown Prince to march into Paris, and while the High Command would much prefer to capture an army, German statesmen speculate that the occupation of Paris would give them a basis for peace proposals which a war-weary France would be disposed to consider soberly.

While the achievement on our front is noteworthy as proving the mettle of the Americans, their fine fighting spirit, and their superiority over the Germans at close quarters, it appears that after the first rush the Germans were held or forced back all along a front of nearly sixty miles, extending from Château-Thierry to the Main de Massiges near the Argonne foothills and the forest of that name. According to one report, the Germans could not advance their left, where Italians as well as French faced them. The enemy seems to have been in greatest force between Château-Thierry and Dormans on the Marne, which are twelve miles apart. By gas shell fire chiefly he made rapid gains—at one point advancing 5,000 yards—until the Marne was crossed, when a great rally of the French and Americans forced him back on the river all the way, it is said, from Château-Thierry to Jaulgonne and even across it. The fifth phase of the offensive does not, therefore, open auspiciously for the Germans.

It would be well, however, not to build hope very high upon this early check of the enemy, unusual and remarkable as it is. It is remarkable because the system of defense in what is practically open warfare now calls for a first line of machine-gun posts lightly held. These have to be abandoned in the presence of a numerical superiority and a determined advance behind a barrage. Back of these posts is a stronger line, and the defenses go back with progressive strength for some ten miles. All the Germans could accomplish yesterday, according to the French bulletins, which are generally accurate, was to drive forward for two or three miles from their positions southwest of Rheims and get across the Marne in places, but only to be driven back.

If the Germans can recover their lost ground south of the Marne, between Château-Thierry and Dormans, by bringing up strong reinforcements, they must encounter stiff opposition if their design is to follow the railway to Esternay, where a line runs east to Châlons and west through Coulommiers to Paris. The terrain is hilly and watered by numerous streams. It is obvious that the Germans desire to isolate Rheims if they can advance on the line east from Prunay to the Main de Massiges; and it is to be assumed that Châlons-sur-Marne, one of the great battlefields of the past, is a coveted objective. The capture of Châlons would be a great triumph. But whether the attempt to swing their left forward is a feint, while forcing matters in the Château-Thierry sector, will soon appear. A movement on a front of some sixty miles, all the time working on an interior line, would bode ill to the Allies if attended with a fair measure of success, for it would give the Germans a great deal of space to manoeuvre in and an opportunity to concentrate at any one of many points in an attempt to bring on a decisive action.

It is evident that another crisis, perhaps the greatest of all, is impending in this far-flung battle. In preceding phases of their offensive the Germans have found themselves compelled to use at least twice as many divisions as they designated for their advance, so heavy were their losses, so stubborn the defense. Nothing very encouraging for the Allies can be expected for several days, although they have stood up to the enemy's first rush with a vigor and determination that must have taken him by surprise.

It was ten days before the drive at Amiens was stopped, and only after the Allies had given way for nearly forty miles at one point. In the Ypres sector the Germans drove ahead for about the same time, but did not make as great a distance. Striking at the Chemin des Dames, the Crown Prince pushed the Allies back for twenty-five miles in about a week, and it was not until the Germans tried to reach Compiègne that they began to show signs of staleness and their progress became so slow that there was no anxiety on the side of the Allies after the first two days of fighting.

Although the French and Americans have made something like a record for holding the enemy on the first day of the fifth phase, conjecture about the future will be idle until we know how many divisions the Germans are using in the new drive.

MR. OSBORN'S LEADERSHIP.

Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN offers himself as a candidate for Governor in the Democratic primaries. He does more than that, vastly more. He enters the lists to preserve the honor of the Democratic Party, to save it from defeat, if that be possible, at all hazards to preserve it from disgrace and infamy. He makes himself the champion of the freedom of choice and action by the members of the party against a threatened control and tyranny so odious that by comparison the degradation of the party in the days of TWEED appears to us in a light more favorable than any in which we have ever been able to regard it. For certainly, since those evil days the party has never been made the prey of such sinister forces as those which now stretch forth their hands to control its councils.

Mr. OSBORN'S name stands at the head of the list selected for presentation to the party by the committee of forty-two at Syracuse. He had more votes than any other. It was a public conference, made up of known and representative Democrats. The choice they made is rejected by CHARLES F. MURPHY and some of his associates, who at a very private meeting in this city declared that Mr. OSBORN'S name must not be considered at the Democratic conference to be held in Syracuse. The insolence of such a proceeding should in itself be sufficient to stir mutiny in the ranks of the party against such a brazen attempt at dictation. As Mr. OSBORN points out, these men discredit in advance the decisions of the Saratoga conference, for should they control its action the recommendations made would at once be seen to proceed, not from the will of the party, but from the will of MURPHY and his men.

There are other and even more potent reasons for revolt against the command of Mr. MURPHY. The leaders of the organization in this county and in Kings have contracted odious associations that not merely create distrust among all the Democrats who have the courage to say that their souls are their own, but give rise to deeper and stronger emotions. This is wartime and sentiments far higher, more powerful, and more lasting than the preferences that in calmer days bind men to their party organizations possess the minds and hearts of all patriotic Americans. Democrats who put their country and its cause above all other considerations will put up with no taint of disaffection upon the candidate or the primary proceeding. They cannot be deceived, they will visit their wrath upon any faction or leader subject to influence from any suspected quarter.

Mr. OSBORN'S candidacy furnishes to all decent Democrats of the State an opportunity to take part in the action of their party this year according to their convictions and with honor. Those of them who are enrolled will give their solid support to Mr. OSBORN in the primaries, and should the "dark forces" triumph over them there his nomination by petition will enable them to give him their votes on Election Day. In a party organization and membership animated throughout with the desire to put a fit man in office, acting from an intelligent desire to promote the public welfare, there would be no question, after the steps already taken, about Mr. OSBORN'S nomination in the primaries. No such purposes prompt the political action of Mr. MURPHY and his Tammany associates. They are selfish altogether. It has often enough been demonstrated that Tammany prefers a Republican triumph to the election of a Democrat whom it cannot control. That will not necessarily be the case this year. Tammany might defeat Mr. OSBORN, if he were nominated, but Tammany without the up-State Democracy sinks to the position of a spiteful and powerless rump. It would be a pretty dangerous business for that organization to show disloyalty to a candidate nominated largely upon the issue of loyalty to the nation, in a year when motives of political action will undergo unusually close scrutiny. All this is based upon the assumption that Mr. OSBORN may be the choice of the primaries. Should he fail there, his vote on Election Day against any Tammany-made candidate who bore any trace of the Hearst stamp would give Mr. MURPHY and his crew an exemplary lesson upon the consequence of political stupidity, treachery, and dishonor.

Democrats up the State should rouse themselves at once to make Mr. OSBORN'S challenge and cause their own. They can have nothing to gain by shameful subservience to Tammany, and with Tammany and the Kings County organizations under the shadow which now hangs over them they can deal with them honorably only in the spirit of Mr. OSBORN'S utterance when he declares that these men "challenge the right "of the up-State Democrats to be "heard in party conference and they "challenge the decent sentiment of "the State." Will the up-State Democrats stand up and make it known that they are men, loyal Americans?

BOMBS AND GERMAN CHURCHES.

When the German churches, after a discussion which consumed several weeks, approved the killing of hospital patients and nurses, with mothers and children sleeping in their homes, by bombs dropped from Zeppelins in raids on English coast towns, they did not foresee events which were the subject of a recent debate in the Landtag of Baden. The German people in towns along the Rhine have been annoyed by bombs from British airplanes, and they complain. It is proposed that the Berlin Government shall be asked to negotiate an agreement with the Entente Allies restricting aerial bombardment to towns and territory "within the zone of military operations." A member of the Landtag said in his speech that aerial attacks outside of that zone served no military purpose, the only sufferers being innocent women and children. This recalls pleas offered by a small minority that was overruled and outvoted when the churches approved the Zeppelin murders.

Has not the time come for reconsideration of the decision then made, the opinions expressed by officers of Church organizations and Germany's religious press? Many who commended the Zeppelin murderers may now have a new point of view and may be inclined to revise their arguments. We suggest that Germany's churches take up the question again. If they should now refuse to commend the killing of children and hospital patients by bombs from the air, those who seek an agreement would welcome their support. There is a suspicion, however, that the movement for restriction is inspired from Berlin by those who desire to protect munition factories and other war property not "within the zone of military operations," but already showing the marks of British airplane bombs.

THE MOTIVE OF THE WAR.

The world knows the Junker motive to war. For centuries the Germans have raided their neighbors' territory for pelf. Even above other wars, this war on the part of Germany is a material war. The Entente Alliance's motive to war is the vindication of right. Nothing that Germany has was coveted, or is coveted, except as reparation for willful damage unlawfully done. Nobody has expressed this more nobly or convincingly than President WILSON with his penetrating declaration that this was a war for the enforcement of law, the common law of all nations for all nations. Germany would fall apart like any other band of raiders if Germans practiced toward one another the immoralities which they seek to impose upon all opposing them. We for our part propose to live under the law which we seek to administer against the Germans who break it, and not to impose upon others laws different from our domestic practice.

It is unfortunate that Lord ROBERT CECIL'S latest declaration of unity with President WILSON'S aims misses this point. He seems to think that this war is to settle interests rather than rights or wrongs. The law is not concerned with the settlement of interests, and cannot settle them. Interests are something about which everybody has a right to individual ideas, up to the point where the idea of interests collides with the idea of rights. It is futile to legislate about interests, although our lawmakers are not alone in their belief that interests can be regulated by statute. The report has been published that the Mexican lawmakers formally discussed a proposal to repeal the law of supply and demand, as a remedy for the depreciation of Mexican currency. The proposal to boycott Germany as a remedy for its robbery of raw materials is equally allunde and futile. The robbery should be punished by the assertion of the law against thieves, but it would be folly to legislate against an honest profit in selling to Germany the raw materials which she is to be prevented from obtaining by methods as uncommercial as unlawful. Our merchants on referendum have disapproved the idea of a boycott of Germany, and they are sensible therein. A boycott of Germany by nations as a remedy for robbery by Germany would be clear proof that the war ended too soon, before Germany had been forced to mend her ways.

There are excuses for the sentiment expressed by Lord ROBERT CECIL, and many agree with him. But it is not permissible to regard it as consistent with the President's conception of this war as a war to enforce law, regardless of profit or loss by ourselves or others. There never was a war like this war, and there never will be another, if the law shall be so established as to be a perpetual terror to evildoers among nations.

LABOR QUESTION UMPIRES.

The appointment of ten umpires, of whom any one is eligible to settle questions before the War Labor Board, emphasizes the fact that until now there has been no decision, for without judges there can be no judgment. The Western Union case is often spoken of as having been decided. Mr. WALSH and Mr. TAFT agreed upon a report to the board, but they had no authority to decide anything. Upon the report there were contradictory votes, the two Chairmen voting alternately with the representatives of the workers and the employers, and thus producing conflicting majority decisions, which constitute the deadlock to be submitted to one of President WILSON'S umpires, to be chosen by agreement or lot. According to THE TIMES'S Washington dispatch, the President thus has "placed himself on record as "an advocate of the policy of a final "decision by an umpire by which not "only the joint Chairmen of the War "Labor Board but employer and em-"ployé must abide." That is a wise and necessary decision. There is no doubt about the submission of employers to an adverse judgment, for if they dissented they could be coerced, being responsible. There is more doubt about the submission of unionists, for they feel free to strike, or to leave their employment individually, and no way of coercion exists. They sometimes even defy their leaders as well as treat lightly their own engagements. It will be interesting to see what respect they will pay to decisions of an umpire.

First on the list is HENRY FORD. Presumably he is more acceptable to labor than to capital. Yet he runs an open shop in Detroit and is now conducting a lockout in his Canadian branch. The men demanded more pay and recognition of their union. The Directors unanimously refused both, preferring to shut down indefinitely, according to the published accounts. Considering his generosity toward labor, how could labor either object to him as umpire in the telegraph case or dissent from any decision by him such as has been reached in his own affairs? Forty factories working on army shoes were closed by a strike in Brockton on Saturday. They acted independently of their union and were condemned by their President. The unions of San Francisco on Sunday ordered the boilermakers on Government work not to work yesterday, because the wage award in their favor was not observed. If that is true, it ought to be remedied, but not by a strike. In Canada the Railway War Board yesterday sent to the Railway Federated Trades a letter declaring that the men "have no moral right to countenance or order a strike," although a strike had been planned for today by the shopmen, with the result of unsettling the entire railway wage schedules, already adjusted by public authority. These Canadian instances are mentioned as showing that there is nothing peculiar about the strikes on this side of the border.

Of the ten umpires nominated by the President, two were members of the Railway Wage Adjustment Board, and Mr. MACY is a member of the Emergency Fleet Wage Adjustment Board, now defied on the Pacific Coast. Mr. WILLCOX has had wide experience, both in labor matters and in membership of the Public Service Commission. The public will be gratified if the one chosen shall be possessed in exceptional degree of the qualities of leadership and diplomacy necessary to settle such a matter as the telegraph dispute. But the President and the public are committed to accept their decisions and to support them equably against either employers or employés, if either should dispute them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Forgot to Discuss This War!

While the Rev. CORTLAND MYERS was preparing his sermon on the sins committed in the past by the nations now allied against Germany, he might as well have made his list vastly longer and even more shocking than was the one he presented. There is not a historian who wrote about a country not his own who would not have supplied him with many additions to his catalogue of crime, and all the accusations thus collected would have had the charm of truth.

What he would have achieved by doing this, or what he did achieve by doing as much of it as he did—that is not clear. Either as a defense of Germany or as a means of weakening the confidence of the United States and its allies in the excellence of its present cause, the device he used has the two serious faults of irrelevance and inefficiency. Even the German propagandists, who gave it a long and fair trial, both at home and abroad, in the earlier years of the war, came at last to see that they were wasting their time, and since then they have resorted to more hopeful methods. They came to see that, as an argument, "You were another!" lacks the force possessed by "You are another!" and that one hasn't much.

The question at issue is not whether the Allies have spotless records as nations. Not one of them has, and everybody knows it. The problem now demanding solution concerns the relative merits of the present antagonists as shown by their acts in and since the year 1914. Was it Germany that set out on a career of ruthless conquest, or was it Russia, France, and England? Have the Central Empires or have their antagonists conducted war in accordance with international law? Would a victory by Germany or by the Allies be the more conducive to the welfare of the world?

It is to be believed, or at least to be hoped, that to these inquiries the Rev. CORTLAND MYERS would make about the same answers as do the numerous peoples who are manifesting a unanimous and earnest desire to convince the Kaiser that his notions of government are wrong, his ambitions intolerable. We are not much concerned with the crimes of antiquity, of the Middle Ages, of a hundred, or even of twenty, years ago. Comparisons made today are what count today.

A Flight Under the Bridges.

It was only a few years ago that the best of our aviators, including the Wrights, fathers of them all, told us that flying over a city like New York was attended with so many and such great dangers, owing to the confusion of the aerial currents above it, that such journeys should be attempted only for very urgent reasons and made only at the greatest heights then attainable. They were well justified, of course, and the apprehensions they felt resulted in the passage here and elsewhere of ordinances sternly forbidding and heavily penalizing flights which, in case of accident, would be disastrous not only to the aviators themselves, but to the earthbound mortals on whom they would fall.

Now those ordinances have been forgotten by policemen and judges alike, and the big birds go where they will—not quite safely anywhere, perhaps, as yet, but as safely over cities as anywhere else, and the confusion of currents so much dreaded in the days that seem so long ago is ignored by the more powerfully engined airplanes of today.

To what extent the possibilities of aerial navigation with machines heavier than air have been increased since the first men made their wavering and timorous way down the Hudson to hasty landings on Governors Island was illustrated on Sunday, when Captain BOTRIVEN proved in the most conclusive of ways that he could fly under the four East River bridges. He did it, too, not in one of the smaller and more agile machines, but in a big Haviland. That made the achievement the more remarkable, and demonstrated a perfection of control that would be amazing, if anything could amaze us in these days.

To appreciate what the Captain did at an elevation so low and in spaces so restricted, one must remember that he was moving at a speed of something like 140 miles an hour, and that the slightest deflection from his intended course, if it lasted for a single second, would have ended both his flight and himself. Even greater feats than this are performed daily on the battlelines in France, but this one stands alone, as yet, on this side of the water. The impulse to criticise it as the taking of a useless risk should be resisted. It is by doing such things that aviators become masters of their art and develop the abilities on which their lives depend when emergencies arise.

Automobiles Are Not "Luxuries."

It illustrates the curious apartness from common life and knowledge so often shown by our legislators that in Washington they have not yet noticed, or have not yet realized, that the automobile has already come to be a vehicle like another—that now in its various and many forms it is just as much a "utility," and no more a "luxury" than are horse-drawn carriages, wagons, and trucks.

For no reason except this failure of lawmakers to keep up with the times can it be that in preparing the new revenue bill the very first thought of everybody engaged in the task has been to put on automobiles of every sort a tax that will be burdensome in every case and prohibitive in not a few. That it may be necessary, as the war goes on, through taxation to restrict the use of automobiles to real work is not unlikely. It has already been done in Europe, and what can properly be called "pleasure riding" ceased there long ago. But the European laws were passed and enforced out of necessity, not on the assumption that automobiles were the toys of the rich and that the more they were driven off the roads the better it would be.

As a matter of fact, the automobile, to the large degree in which it has taken the place of horses, deserves the same treatment and respect that horses do, and if pleasure riding should be taxed—nobody would complain if it were—the impost should be laid without regard to the nature of the motive power employed. The motor truck is no more a luxury, or less of a necessity, than is the truck drawn by horses, on which it is an improvement in so many ways. As much can be said for all the other kinds of engined vehicles—whether they are luxuries or not depends on the use made of them.

As for the saving of gasoline, whatever "the war" wants, of course it must and will have—all, if it wants all. But the notion that there is something vicious—something that might be called essentially nonessential—about automobiles as distinguished from other vehicles is one that exists only in legislative halls, and it is as absurd there as it would be anywhere else. There is nothing peculiar about the automobile except its modernity.

Simple Peace Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Peace terms seem to be in the air just now, and I will offer my suggestion to Germany: "You can have peace any day by saying just two words, 'Unconditional surrender.' You are sure to say them some day. Why not now?"

GEORGE A. STRONG.
Easthampton, N. Y., July 13, 1918.

THE COURSE OF A LIE.

Typical Case of a Report Favorable to Germany Started in Sweden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During his recent visit to London, Hjalmar Branting, leader of the Swedish "Majority" Socialists, was reported to have said that the people of Sweden were becoming more and more pro-Ally in their sympathies.

Shortly afterward the greater part of our press published an Amsterdam cable message quoting the Kölnische Zeitung to the effect that the Swedish Government had expressed regrets to the Berlin Foreign Office on account of Branting's London utterances.

This report struck me as preposterous, as the present status officially of Branting is that of a private citizen, for whose statements no Government could possibly be held responsible. An expression of regret offered by the Swedish Cabinet under such circumstances would be a most unneutral slap in the face of the western Allies.

Knowing German methods as I do, and knowing also how eager Wilhelmstrasse is to produce the greatest possible amount of friction between the northern neutrals and this country, I decided to cable an inquiry to reliable parties at Stockholm. In this way an explanation was obtained which I believe to be authoritative.

The Swedish Government has issued no communiqué about Mr. Branting's London interview and does not intend to do so. No official action has been taken regarding any apology to Germany.

The story of such action on the part of the Swedish Government appeared in the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, (New Daily Miscellany,) a Stockholm evening paper known for its fanatical pro-Germanism and its mendacious attacks on this country. The story was repeated and strengthened by the Aftonbladet, (the Evening Gazette,) another Stockholm paper which is known to have been under German-Finnish control since November, 1914.

To my mind, it seems certain that the story originated with the German Legation in Stockholm, which is always in close touch with the two newspapers in question, and which, naturally, wished to offset the impression of Mr. Branting's frank expressions of opinion.

The whole procedure is quite typical and has numerous precedents: first, the printing of a desirable lie by a pro-German Swedish paper; secondly, the forwarding of this lie to Germany as expressive of Swedish opinion; thirdly, the discovery of this lie in German papers by allied correspondents, and its transmission to this country; fourthly, the desired influencing of American opinion to the detriment of the country where the lie started its damaging career.

In placing these circumstances before you, and, through you, before our own public, I have American and not Swedish interests in mind. The strategical importance of the three Scandinavian countries, always great, will increase with every day that brings us nearer to peace—and to the new contest between Germany and the rest of the world that must follow the military peace. Then, and then only, will the importance of a good relationship between us and them be fully realized.

EDWIN BJORKMAN,
Director Scandinavian Bureau, Committee on Public Information.
New York, July 13, 1918.

When Germans Can Have Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read an article by Arnold Bennett in this morning's TIMES on the subject of German peace hints, and it makes me angry.

You can make no honorable peace with a man who invades your home, murders your children, and outrages your women folk. Any peace, on any terms, under any circumstances, with that man would be a disgrace to you. It would be better for you to die fighting him than to reach any agreement with him. There would be two honorable dispositions you could make of that man—you could kill him or you could deliver him into the hands of the Sheriff.

The case of Germany is in no essential different. The German Government is directly and premeditatedly responsible for acts more atrocious and dreadful than any private act of any man can be. It is an outlaw Government. It has violated everything that we of this nation hold dear. And we can make no honorable peace with the present German Government on any terms whatsoever.

With the German people? Yes, when they have tired of their madness and unseated the military autocracy which is guilty before God and man of plunging humanity into this unspeakable horror. As long as that autocracy is in power we must "carry on" to complete victory.

LEANDER TURNEY.
New York, July 14, 1918.

Peace Talk, Then the Blow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Arnold Bennett's sincere article in Sunday TIMES, July 14, in which he advises that we now lend a willing ear to German peace talk, we find that the very next day, Monday, July 15, brings us news of a gigantic German offensive, with all the force and power that they can bring into use. Is it not weakness to listen to peace pleadings from a murderer when with a concealed hand he will strike a blow? Let us fight and conquer, then let us talk peace, not before.

T. J. MARVIN.
New York, July 15, 1918.

Appeal for a Needy Family.

Hopelessly insane, Mr. T., after months of helplessness and suffering for himself and his family, was taken to the hospital for the insane. In two miserable dark rooms the mother and four children were found by the Charity Organization Society. Little hope for Mr. T.'s recovery is held out by the doctors, but independence and happiness can be gained for Mrs. T. and the children if help is given for a while longer. An urgent appeal is made for $150. Gifts for the T.'s should be sent to the office of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Prompt acknowledgments will be mailed.

THE BALLADE OF THE COLORS.

Red is the color of courage rare,
White is the symbol of purity,
And blue is the breath of the higher air
Where men may meet their dream, and be
The valorous knights of chivalry,
As they dart and wheel through the cloudy rack.
But—whether in trench or sky or sea—
Only the Hun flies flag of black.

When, in response to the trumpet's blare,
The French leap forth, with that gallantry
Which knows no thought but to do and dare,
To set their soil forever free,
Above their heads, triumphantly,
The Tricolor is floating back—
Blue, white, and red its panoply.
Only the Hun flaunts flag of black.

And when the sons of Britain fare
Across the fields of Picardy,
The same proud colors mingle there
O'er faces set for victory.
While down the line, blood brothers, we
Go rushing forward to attack
Beneath those magic colors three—
Only the Hun flaunts flag of black.

Princes, who fight for liberty
And seek not helpless lands to sack,
Ye wear the badge of unity—
Only the Hun flaunts flag of black.

REGINALD McINTOSH CLEVELAND.

SERBIA TO FRANCE.

A Debt of Gratitude for Constant Support During the Hardest Periods of the War.

By L. MICHAILOVITCH,
Serbian Minister.

France is today a second fatherland to the Serbs, and we consider it our duty to show our gratitude, when the opportunity presents itself, to the nation which has done and is still doing so much for our people to such a degree as no similar example is to be found in history.

When in 1915 Serbia was attacked by a powerful German-Hungarian army and at the same time stabbed treacherously in the back by Bulgaria, the Serbian Army had to abandon its territory and retreat into the mountains of Albania, France was the first to offer help to save our army. France further had the principal rôle in the transport of the army to the Island of Corfu. The reconstruction of the Serbian Army on that island and its transportation to the Saloniki front were also the work of France. This, however, might be considered as her duty, as part of her military action as the ally of Serbia.

But the aid given by France was not confined to the Serbian Army. When the army quitted Serbian territory a part of the population also preferred to expatriate itself rather than fall into the clutches of a ruthless enemy. Thousands of women and children accompanied the retreating soldiers. Almost all of these victims of the horrors of war as waged by our enemies have been rescued by France, so that today there are 20,000 Serbs in that country, while 4,000 Serbian children are being educated in French schools at the expense of the Government.

But France has done even more for the Serbian people. Serbia's fate, her struggle against the enemies of liberty, her resolve to fight to the bitter end, regardless of the sacrifices this resolution would impose upon her, all this won the generous sympathy of France for a country which did not even hesitate to sacrifice its independence in defense of the sacred principles of liberty.

This sacrifice struck so strongly a chord of sympathy in the heart of France that throughout the whole country a spontaneous movement was started to bring the story of what Serbia had done to the knowledge of every inhabitant on the territory of the Republic. There is not in France today a single child that does not know the story of what Serbia had done in this world-war.

And all this has been done at a time when France was herself fighting desperately to defend her liberty against the onslaught of the German hordes. At the time when thousands of her sons were dying for the salvation of humanity hundreds of lectures were organized in all the schools, as well as public addresses to the nation at large, in order to acquaint the people with what little Serbia had done, because it was a noble inspiration for every other country engaged in the struggle for right and freedom.

This is what the great French people have done for the Serbs, and this is why we consider it our duty to express our gratitude whenever and wherever we can.

France is the centre of all that is great and noble. It is for this reason that she has become the centre of resistance in the present struggle against the modern barbarians. But for that noble country the barbarians would have conquered the whole world, but with her in the struggle victory is assured.

We Serbs, and with us our conationals, the Croats and Slovenes, regard France as our spiritual fatherland. The French spirit and soul have taught us to love everything that is noble.

And now to show what every Serbian heart feels for France, I shall conclude in the words written in the trenches in 1915 by one of our countrymen during the days of our greatest trial, when our army had retired from Serbia:

"Seven days ago, after the terrible night when Belgrade had fallen, the happiest news came to us with the rising of the sun. The French were coming!

"Nish was decorated with French and Serbian flags in their honor. The whole country shouted in happiness. Serbia was proud and dignified, for she took France to her heart. We were foolish with happiness. Are the sons of our other country really coming here? Here beside us? 'Poilu' beside the Serbian soldier! O my God. It would be too good! Really will the spirit of the 'Marseillaise' rhyme with Serbian poetry? Really are the sons of Robespierre, Danton, Camille Desmoulins—are the sons of Victor Hugo and Béranger really coming to the Serbian barricades? The grenadiers from Wagram and Austerlitz? It seemed to us that already we heard the magnificent and thunderous hymn which shakes the hoary mountains, 'Allons, enfants!' It seemed to us that already we saw their thick columns coming down with a tremendous cheering, 'Aux armes citoyens!' We felt already the clasp of their manly hands, their power, friendship and love, and the poilu's words spoken in his way sounded already in our ears, 'Nous les aurons quand-même!' We shivered with emotion and happiness. Our hearts were bursting from our breasts, and our whole being poured out, 'Vive la France!'"

A TAX ON SERVANTS

Instead of For Them, Gertrude Atherton Suggests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before it is too late I should be grateful to suggest a tax apparently overlooked by our zealous solons in Washington, D. C. I know they will be delighted, Mr. Kitchin especially, at one more object to tax, and, although certain of them may feel a resentful jar in their democratic depths, methinks they will admit the light of reason.

I hear they propose to levy a tax on every servant in households of more than one—note the omission. Most of these gentlemen keep but one servant, if any, and there is a singular affinity between this and a certain other exemption connected with the excess tax on earnings. However, this is a minor point. To return. Why the tax for servants? Why not a tax on servants? Do the economical gentlemen so earnestly engaged in raising money for the war "any old way" realize that the servant class in this country is the only class that is affected neither by the war nor by the high cost of living? The laborer's wife with a hungry brood pays no income tax, but the soaring cost of food and clothes-stuffs—in many cases a mere matter of profiteering on a small scale, a mean advantage taken of the fact that high prices are in vogue—cause her deprivations as great in proportion as those of her husband's employer can ever be!

But how about the servant? Whatever befalls, she has her home, which means not only her room and the same food, except in rare instances, as that consumed at her mistress's table, but a really astonishing amount of leisure. Servants grow less willing to work every year, and, even where there is only "one in help," precious few are the household drudges of yore. That is a matter for general rejoicing, and at present the average American mistress is inclined to be "easy," and also to be generous in the matter of clothes. But it is quite a different matter when the pendulum swings out at a right angle and sticks there. Today the American servant is an embryonic (when not hatched) I. W. W.

Now, as I have said before, while everybody else in this broad land except hobos is being taxed, the servant continues to enjoy a care-free existence, while her mistress, even if she belong to the class that before the war had an enviable, although not sensational, income, is sadly put to it to make both ends meet. Let us take a woman of, say, $20,000 a year. She endeavors to keep her house running on the same scale as before the war, if only to enjoy the society of friends at her hospitable board; she has always been accustomed to the best; she keeps a car and four or five servants, to whom she has always paid the market price. Her income tax is heavy, and the supertaxes promise to be heavier. She contributes generously to war charities, perhaps runs one of her own. The prices of food mount almost daily, but she continues to give her staff of her own abundance. Nevertheless, she conforms strictly to the Hoover rules and asks her servants to help her. Do they? If any reader is so altruistic as to answer yes, then has she mercifully been spared the trial of even one servant, for although I have taken a typical case of a woman with several servants, the same rule applies to the singular.

No, they do not help her; they complain bitterly and often that they may not have meat three times a day, sugar enough to leave in a solid stratum at the bottom of their coffee cups, and nice wheat bread; they turn up their noses at cereal or even vegetable substitutes.

That would be bad enough if it were all. But it is not. They have made a concerted demand for higher wages, a minimum increase of $5 a month extra. On what do they base this, with their absence of taxation, responsibility, any dread of the future? Most of them are not strong enough for munition factories, or too pampered to consider hard labor. They do not even base their demand on the fact that servants are less plentiful for the moment, although that is a factor; but they reason, if they reason at all, that as all things desirable are going up they should go up too; their mistresses pay an increasingly high price for everything which furnishes her comfortable households, let her include her indispensable servants.

Now, when natures are inherently mean, alert to take advantage of a sudden new phase of economic conditions, too stupid to foresee the inevitable economic contraction of the household that will leave them out in the cold, it is a great pity if our present lawmakers, quivering with eagerness to tax everything and everybody but themselves, do not give their attention to the household tyrant. As a class, they are the most ungrateful on earth. I personally know this to be a fact, for, being naturally "easy" and disliking fuss, I have spoiled every servant I have ever had, until she "owned me," and I have had to dismiss her abruptly in self-defense. Condemn these harpies at least to do their share in supporting the war. The vast majority of them are able to bank every penny they earn. Why, then, should they demand more at a time when their employers are wondering if they will not be driven to do their own work or to suggest community kitchens? Tax every servant who earns over $25 a month, and give her something to think of besides doing as little work as possible for the largest wage she can wring out of her employer.

Our revenge will come after the war! It is to be hoped that the women of manless Europe (barring the Teuton) will fairly swarm over here. They will receive almost as joyful welcome as our victorious army. A little over a century ago the exemption of the upper classes caused the French Revolution. Five years hence the pendulum will hang in its proper place.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, July 10, 1918.

"NO INDEMNITY."

But Now Russia Hears of a Huge German Demand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When four years ago Prussian militarist chiefs had decided to start the world war, they must have calculated in advance the profits of their terrible adventure, which was justified only by their old principle, "War is the chief industry of Prussia." Therefore certain annexations and indemnities must have been decided upon from the outset, though approximately. But however daring these chiefs might be, they deemed it prudent to observe certain proprieties for the sake of the German people and the world at large. Thus the war wholly made in Germany turned out to be a defensive one imposed upon Germany by her enemies. Defense of the Fatherland was the only holy aim of German warriors, who have had no base desire for any annexation or indemnity.

When revolution broke out in Russia that swept away the Czar's throne, German propaganda succeeded in inspiring Russian demagogues with this now famous formula, peace without annexation and indemnity, so much so that later on, even in the German Reichstag, this formula was referred to as Russian. And poor Ivan indeed believed that it was he who had discovered that wonderful panacea.

Then there came the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, divulging German cynicism in its full monstrousness, so much so that even Trotzky was ashamed to sign it, and that even the Germans themselves found it advisable to postpone its disclosure regarding indemnity. Indeed, Ivan could not yet digest the first part of the formula, peace without annexation, seeing that immense parts of his country, such as Poland, the Ukraine, Lithuania, the Baltic provinces and a part of Caucasia, were cut off from him. And now he is treated to the second part of the formula, where he finds a staggering figure of indemnity. Russia, already dismembered and weakened, is bound to pay to Germany an indemnity of $3,500,000,000.

For nearly two years the Bolsheviki, the Mensheviki, and others were learning to repeat that sacrosanct formula, peace without annexation and indemnity, and lo! there are immense annexations and a staggering indemnity demanded from them by their German victors and agreed upon by their treacherous leaders.

I wonder if in his bewilderment Ivan will or will not remember the German lesson, to the effect that any treaty, that of Brest-Litovsk as well, is but a scrap of paper?

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., July 12, 1918.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCE BY WHOLE COUNTRY

Many Towns Unexpectedly Celebrated Bastile Day, Committee Reports.

ENTHUSIASM IN MILWAUKEE

Crowds Stirred by Rabbi Wise's Prediction That Next Year's Celebration Would Be in Berlin.

Reports from the hundreds of cities where Bastile Day was celebrated on Sunday came in yesterday to the Committee on the Allied Tribute to France at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Owen Johnson, Chairman of the committee, said that he had received a considerable number of brief reports of celebrations of the French national holiday from towns where it had not been known in advance that there would be exercises of any sort. The committee's list of some two hundred cities comprised for the most part only those from which request for speakers had come to the national organization, and the results already indicated bore out the prediction made by the committee that in great numbers of smaller towns local meetings would be held of which the national organization would not learn until later.

From H. C. Campbell, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Milwaukee meeting, came a telgram reporting great enthusiasm stirred up by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise's declaration: "This year's celebration of Bastile Day in Milwaukee was a promise of next year's in Berlin." At Philadelphia, where James M. Beck was the principal speaker, a whole day's celebration in all parts of the city reached hundreds of thousands who were unable to attend the principal meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House.

At Boston, where Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, presided at the principal meeting, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge declared that "Alsace-Lorraine must be restored to France. There must be no ifs, no buts, no compromise. Alsace-Lorraine must be restored to France, not only because it is right, but because the iron mines of Lorraine must no longer feed the German army."

The same demand, according to reports received by the committee, was made in scores of cities by many other speakers. At the great miners' meeting in the open air at Scranton, Penn., Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton, said: "We wait on no compromise peace, but will fight resolutely for a victory that will force Germany back to the Rhine, that will free Alsace and Lorraine for France, and assure the permanent peace of the world. We will not compromise, we will not surrender, we will never acknowledge defeat, and we will stand with France till the end."

Public Right the Law.

Rabbi Wise said at Chicago: "This war is being fought to the end that public right be the law of the civilized world. And the reign of law and public right means that there shall be no subjugated and alienated Alsace-Lorraine anywhere in Europe, no armed power free to decree such a fate for any land or people. Bastiles have ceased because France destroyed her own. Alsace-Lorraine will cease to be because of the passing of the blight of Prussianism from the life of nations."

Later in the day, at Milwaukee, Rabbi Wise said again: "If Germany retains Alsace-Lorraine we have lost the war. If Germany retains the faintest semblance of control over Belgium we have lost the war. Unless the Irredenta be restored, unless Serbia be freed, unless Christian Armenia and Jewish Palestine be de-Ottomanized and set free and Russia placed upon the highway of freedom and democracy, we shall have lost the war. No compromise peace!"

At Cleveland, Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, said: "France emerges from her baptism of blood, reincarnated and sanctified. Today I can look ahead and see the allied armies marching back to Paris, the soul of the nation. I see the allied armies marching through the great triumphal arch where once the German Emperor and Bismarck and all his Generals passed in their arrogance. But the armies I see are the armies of freedom and democracy. I follow them down the Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde, to the statues of Strassburg and Metz; and I see that supreme moment in the history of the war, when finally and reverently the emblems of mourning will be removed from the statues of those enslaved provinces. That must be the supreme moment of the war for France and for all who have fought with her. Once if I am alive I shall be there; and if I am dead, I feel that my spirit will return just for that one moment."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, addressing a great meeting of miners at Wilkes-Barre, was enthusiastically applauded when he said:

"Alsace and Lorraine were taken from France by force and brought under the dominion of the German Empire since at that moment the armies of France lay prostrate before the invading Germans. France now insists that this great wrong be righted. She is justified in so insisting. The people of Alsace-Lorraine are as little reconciled today as they were forty-seven years ago to German sovereignty. They are French in spirit, French in feeling, French in ambition. If this war is being fought for the principle of the self-determination of peoples, and against the principle of forcible annexation, then it cannot close until Alsace and Lorrain are put back where they belong and where they wish to!"

France Holding the Front.

At Des Moines, Senator Albert B. Cummins declared that "there can be no peace for the world till the Hun is not only conquered, but annihilated."

At Portland, Me., Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, said: "The United States appreciates that in this greatest struggle for the maintenance of liberty and justice France has had to furnish the battlefield and submit to all the incidental devastation and sacrifices. Americans realize that France is holding the front and that Great Britain and ourselves are being protected by her gallant defense of it. Our citizens are coming millions strong to aid her in silencing forever those guns that are pointing at her heart."

Henry van Dyke, former Minister to Holland, speaking at Seal Harbor, Me., said: "When the German stronghold of treachery and tyranny is overcome the liberated world will demand, as one of the unalterable terms of peace with justice, that all French territory stolen must be restored and all damage as far as possible repaired."

The committee will prepare as rapidly as possible the memorial which is to embody the expressions of sentiment uttered everywhere over the country, copies of which in French and English are to be presented to the President of the French Republic.

DINNER FOR MISS WILSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Chadbourne Entertain at Club de Vingt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Miss Wilson and Miss Bones were the guests of honor at dinner this evening of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Chadbourne, Jr., at the Club de Vingt.

Supreme Court Justice McReynolds, who went to Princeton, N. J., for the wedding on Saturday of Mrs. Barker Gummere and Captain C. C. Calhoun, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan at Oak Ridge, Va. Among the other guests for the week-end house party were Representative and Mrs. Henry D. Flood, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mrs. Hare Lippincott, Bernard Baruch, and De Lancey Nicoll of New York.

The Minister from Sweden returned to Washington today from Edgartown, where he went ten days ago with Mme. Ekengren for a short rest in the cottage which they have leased for the season.

Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the former United States Ambassador to Russia, who has been visiting in California, returned to her Washington home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rea, who spent the Winter in Washington, have opened their house at Southampton, L. I.

Mrs. Washburn, wife of Lieutenant Donald Washburn, U. S. N., now at sea, entertained a company at dinner this evening at the Club de Vingt.

Captain and Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Miss Avis Hughes, and Rush M. Hughes have gone to Spring Lake, N. J. Captain Hughes will return to his house here after a short vacation at Spring Lake.

GREENBRIER GREETS TROOPS

Women Visitors at Springs Serve Refreshments at Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 15.—Judge C. F. Moore of Pocahontas County spoke last evening at patriotic exercises held in observance of Bastile Day. Blatchford Kavanagh sang "The Marseillaise."

Mrs. John F. Wilkins of Washington, D. C., arrived at the Greenbrier to pass some time. New York arrivals include Mrs. James H. Dinwiddie, Mrs. T. Darlington Temple, and Miss Janet Connelly, who is here with Miss Louise Cunningham of Alabama.

Mrs. Robert H. White and Miss Grace White are entertaining Miss Mary Burr of St. Louis, Mo. William Turner of Chicago, Mrs. W. W. Brevoort and Miss Martha Brevoort of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ramsey of Washington are among others arriving today.

George W. Stevens entertained at dinner in the Greenbrier last evening for Sir Frederick and Lady William S. Taylor. Mrs. Sanford Bissell of New York and Washington gave a tea at the Casino this afternoon for twenty friends.

The Red Cross workers of which Mrs. Thornton Lewis is Captain, and which include Mrs. George Carnegie, Miss Edith G. Marshall, Mrs. William H. Lewis, Mrs. Franklin Botts, Mrs. Pearl F. Lewis, and Mrs. Frank H. Davis, were at the station to greet a troop train this afternoon. Refreshments and cigarettes were given through the canteen workers, and a large assembly from the hotels and from the village was present.

Benefit for Jewish War Relief.

A concert and military dance is to be held on Saturday at the Edgemere Club, Edgemere, L. I., under the auspices of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women, in aid of their war relief activities. Miss Anna Fitziu, Sascha Jacobsen and Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt are among the artists who have volunteered their services for the occasion. Mrs. William D. Sporborg, President of the section, is to give the opening address.

Boy Scouts on Motor Truck Tour.

A party of fifty Boy Scouts making a non-stop motor truck tour from Akron, Ohio, to Boston, passed through New York yesterday. They were trying for a record run, and when they left here were ahead of schedule. They left Akron Saturday, covering the 550 miles to New York in forty-seven hours, and expect to reach Boston this morning. Three of the five cars were fitted with bunks so that the expedition need not stop for rest. President Wilson has agreed to see the boys at the White House on July 24 on their return trip.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"With big tin trumpet and little red drum,
Marching like soldiers, the children come!
It's this way and that way they circle and file—
My! but that music of theirs is fine!
This way and that way, and after a while
They march straight into this heart of mine!
A sturdy old heart, but it has to succumb
To the blare of that trumpet and beat of that drum!"

Eugene Field's words describe the play of the well-cared-for children of the home.

In tenements, dark rooms, hovels and shacks are hundreds of children in such distress and often in such poverty that they know nothing of innocent play.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rescues these little unfortunates from their environment and helps them to recover the childish fascination which marches them into some one's heart.

The Society's income has fallen off on account of the many demands of the war upon the purses of generous persons, and to maintain its work among children it must have a large amount of money.

Buy Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps; subscribe to the Red Cross, but stretch your purses to help protect neglected children from degrading influences and from cruelty.

Send Your Check to

John D. Lindsay, President,
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
297 Fourth Ave. New York City

LAUDS JEWISH UNIT ON WAY TO PALESTINE

Privy Councilor Barnes Says the Whole World Is Concerned in Their Task.

BRITISH TO AID ZIONISTS

Plans Protection for Jewish National Centre in Palestine, Which Will Spread Its Ideals.

LONDON, July 15.—Great Britain has shown her sympathy with Jewish aspirations on numerous occasions, and as a further evidence of this feeling has promised the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Centre, to which Jews from all countries who wish to unite in spreading the influence of Jewish thought and ideals from Palestine to other parts of the world can do so in complete harmony with other peoples.

This was the declaration of George Nicoll Barnes, Privy Councilor and Labor Member of the War Cabinet, to the members of the American Zionist medical unit who are in England on their way to Palestine, at an official meeting of welcome in London yesterday.

Mr. Barnes described the work of the mission as of great moral and spiritual, as well as material, significance, and said it was taking help, hope, and succor to peoples long oppressed and downtrodden. The members of the unit, the Minister declared, were going to apply their skill, knowledge, and science to the rescue of a land which was the shrine of all that was best in civilization, and were going inspired by a great ideal to help in raising Palestine out of the depth of despair into which she had been thrown by Turkish misrule and tyranny over a period of three hundred years.

It was a great thought, Mr. Barnes said, that the first definite act of Zionism was to go East and take part in the realization of an ideal for the uplifting of all the people, irrespective of class, creed, or condition. The mission would lay that basis of sanitation and condition of healthy life which was the chief foundation of civilization. That, he continued, was a work not only of interest to the Jewish race; it was a work of interest and value to the whole world, because the prosperity of Palestine was the concern of all.

It had been the privilege of the Allies to rescue this land from the sacrilegious hands of the German and Turk. It would be their greater privilege to rebuild the holy places and create conditions under which opportunities would be given to all peoples to live together in tolerance and mutual help, he asserted.

Mr. Barnes said the British Government proclaimed its policy of Zionism because it believed that Zionism was identified with the policy and aims for which good men and good women were struggling everywhere. That policy was the policy of the Allies in this war. It was the policy which, he believed, accorded with the wishes of vast numbers of the Jewish people, many of whom had cast wistful eyes to Palestine as again destined to be their national home.

CANVASSING CONGRESS FOR VIEWS ON ZIONISM

Dr. Wise's Committee Asks if Members Are With Other Allies in Favoring It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Zionist Bureau of New York, of which Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court is Honorary President and Dr. Stephen S. Wise is Chairman, has sent to each member of the Senate and House a communication seeking his views on the Zionist question. The bureau's letter to members of Congress was sent as part of a general canvass of the question that is now being made by the Zionist Bureau.

"On Nov. 2, 1917," the communication reads, "Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared its sympathy with Zionist aspirations, saying:

"'His Majesty's Government views with favor the re-establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'

"On Feb. 1, 1918, the French Government, through M. Pichon, gave its indorsement to the British declaration in a statement issued to the press, in which it said:

"'Having seen M. Sokolow, I authorized him to state, as regards the question, our views were essentially the same as the views entertained by the British Government. It was agreed upon that a Zionist delegation should be sent to Palestine.'

"On Feb. 25, 1918, the Italian Government notified its Ambassador that it approved the British and French declarations, and subsequently M. Nahum Sokolow, representative in London of the Zionist organization, received from Ambassador Imperali the following formal statement of Italy's attitude on these questions:

"'On instructions from his Excellency Baron Sonnino, his Excellency's Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to inform you that his Majesty's Government is pleased to confirm the declarations already made through its representative in Washington, The Hague, and Saloniki to the effect that they will use their best endeavors to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national centre.'

"In view of President Wilson's utterances in favor of the rights of the smaller nationalities, which are to be given the opportunity to determine their own future, it is of interest to the Jewish people of the United States to be informed of the opinion of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives on this important question.

"We, therefore, take the liberty of addressing you at this time with the following inquiries:

"1. Do you approve the declarations of England, France, and Italy on the Zionist question, as quoted above?

"2. Would you please let us have your reasons for favoring the declarations? (If you do not favor the views expressed by the Governments mentioned, please let us have your reasons.)

"3. Do you favor action by the United States Government in line with the British declaration, now or in the near future?

"4. Do you favor the adoption of an appropriate resolution by Congress in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national centre?

"5. What are your views in general with regard to the effort of the Jewish people to establish a national home in Palestine?

"We would appreciate most highly your replies to these questions, in the form, if possible, of some connected statement. This is to be published in book form for the information of the Jews in this country as well as of the general citizenship. This book will be an historic document on this important Jewish question, and, when published, will be most helpful in the successes of the cause in which we are interested. It will be circulated all over the world among Jews as well as among non-Jews."

BRITISH IN PALESTINE BEAT TURCO-GERMANS

Deprive Them of Temporary Gains North of Jericho, Capturing More Than 500.

LONDON, July 15.—Turkish troops on Saturday night attacked the British positions in Palestine commanding the crossings of the Jordan and on the ridges north of Jericho. In the ridge region, the War Office announced today, the British completely restored by a counterattack the positions that had been penetrated. More than 500 prisoners, including 260 Germans, were taken.

The text of the statement reads:

On Saturday night enemy attacks developed against our positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on the Abu Tellul ridges north of Jericho. Our positions about Abu Tellul, at first penetrated, were entirely restored by a counterattack by Australians and New Zealanders.

Four hundred prisoners were taken, including 260 Germans. By nightfall 510 prisoners had been counted.

The only bridge crossing the Jordan was that called El Ghoraniyeh, seven and a half miles north of the Dead Sea and four and a half east of Jericho. Two miles north of the bridge, however, is a crossing known as Mandesi Ford. The forces of General Allenby established a bridgehead here on March 9. By May 2 the Turks had retired to the east bank as far north on the Jordan as El Aura, a bend twelve miles north of the sea, and destroyed the bridge.

JEWS LEAN TO THE ALLIES.

Fearful in Austria of the Central Powers' Course Toward Them.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Jews of Austria, according to an official dispatch from Amsterdam today, are showing their sympathy for the Entente. In this connection, the following passage is quoted from the Lemberg Tageblatt:

"The difference in attitude between the two groups of belligerents is becoming more accentuated. The Entente is about to do more and more for us, whereas the Central Powers promise less and less. If we were to draw up a list of the shortcomings of our Government the censor would leave nothing but blank spaces.

"We Austrian Israelites find ourselves more and more drawn toward the attempt to abandon our neutrality and, forcibly renouncing our rights as citizens, to declare ourselves on the side which upholds the interests of the Israelites."

AIDS PALESTINE REFUGEES.

Fund Raised Here Applied to Relief of 151 American Citizens.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Fund for Jewish War Sufferers announced last night that its branch at Damascus had identified 151 American citizens who were compelled to evacuate Jerusalem with the Turkish forces at the time of the occupation by the British. This information was transmitted through the Swedish Ambassador at Constantinople.

Merchants, clerks, professors, artisans, and students of Rabbinical schools are among the group. The refugees have been cared for by the Damascus branch, and range in age from 17 to 50. Soup kitchens have been established to aid the sufferers, and clothing and other necessaries have been distributed.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wanamaker, Jr.

Captain John Wanamaker, Jr., and Mrs. Wanamaker are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son yesterday at their home in Jenkintown, Penn. Until a few weeks ago Mrs. Wanamaker, who was formerly Miss Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, lived at the Ritz-Carlton, while Captain Wanamaker was in camp in the South. He sailed recently for France with his regiment.

The wedding of the couple was one of the most important society events in Newport last Summer. It took place Aug. 11, in Emanuel Church there.

Miss Underhill to Wed Aug. 5.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Beekman Underhill, daughter of Mrs. Rawson Underhill of 305 West Seventy-sixth Street, and James Russel Porter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Porter of Scranton, Penn., is to take place on Monday, Aug. 5. The couple's engagement was announced last June a year ago.

Miss Angela Lovett Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lovett of Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Angela Lovett, to Corporal Carroll Randolph Horton, U. S. A., only son of ex-Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Randolph Horton of Ithaca, N. Y. Corporal Horton is now stationed at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

To Women
Who Manage Their Affairs

High-grade investment securities which formerly yielded an income of from 5% to 6% are now obtainable at prices to return from 6% to 8%, representing an increase of from 20% to 30% in the rates of income.

Through the purchase of selected securities at this time you can continue to receive these high rates of income even after the return of normal conditions, when it is unlikely that such investment opportunities will be offered.

Write for Special Letter A making specific recommendations.

Alice Carpenter Mary Riis Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

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NINE PERSONS HURT AS TAXI HITS CROWD

Unlicensed Chauffeur Loses Control of Car in Front of Hotel Knickerbocker.

THREE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Large Squad of Policemen Required to Keep Throngs Away from Injured on Sidewalk.

Nine persons were injured last night, three of them seriously, when a taxicab driven by an unlicensed chauffeur, who lost control of the machine ran up on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second Street, knocking down men and women. Ambulances from New York and Bellevue Hospitals were summoned, while it took the combined efforts of a large squad of patrolmen from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to keep the curious crowds from crowding around the injured persons. Three of the most seriously injured were taken into the lobby of the hotel, where they were attended pending the arrival of the ambulances. Two of the injured were women.

The taxicab was stopped by the owner, who jumped on the running board after the taxi had run the entire length of the hotel on the Forty-second Street side.

The seriously injured are: William E. Kelly, 47, a banker, of the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn; Adolph Novatney, 39, of 110 South Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, and James Watson, 45, of 837 Sixth Avenue. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital suffering from internal injuries, bruises, and contusions of the body.

The others, who were less seriously injured, are: Iris Olsen, 23, of 73 West Thirty-eighth Street; Jeanne Frender, 24, of 317 East Fifty-seventh Street; Leo Goodman, 30, of 311 West Fifty-first Street; J. H. Bookoch, 52, of the Hotel York; Louis Orenstein, 28, of 277 Broadway, and Philip Smith, 25, of 11 Broadway. All were suffering from cuts and bruises.

The chauffeur of the taxicab, Max Chaer of 814 East 115th Street, and Joseph McGuire of 159 West 102d Street, who was running the car at the time of the accident, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street police station charged with felonious assault. McGuire, who is a laborer, is also charged with operating an automobile without a license.

NEW THEATRE FOR SAILORS.

Newport Dedicates Open-Air Amusement Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The open-air theatre of the Naval Reserves' Training Regiment at its camp was opened and dedicated tonight before an audience of 3,000, consisting of army and navy men and members of the Summer colony and townspeople.

Mme. Ellen Beach Yaw, soprano, volunteered her services, singing "The Long, Long Trail," with the officers and men joining in chorus. Her other number, "Skylark," was her own composition. She concluded with "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Naval Reserve Orchestra. Roshanara, from the Winter Garden, danced.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, presented by Captain Joseph W. Oman, U. S. N., Commandant of the Second Naval District, delivered the dedication address.

Mrs. Louis S. Treadwell, assisted by Mrs. Stanley Mortimer of New York, arranged all details. Lieutenant Joseph J. Staley, U. S. N. R. F., commanding officer of the training regiment, with Lieutenant Robert Potter, U. S. R. F., and other officers, received the guests.

Before the opening of the new theatre, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Huntington gave a dinner, their guests being Captain and Mrs. Joseph W. Oman, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Lieutenant Joseph J. Staley, Mrs. Dudley N. Carpenter, Miss Sibyl Carpenter, Mrs. J. H. Coit, Miss Catherine Balch, and Dr. and Mrs. Huntington.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, and Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock of New York have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia are occupying their cottage. Their daughter, Miss Alexandra B. Dolan, has taken up a course of trained nursing in one of the Philadelphia hospitals, and their eldest daughter, Miss Rose B. Dolan, is in France driving an ambulance for the French Government.

The annual meeting of the Newport Country Club occurs July 27.

Another service flag has made its appearance in the Summer colony at the residence of Mrs. Harry La Montagne, with five stars, one of which is for her husband, Captain Harry La Montagne, on the staff of Colonel Williams in Paris.

Mrs. Seymour Johnson of New York has concluded a visit with her mother, Mrs. William E. Glyn. Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, has returned to New York.

The Newport station of the New York Yacht Club has been furnished and turned over for the use of the naval officers.

Dr. Lewis Fox Frissell is leaving with the Rockefeller Foundation to serve six months with the Tuberculosis Commission in France.

EPIDEMIC IN PORTO RICO.

10,000 Persons Ill of Fever—Plants Forced to Close.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 15.—Ten thousand persons in San Juan have been ill of a three-day fever during the last two weeks, according to doctors of the sanitary service.

In some instances business houses have been forced to close because of illness among their employes.

Joe Welch, Comedian, Dead.

Joe Welch, impersonator of Jewish characters, whose last appearance on the vaudeville stage was in a sketch called "Ellis Island," died yesterday at Green's Farm, Connecticut, after an illness of six months from paresis. His greatest success was attained in "The Peddler," and he also appeared in a play called "The Shoemaker." Welch's real name was Wolinski, and he was born in this city forty-nine years ago. Services will be held today at his late home, 601 West 168th Street and later at Temple.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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General Manager of National reputation now operating Two Million dollar property of highest type will lease or manage strictly first class hotel property on profit-sharing basis where hotel knowledge and business building principles can produce results. Will furnish unquestioned credentials and treat full data confidentially. Address Z 226 Times Annex.

HENRY ROTH DROWNS.

Brooklyn Brewer Meets Death Near His Neponsit Home.

Henry Roth, 66 years of age, Treasurer of the Welz and Zerweck Brewing Company, was drowned while in bathing late yesterday afternoon less than 200 feet from his Summer home at Neponsit, Queens Borough. For the last forty years Mr. Roth had been summering at the Rockaways, and a few years ago built a home at 149th Street and the ocean front.

Yesterday afternoon, when he returned from business, he went in for a swim. Several bathers in the vicinity saw him throw up his hands. His cries for help were heard by James Simon and Carlo Delfino of Rockaway Beach. They swam out toward Mr. Roth, but before they reached him he had gone down for the last time. They recovered the body.

Mr. Roth lived at 301 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, with his wife and their two sons during the Winter months. He was one of the Trustees of the Title Insurance and Trust Company.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Temple Beth Elohim, on Keap Street, Brooklyn.

LIEUT. W. V. BOOTH DEAD.

Joined Lafayette Fliers After He Was Rejected in America.

PARIS, July 15.—Lieutenant W. Vernon Booth, Jr., of the American Flying Corps, has died at a Scottish hospital near the front from injuries received in a bomb explosion when he was forced to land after an aerial combat over the German lines. This injury necessitated the amputation of a leg. He was buried with full military honors.

Lieutenant Booth was born in Chicago in 1889, the son of M. Vernon Booth and Helen L. Booth, who is a sister of Mrs. Philip D. Armour. After graduation at Harvard in 1913, he studied law in New York. He was practicing when he volunteered for army service, but was rejected because he was under the weight and height requirements. He then became a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps in France, but later came into the American service.

In Paris last April Lieutenant Booth was married to Miss Ethel Forgan, daughter of David R. Forgan, a Chicago financier. Previously he had brought down a German airplane, and as a reward a ten-day leave of absence was granted him that he might be married.

JOHN D. O'REAR DEAD.

Minister to Bolivia Passed Away at La Paz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department was notified today by the American Legation at La Paz of the death on Sunday of John D. O'Rear, our Minister to Bolivia.

Mr. O'Rear was born in Audrain County, Mo., March 21, 1870. His home was in Mexico, Mo., where he practised law until 1913. He served as City Counsel and Prosecuting Attorney of Audrain County. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary June 26, 1913.

Hugh Cameron.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 15.—Hugh Cameron, a Scotch painter of figure subjects and portraits, died here today. He was born in 1835. Some of his paintings are "Maternal Care," "Age and Infancy," "A Lonely Life," "The Village Well," "Rummaging," and the "Funeral of a Little Girl on the Riviera."

William Pruette, Actor, Dies.

William Pruette, an American baritone, died yesterday at Liberty, N. Y., from tuberculosis. Born fifty-five years ago in Washington, D. C., Pruette created the baritone rôle in the first New York production of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," presented by Rudolf Aronson at the Casino Theatre in 1891. Later he appeared in support of Elsie Janis and Fritzie Scheff in comic opera.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN WAHL, proprietor of Wahl's Riding Academy in Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday in Greenwich in his sixty-third year.

JOHN STEYNES of Steynes's Ozone Company of this city died at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday in his forty-first year.

WILLIAM HOPKINSON of 77 Washington Street, Montclair, whose four sons are fighting in France, died at the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair on Sunday.

WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING, a retired mining broker, died yesterday at his home, 162 West 111th Street, in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. JULIA S. OSBORNE, wife of Charles W. Osborne, who was the late Russell Sage's secretary, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. Her home was in Brooklyn.

BYRON A. PRINCE, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a brother of L. Ward Prince of the real estate firm of Griffin, Prince & Ripley, died yesterday at his home in White Plains, N. Y.

LOUIS FRANK HEROLD, 64 years old, a retired meat dealer and a member of Ezel Lodge 732, F. and A. M., died at his home, 4,806 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

DAVID H. SCOTT, 74 years old, in the real estate business in Manhattan and formerly a choir singer in Brooklyn churches for several years, died at his home, 797 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE LOUISE PRINDLE WRIGHT, a daughter of Dr. Cyrus G. Prindle, who was widely known as a botanist, died on Sunday at the home of her aunt, Mrs. E. G. Underhill, Richmond Hill, L. I. She was 55 years old.

J. HERMAN HEMMERDINGER, head of the leather tanning firm of J. H. Hemmerdinger & Son in Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for thirty-eight years, died on Sunday at his home, 331 Crown Street, in his seventieth year.

ROSE STERLING, an actress, 85 years old, who achieved fame through her playing the part of Mazeppa in civil war days, was buried on Sunday from her home in Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn. She was a native of Boston, and made her first appearance on the stage in 1852.

RICHARD LOUIS HUGHES, a traveling salesman in the papermaking trade, died in the Flushing Hospital on Saturday. He was 43 years old, and belonged to La Salle Council 454, K. of C., and the Travelers' Protective Association. His home was at 2,418 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARETHA HENN, an active member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Catharine's Hospital and of the women's societies of St. Thomas's Church, died at her home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Saturday, aged 61 years. She is survived by her husband, Leopold Henn, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN C. MATHEWS, formerly an Associate Justice of the Kings County Court and for years active in Republican politics in Canarsie, died on Friday at his home, 9,199 Avenue N, Canarsie. He was born in Canarsie sixty-eight years ago, and in recent years was engaged in the real estate business in Canarsie.

CHARLES J. G. DALLERY, a retired gold chainmaker and a Past Master of Yew Tree Lodge 461, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 512 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was a native of London, England, and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and the Past Masters' Association.

WARD B. ROBINSON, many years ago the Warden of St. Quentin Prison, Controller of California, and the proprietor of several hotels, died yesterday at his home in Yonkers in his eighty-seventh year. He went to California from New York in 1848. He was said to have been a close friend of Ulysses S. Grant, whom he first met when the famous soldier was a Lieutenant in the West.

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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

Born.

HASAN.—July 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hasan, (nee Helena Goldfarb,) 25 Post Av., a boy.

TENNEY.—July 13, at Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Parker G. Tenney, a son.

Married.

KANE—REED.—At Charleston, S. C., on July 6, M. Elisabeth Reed of New York, to Francis Grover Kane, Aviation Branch U. S. Navy.

ONASH—FERRIS.—On July 10, at Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mary Elizabeth Ferris to Charles F. Onash.

SMITH—DAVIS.—On July 13, 1918, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklawn Park, Bridgeport, Conn, by the Rev. William Horace Day, D. D., Esther Kinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Davis and Lieutenant Andrew Raymond Smith, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, United States Army.

Died.

ADAMS.—W. Franklin, July 15, 1918, son of the late William and Ellen A. Adams. Burial office in the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., Thursday, July 18, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

ALLEN.—On July 13, 1918, at his residence, 150 West 80th St., Calvin H. Allen, in the 91st year of his age. Services at Funeral Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102th St., July 16th, at 2 o'clock.

BOBZIN.—July 14, 1918, Charles Bobzin. Funeral service will be held at the New York and New Jersey Crematory, Weehawken, N. J., Wednesday, July 17, at 4:30 P. M.

BOOTH.—Vernon, Jr., July 14, of French aviation service, in France, son of Helen Lester Booth and William Vernon Booth and beloved husband of Ethel Forgan, in his twenty-ninth year. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

BRAND.—At White Plains, Monday, July 15, Ottilie Brand, (nee Kohlberg,) beloved wife of Charles S. Brand, mother of Ethel Wise, Albert R. Brand, and Virginia Liebowitz. Funeral services at the Society for Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West 64th St., Wednesday, July 17, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAND.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge 763, F. and A. M., as a tribute of loving sympathy with our Worshipful Master Charles S. Brand in the great sorrow which has come to him in the loss of his wife, you are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Ottilie Brand on Wednesday morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock, in the meeting house of the Ethical Society, 64th St. and Central Park West.
SIDNEY S. SIMON, Sr. Warden.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

BROCKER.—Hermann Brocker, suddenly, after a short illness, beloved husband of Emma Brocker, (nee Stuve,) and father of Clara Brocker and Mabel Kittel. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 1,987 Morris Av., Bronx.

CLAPP.—On Monday, July 15, 1918, Ella Grey, beloved wife of Cassius M. Clapp. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 55 Midwood St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 17, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. Binghamton and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CUMING.—William G. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Wednesday, 10 A. M.

CUSACK.—Right Rev. Thomas Francis Cusack, Bishop of Albany. Solemn Pontifical Mass of requiem Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., at Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, N. Y.

DIEDEL.—On Monday, July 15, 1918, at his residence, 14 West 120th St., Henry Diedel, in his 83d year. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8:30. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

DRUM.—On July 14, Patrick, beloved husband of Anne Drum, (nee O'Rourke.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,777 East 139th St., on Wednesday morning, July 17, at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, 138th St. and Alexander Av., where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

FELDHUSEN.—William H., on July 13, 1918, in his 44th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLASER.—After a lingering illness, Marcus, beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Schields,) and father of Hortense and Gladys. Funeral on Wednesday, July 17, 1918, at 2 P. M., from 605 West 190th St.; private. Omit flowers.

GOLDMANN.—Frank, on July 14, beloved husband of Netty Goldmann, and father of Henry, Frank J., and Frederick E. Funeral from his late residence, 257 East 176th St., on Wednesday, July 17, at 8:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

HAWKINS.—Frederick Booker, on July 13. Services Greenleaf Funeral Chapel, Englewood, N. J., Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HEDDEN.—At East Orange, N. J., Monday, July 15, 1918, Emma J.

DOOR DELIVERY PLAN URGED BY J. S. HARLAN

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Meets Manufacturers, Merchants, and Others Here.

More than three hundred manufacturers, merchants, shippers, and teamsters attended the conference yesterday that was called by Interstate Commerce Commissioner James S. Harlan to discuss the store-door delivery plan which it is believed will make impossible a repetition of the great freight congestion which occurred last Winter. Mr. Harlan has been designated by Director General McAdoo to put the new plan into effect. In opening the conference Mr. Harlan said that he was sure that all of the merchants would co-operate in making the plan effective, and that no one need fear that it would not be a success because it had been tried elsewhere and always with excellent results.

"I am here," he said, "at the request of the Director General of Railroads to explain to you what has been done and to ask you to give us your cordial co-operation. What occurred last Winter must never occur again. The congestion then was brought about partly by the destruction of ships by U-boats and by the fact that the railroads were constructed for peace and not for war."

He said that the railroads did not have enough locomotives or cars, that the terminals were insufficient to meet the demands made on them, and that this condition with the very cold weather had cost the people hundreds of millions of dollars. He described some of the difficulties which had confronted shippers and added:

"The Shipping Board is rushing to completion a new fleet to move the commerce of the nation, and the Director General has almost entirely recast the traffic plans of the railroads. Passenger trains have been cut off so that freight can be moved and everything is being placed on a war basis."

Mr. Harlan told of the fears that were entertained by men in the West as to whether the port of New York would be ready to handle fast enough the material that will shortly be coming here for shipment overseas, as well as the munitions and war equipment, to keep the ways clear when they had got into their stride.

"That is one reason," Mr. Harlan explained, "why Mr. McAdoo has ordered into effect this store door delivery plan."

He told of the English system, which he thought was ideal, because the railroads there went to the store doors to pick up the freight, and expressed the belief that the same method would be in operation here before very long and that the present antiquated methods would then cease. He said that some of the merchants, finding that embargoes had been placed on some of their shipments, had split them into less than carload lots, which greatly added to the congestion. He asked those present to consider the store door delivery to be a shippers' service and not a carriers' service.

If the present plan goes through the new store door delivery plan will go into effect on Aug. 15. Efforts are making by committees to work out all of the details, and to get every needful thing into good shape by that time, so that the new plan will have a fair chance rapidly to get on a smoothly working foundation. In the menatime those who have suggestions to make and those in search of information could write to Mr. Harlan at 11 East Thirty-second Street, where the committee has established temporary headquarters.

Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Highway Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, told of the success of the store door delivery system in Canada and England, and said that unless a similar system was put into operation here this port would retrograde instead of advancing.

JAPAN TO BUILD 50 SHIPS.

Shipping Board Announces $78,000,000 Will Be Spent There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The expanded program of the Shipping Board for the construction of ships in Japanese and Chinese yards, it was announced today, will involve not less than $100,000,000. Of this sum about $78,000,000 is to be put into contracts with Japan and $20,000,000 of it already has been extended to ship builders of that country.

Contracts for thirty of the steel cargo carriers which are to be constructed in Japanese yards were closed today and provision made for the transfer to Japan of 35,000 tons of steel plates, in addition to the original 100,000 tons agreed upon. The contracts which have now been let to Japanese yards provide for fifty cargo carriers aggregating 380,000 tons. The Shipping Board already had chartered 160,000 tons of shipping from Japan and purchased another 127,000 tons.

The contracts let to the Kiangnan Dock and Engine Company of Shanghai, China, include four cargo carriers of 10,000 tons each and carry an option for the building there of eight more vessels of the same type.

It is believed here that the activity of China and Japan in the shipbuilding program of the allied nations will open the way for closer diplomatic and trade relations which will help in the general cause of beating Germany.

WIRE CONTROL PLANS LAID.

Post Office Department Takes Steps, but Program is Secret.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Preparations for taking over of telegraph lines immediately were under way today at the Post Office Department, though the probable action of President Wilson, which the activities apparently forecast, was not officially discussed.

The resolution authorizing the assumption of control over telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio establishments by the President during the war was signed today by presiding officers of the House and Senate and transmitted at once to the White House. The belief in official circles is that Postmaster General Burleson will be assigned to execute such powers as the President uses under the measure and that the taking over of telegraph trunk lines will come soon. It was understood today that a determination had not been reached by the Administration as to the length the Government should go in operating wire communications, particularly as to the advisability of taking over telephone services.

Mr. Burleson said he had nothing to add to current reports upon the situation, though representatives of large wire-using interests were assured that the control, if assumed, would not result in any immediate curtailment or hasty changes of service.

Representative Aswell of Louisiana, author of the wire control resolution; Representative Lewis of Maryland, and other members of Congress intimately identified with the legislation, conferred with the Postmaster General.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Fleischer Cloak and Suit Company has taken new quarters in the building at 20 to 28 West Thirty-third Street. The company has purchased the showroom, fixtures, plant, and lease of Max Solomon, Incorporated.

The local office of A. Leipsic, Redlands, Cal., is now being made with Harry C. Lyon, resident representative, 1,133 Broadway.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

GEORGE J. MOLLOY, jobber, of 388 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Abraham Weinstein, $1,500; Maurice L. Katz, $5,000, and Allan D. Emil, $105. Liabilities are said to be $40,000, and assets are given as $40,000, represented by stock in trade, $10,000, and real estate in Brooklyn valued at $30,000; Judge Hand has appointed Isaac Rittenberg receiver in $10,000 bond.

JOSEPH MAYER, a butcher, of 963 Avenue St. John has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,245, and no assets.

TRAVEL STAMPS, INC., 14 Wall Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,240, and assets of $201. Among the largest creditors are Lawrence E. Halpin, $2,895; Eureka Specialty Printing Company, $1,296, and H. L. Miller, $1,350.

MORRIS WEINER, dress goods, at 160 East 116th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,454 and assets of $814, consisting of Machinery, &c., $400; debts due on open account, $408, and deposits in bank, $6. Anong the largest creditors are Finsilver, Still & Moss, $2,116; Weiser & Roffwarz, $827, and I. Goodman, $700.

ABRAHAM KRIEGEL, produce dealer, of 422 East 103d Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,800, and assets of $9,500, consisting of motor truck, $2,000; machinery, &c., $800; accounts due, $6,500, about $5,000 of which are listed as "bad or doubtful," unliquidated claims, $600, and deposits of money in bank, $10. Among the largest creditors are S. Kriegel, $1,355; Helles Bros., $1,355; Smith & Holden, $1,614, and Charles Pape Company, $930.

WILBUR S. SCUDDER, an engineer of 47 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $64,837 and assets of $50.

WILLIAM FARMER, Flushing Avenue and Varick Street, Brooklyn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Moritz Bender for $1,972.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Carl E. Fuchs, a restaurant proprietor and former manager of the White Fox Inn, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $10,440 and assets of $3,071.

The stockholders of the Winthrop Ives Company, a mail order house, have petitioned the Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver. A financial statement, issued in 1917, gives the assets of the concern as $224,000 and lists no liabilities, according to the bill filed in court.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed July 15. The first name is that of the judgment debtor.

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Albrecht, Lionel J.—J. S. Young & Co. $1,386.78
Alliegro, Michael and Maria—W. Blossy..426.45
Brown, Frances Cashol—Dauchy Co....866.88
Bloom, Kalmem and Sarah—Kahnis Realty Co. 126.34
Briggs, Stephen—W. W. Tait..... 250.67
Cowperthwaite, Edward—W. J. Gar-shore 126.70
Chapman, Elvin E.—Union Railway Co. of New York, costs..... 109.25
Cardone, Domenico—42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Railway Co., costs 111.19
Doscher, John H.—J. F. Sipe et al....190.20
Edwards, Harry A.—J. F. Sipe et al....169.07
Grunewald, Anna—Beadleston & Woerz. 4,986.33
International Railway Co.—W. Herrmann, costs 100.81
Joseph, Lucille, by guardian—Belt Line Railway Corporation, costs..... 109.95
Joseph, Mary, by guardian—Same, costs.109.95
Jenkins, Helen D.—Rodin Studios, Inc..328.71
Koffler, Samuel—A. Wildfeuer..... 231.20
Matchez, Robert P.—Barnes-Curtis Co..367.90
Mugler, August—W. J. Braunsteln.....128.02
Nunnally, Louis—Globe Holding Co....120.47
N. Y. Clay Products Co.—W. H. McGrory 1,068.41
Ostrem, Ambrose B.—J. H. Chalmers...100.80
Nellsen, John—H. Fuchs et al..... 263.56
Oberman, Moses—S. Langenthal..... 759.01
Robinson, Frederick H.—W. F. Clare, as surviving trustee 33,005.38
Same—A. Brennan 2,062.83
Same—C. Coffman 2,062.83
Same—C. F. Stuart..... 2,062.83
Same—M. Brennan 2,062.83
Reisman, Morris—W. Schloss 172.85
Rustiva, Carmelo—42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Railway Co., costs 109.95
Raitchovitch, Milen—J. M. Pidaugue et al..... 249.10
Spanier, Fred—Breakstone Bros..... 218.24
Spear, Frank—F. W. Whitridge, receiver, costs 108.95
Wilner, Morris—S. Hollon et al..... 131.13

In Bronx County.

Eureka Realty Co.—L. Stix..... $7,802.55
Gollubler, Martin, and Morris Kamber.—R. Pereira 1,292.70
Knapp, Edward J.—F. F. French et al.157.85
Turacano, Tony—W. W. Smith..... 998.72
Same—Same 862.72
Same—Same 756.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The following satisfied judgments were filed July 15. The first name is that of the debtor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Barrett, William M., as Pres. of Adams Express Co.—D. T. Malone, admx., June 27, 1918..... $400.00
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—T. Attridge, Feb. 7, 1918..... 3,653.85
Dunbar, Mary—H. Altemeier, March 20, 1915 ..... 169.41
Dudley, Sarah F.—J. C. Gulick, Feb. 5, 1913 ..... 293.18
Kohl, Olga, also known as Olga Steinbach—Gasoline Distributing Co., Feb. 10, 1916 ..... 130.00
Robinson, William C.—M. Miller, Sept. 18, 1913 ..... 458.47
Hester, Holger Emil—Claflin's, vacated, June 5, 1918 ..... 2,127.15
Munsch, Dorothy, and the Nat. Surety Co.—People of the State of N. Y., June 7, 1915, vacated..... 300.00
Same—Same, June 8, 1918, vacated.....300.00
Strom, Mary, and the Nat. Surety Co.—People of the State of N. Y., June 7, 1918, vacated 300.00
Same—Same, June 8, 1918, vacated.....300.00
Smeter, Adolph, and Joe Cohen—People of the State of N. Y., July 11, 1918, vacated 1,000.00
Toole, Charles B.—J. H. Cohen, Jan. 29, 1918, reversed 15,400.13

In Bronx County.

Bjostrom, Paul—A. Lawrence, Sept. 21, 1917 ..... $48.50

Can YOU Talk CASH?

Bigger business than the Nation has ever known is on the horizon. Prepare for it by backing yourself with *my* capital.

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EFFICIENCY
(Ask Its Users!)
Direct and Alternating Currents
Straight and Circular Knives
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414-416 West Broadway, New York.
Phone ... Spring.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, F. & H.; all colors; reasonable. Merit, Greeley 1721.

BURELLA Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 0310, all colors, for cash. Greeley 5186.

CAMISOLES Wanted.—Large jobber placing Fall orders for silk camisoles. T. S., D 6 Times.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Black and colors. Madison Square 3564.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Western jobber open for large quantity of junior and children's coats of better grades. Z 251 Times Annex.

CLOTH Wanted.—Chase's zibelines, Dorset glazette, pannette, or similar material; also whipcords, any quantity, all colors; spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2030.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on new and snappy models of ladies' and misses' coats. 22 West 32d, 13th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Open for better grade coats, 8th floor, 40 West 27th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—White piques, plain, fancy, honeycomb, waffle skirtings, vestings. Tremont 3309.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities 3-thread, all colors; must be cheap. Schlang & Co., 181 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Street shades. Stewart's 2599, for cash. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Golden Leonard, all colors; will pay $5.50 piece. Farr. 2816.

DENIM Wanted.—151 West 19th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at serges, jerseys and satin dresses; large orders placed, with our material. Apply 1,199 Broadway, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge and satin dresses with fringes and panels. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk; also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Blue, all wool, any quantity. Stuyvesant 8072.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and black, also colors; broadcloth. Farragut 8868.

GEORGETTE Wanted. — Mailhouse 1599, in all shades; spot cash. Phone Madison Square 4193.

GEORGENE Wanted.—We are open for 500 pieces of Georgene. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Taffeta and crepe de chines; all shades; quantity no object. 225 5th Av., Room 519.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted.—In evening shades only, for cash. Cohen, Mad. Sq. 123.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre hosiery in large quantities. Call with samples, 118 West 22d, 11th floor. Chelsea 3650.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.— Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

INFANTS' COTTON HOSIERY wanted in large quantities. Call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 3650.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

KERSEYS Wanted.—15020 or similar; burgundy, taupe, green, navy, and black. 7 West 30th S., third floor. Mad. Sq. 8364.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1618.

LADIES' COATS Wanted.—Poplins, black and navy; jobs. Jacob Masur, 131 West 36th St.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

PLUSH, (Cotton,) Wanted.—All shades, cash. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

POMPOM, Crystal Cord, and Crystal Cloth Wanted.—Serge 09070; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Will buy good assortments A. W. A. Co., 0816. Mad. Sq. 8562.

POM POMS Wanted.—0816, all shades; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 2094.

POPLIN AND SERGE Wanted.—American 90610, all colors, V. S. 285. Farr. 2816.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of 600 at $2.35, and other serge numbers; also overcoatings and suitings. Phone Stuy. 1372, or call 215 4th Av., Room 1914.

SERGES and POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange 1464, 5,000, 1850 for American poplins. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

SERGE Wanted.—11433, 780, 54289, navy; will exchange for black. D. Schustack, 44 East 32d St.

SERGE Wanted.—6002, 4002, and 1210. Call South 1632.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1618.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffeta, and satins; also silks and cotton poplins; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; large or small lots; can use samples. Spring 2716.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for silk remnants, small and large quantities. Y 370 Times Annex.

SILVERTONES AND CRYSTAL CLOTHS Wanted.—Madison Square 1080.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall suits; call all week, 11th floor, 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on suits. Call all week, fifth floor, 11 West 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade, chicken models only. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Garfield's, Forstmann's, Read's, and Lorraine's crystal cords. Madison Square 6025.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield tricotine; will pay spot cash. Woolf & Shulhos, 105 Madison Avenue.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. or Read's; spot cash; any quantity. Madison Square 6045.

VELOURS AND DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—For cash. M. Waldman. Farragut 3553.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22 inches wide, black and colors, twilled and straight backs. Phone Kraus, Madison Square 8644.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22 and 24, with twill back; all colors; pay cash. A 10 Times.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Can sell quantity on commission basis. William V. T. Samuel, Piece Good Broker, 17 Madison Av.

VOILE Wanted.—Sherman, C. S. V. 17, white, spot cash. Phone Madison Square 4198.

WHIP CORD Wanted.—Gray or Oxford gray, 10 to 16 oz.; any quantity. Box B 219 Times Annex.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for woolen remnants, small and large quantities. Y 371 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Can use quantities of navy, taupe, pekin, plum, burgundy, dress weights. King & Appelbaum, 15 East 26th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity, all shades, spot cash. I. Zimetbaum Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 2807.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Navy, Copen; cash for any quantity. Harris, 14 East 32d. Madison Square 4514.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight in Fall shades. Costanza Glasser Co., 22-24 West 20th St. Farragut 3062.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy 100 pieces. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for quantity; all colors. Phone Madison Square 925.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Any quantity, spot cash. Marion Dress, 2-16 West 33d.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR of ladies', misses' and children's coats; flannels a specialty; looks for work to cut, make, and trim; have a large factory at 4 Great Jones St. Tel. Spring 5102.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, with loft and 10 sewing machines, desires cutting up contracts; commercial references. S. D., 294 Pima Downtown.

LADIES' and Children's pile fabric coats; sub-manufacturing for jobbers and manufacturers; large, sanitary shop, 80 machines in operation; neatly worked; best securities. Rose Coat Co., 261 West 36th St. Greeley 2927.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN VELOUR 082, and 12075 pom pom; will sell for best offer. Goldberg, Farragut 90.

BATHING SUITS.—500 dozen men's, boys'; immediate delivery; also Shetland sweaters. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J.

BEAVER.—Saits nutria B5; also tingue, 27-inch; reasonable. Greeley 4876.

BRAIDS.—Lot of silk braids and ornaments to close. Gramercy 6518.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens broadcloth, navy, black, green, brown, 27 pieces; also Saxonia velour, 954 Reindeer and taupe. Chelsea 2840.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR.—Will exchange taupe for other colors. Neugass Bros., 11 West 23d. Gramercy 5907.

BROADCLOTHS, poplins, pompoms, plushes, velours, serges, silvertones. Samuel Hochberg, Madison Square 9857.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and F. & T. and Columbia, all colors. Madison Square 7930.

BROADCLOTH and velours, all descriptions Bachman's Bolivia 16216, $3.50. Gram. 2066.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CLOAKINGS, Overcoatings. — Velours, meltons, thibets, mackinaws; suitings, 6-4, 4-4, 3-4; cheap. Gramercy 1338.

COATINGS.—McKenney's, Flagler's, Newhouse, Bachmann thibet, cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large coney collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS, suits, and capes: F. & K. tweeds, polo cloths, and velvet coatees on the racks; balance of Spring coats, suits, capes, and slip-ons to close out. 5% Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—7,000 ladies', misses', and children's all wool Fall coats for immediate delivery at closing out prices. A. Cohen, 34 W. 27th.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—150 broadcloth and wool plush, assorted styles and colors, at a price; jobbers preferred. Rubin, 34 West 17th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Headquarters on all wool pom pom coats; 60 styles, all shades. Shapiro-Davis, 29-33 West 35th.

COATS.—100 very fine velours and plushes to close out cheap. The Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Velours, plush, and pompoms and broadcloths, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—Headquarters on all wool pompom coats; 60 styles, all shades. Shapiro-Davis, 29-33 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade, popular prices; also stylish stouts. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Pompoms, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed; better kind for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 28d.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Job velour and plush, $7.50 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COATS, suits, dresses, waists, skirts cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Voiles, white, 40-inch, 21¢, and 25 cents; plaid, check, and colored voile to close; white organdies, 25 and 30 cents; 36-inch white nainsook, low count, 14½ cents; sateens K85, 28½ cents; white seeos, 31 cents, terms, 3 per cent. 10 days. Call Madison Square 8103.

COTTON GOODS.—6-4 heavy cotton, black and white checks; also fine wool poiret twill. 24 East 21st St., Room 806.

COTTON GOODS. — Longcloth, nainsook, batiste, white gabardine; reasonable. Abrams, Gramercy 2173.

COTTON GOODS.—Several cases navy sateen, cheap. 3d floor, 29 West 21st St. Gramercy 3738.

COTTON DRESSES, voiles and ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON.—Linons and printed voiles to close out below market. Gramercy 3004.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.05. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CRYSTAL CLOTH, Bolivia, Pompom, 0816 Serges, 09070, 0809. Gramercy 1807.

DRESSES.—Have 2,500 voile and gingham dresses to close out at reduced prices; also 500 georgettes and taffetas; good assortment; satins, net, and jersey for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,200 beautiful white dresses for better shops; organdies, imported embroidered voiles, at slaughtering figures; ideal for July and August sales. Emanuel Co., 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool Jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in large assortments of novelty voiles, organdies, and ginghams for immediate delivery. Belle Dress House, 150 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 fine cotton dresses at a price; 5,000 silk and serges on the rack for immediate delivery. Pan American Dress Co., 12 A 4 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, A'derson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voiles, Normandy, also serge, satin dresses; immediate delivery. Ideal Dress Manufacturing Co., 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—1,000 cotton—to close out at a price; also silk and voile—by 1st. Immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk to sell at a price; first-class assortment; large sizes, in all materials, always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—On hand to close out, 2,000 assorted dresses of gingham, dimity, and dark background voiles. Bee Emm Dress Co., 101 West 28th.

DRESS GOODS.—Pacific CSG, WSG, CFL, FSW, PPL, VSL; good assortment; reasonable prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,500 satin dresses on hand; latest styles; also show new models in serge. Plncus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values; satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; ginghams to close out. Lon Nussbaum, 31 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgette combination, up-to-the-minute style, at wonderful bargains. G. F. G. Dress Co., 20 East 12th St.

DRESSES, 3 inventory bargains; 500 dresses; Georgette and novelty cotton materials. M. Edison, 36 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin, serge, taffeta, crep de chine, and cotton at a price; wonderful values. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES. — 500 voile, organdie and net dresses, colors and white, to close out. Rosenmeyer & Schwartz, 31 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—White and colored voile for immediate delivery. Weyerg Dress, formerly B. Geist & Co., 28 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voile, novelty designs, closing out; no reasonable offer refused. W. M. B. Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Wasniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, taffeta, satin, georgette, large variety of styles; low prices. 15 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—300 clever Summer dresses, close out; see our heart serge, satin dresses. J. L. Friedman, 15 East 32d.

DRESSES.—500 linen and silk gingham dresses to close out at a price. Apply to Noah Levy, 135 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Clearing foulards, sattns, silk jerseys, washables, including stouts. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 gingham dresses, up-to-minute style, at sacrifice. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, satin, and fancy voile dresses. Sam Finkelstein, 39 East Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 satin and georgette dresses to close out. 22 West 15th St., 5th floor. Chelsea 1979.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgettes, serges, organdies, voiles; immediate delivery. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Closing out all our wash dresses at a great reduction. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES. — Special offering; 2,000 satin, jersey, serges, poplin dresses. 20 West 27th.

DRESSMAKER SUPPLIES. — Silk, sewing silks, and notions. 74 West 46th, upper bell.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and silk Foulards at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES, gingham and voile; special prices. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Satin and Georgette, to close out at a price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Final clean-up wash dresses below cost. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk, to close out. Bernard Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES. — Georgette taffeta combination; close out. Theo. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY.—A lot of embroidery at a sacrifice. A 1 Times.

GABARDINES.—Fall shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GEORGETTES.—100 pieces of 80 square georgette in raw for immediate delivery at 96 cents net, 10 days. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Telephone Madison Square 4547.

GEORGETTES.—Navy, &c. M. M. Schwarzschild & Co., 257 4th Av. Gramercy 2292.

JAP SILK.—300 pieces of 34, 6, and 11 Mummy Jap Habutai for immediate delivery at prices below market. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Telephone Madison Square 4547.

KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 2002, black, brown, taupe, and green; also heavy weight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KERSEY.—18020, American, brown, navy, and black. Farragut 587.

KHAKI CLOTH.—Knitted, all wool, 16 oz. Mad. Sq. 5401.

LINEN SUITS and Dusters, to close out. Joseph Bros., 25 West 15th. Chelsea 7969.

NUTRIA.—Fur woven; will sell Chase's fur woven nutria. Mark, Farragut 2463.

NUTRIA.—S. Blumenthil's 3-inch stripe. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

OVERCOATS.—1,000 boys' Winter; 200 dozen men's pants; 200 dozen knickers. Seliger, 396 Broadway.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

PANAMAS.—All wool and cotton warps, plain and chiffon panamas, 36 and 54 inch. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Gramercy 2991-2992.

PIECE GOODS.—All kinds of piece goods redyed to all colors; also garments. The Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

PLUSHES and BEAVERS.—H. & H. 200 Pece, Esq., Auffmordt salts beavers, Blumenthal's furrist beaver, Tingue 27-inch beaver; cheap. Greeley 4376.

PLUSH, Esquenet; Peerless, and lightweight velours; pekin, plum, taupe, and brown. Telephone 6971, Farragut.

POPLINS.—Selden, Dobson, Empire, $2.40; Saxonia, $2.60; American, $2.65; Amoskeag 6158, $2.10; Brightwood, Lorraine, Whitman, $2.25. Greeley 1120.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, selden, Dobson, Lorraine, Empire, Amoskeag, Botany 5815, gabardines, serges 84 Whitman, 0000 American. Goodman, Chelsea 4764.

POPLINS and SERGES.—Joel's 6500; Saxonia Seldon's 1065, navy Jaelisch; all shades, 774, 6158, 6014; Habershman, 41-1, 40-40. Greeley 4876.

POPLIN.—American Poplin serges, Poiret twill, and tricotines, all wool. Greeley 3183.

RUBBERIZED CLOTH and Raincoats.—Sell cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SATIN DE CHINE.—Susquehanna, all shades, 20 pieces; reasonable. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—A. W. Co. 0936, 50 pc.; 6234, 15 pc.; 9414, 15 pc.; 3192, 7 pc.; Gilbert 8200, 50 pc.; 17450, 20 pc.; Cleveland 7743, 17 pc.; 9058, 8 pc.; Coronet 4192, 15 pc.; W. & K. 721-2, 30 pc.; U. S. 838, 15 pc.; Whitman 2205, 150 pc.; 106, 50 pc.; 2002, 25 pc.; Juilliard 54274, 20 pc.; F. & H. 970-2, 8 pc.; 973-2, 8 pc. 921-4980, 4 pc.; Jamestown 9602, 6 pc. Premier Woolen Co., Gramercy 2521.

SERGES.—300 pieces 36-inch cotton warp, 60c. net; 400 pieces 32-inch cotton warp Ottoman cloth, 42½c. net; 500 pieces 36-inch shepherd checks, 27½c. net; 300 pieces printed shepherd checks, 36-inch, 20c. net; more fancy woolens and cotton goods below market price. A. Litwack, 450 Broadway. Tel. Canal 8046.

SERGES.—828, 1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 10707, 526, W. F. X., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 9302; many numbers of Gera French serges, Lorraine 3665; also wool jerseys, gabardines, poplins, paramount, broadcloths, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—W. F. X. 54221, 54289, 3665, 3850, 7512, 7120, 11433, 809, 1715, 9288, 9050, 528, Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—Juilliard's, 4408, 54289, 104; Lorraine 3684, American 09700, velours and kerseys, Gramercy 3001.

SERGES.—11,433, 4408, 780, 54292, 0360 and other velours; reasonable. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SERGES.—Have to sell 7008 Gera Mill cloth. Glns Bros., 109 West 26th St. Farragut 2228.

SERGES.—Navy, American 6234, and Whitman 9; 20 pieces. Stuyvesant 1624.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price., Madison Square 5084.

SERGE.—American-Sammig, colored; American colored poplin; fight price. Farr. 332.

SERGES.—Several numbers, cheap for cash. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES.—54289, navy, $2.40, spot cash. Phone until 10 o'clock, Stuyvesant 4147.

SERGE.—Cotton, 25 pieces Amoskeag 1900. Miltex, Madison Square 1080.

SERGE.—French serge 54289, below market price. Bedford Woolens. Gramercy 1313.

SERGES.—Storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5084.

SERGE.—99 Whitman, navy, 25 pieces at $2.70 net cash. Penn 7385.

SERGES.—American 09070 navy, for cash. Call Madison Square 4440.

SERGE.—0936, 3 blocks; best cash offer accepted. Farr. 5173.

SERGES.—528, 104, very cheap. 45 West 25th St. Farragut 4072.

SERVICE STARS and embroidered service emblems; latest novelty. Bradford, 121 East 24th.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK and Cotton Crepe de Chine.—Pink, blue, rose, copen, lavender. Chelsea 1220.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75

Duchess Frocks

STREET AFTERNOON EVENING GRADUATION

Delays are Dangerous

Alert buyers are already placing orders for future needs and immediate delivery. Crowded showrooms indicate that retailers intend to secure their stocks early. Come in today.

Frocks for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear for Women and Misses in French and storm serges, satins, plaid tartans, jersey cloths, Poiret twills, meteors, georgettes and taffetas.

Duchess Frocks made exclusively by

The Little Duchess Dress Company, Inc.

Conveniently and Centrally Located at

19 West 34th St., New York
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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss Carlos, waists, sweaters; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Elias & Posner; Mrs. Elias, coats, suits, dresses; 1,182 B'way.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Weiss & Goldring; Mrs. Goldring, Mr. Goldring, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
ATHENS, Ga.—Davison-Nicholson Co.; Mr. Davison, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Saul, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss A. M. Gallagher, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; L. Goff, millinery; 13 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; W. H. Higgins, notions; J. C. Cook, women's garments, millinery; G. C. Tucker, furn. goods; 1,161 B'way; Imperial.
ATLANTIC, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; I. Washer, rugs, women's ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.
AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Eilers Co.; L. Davis, dress goods, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Miss Cohen, waists; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss S. Rafelman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, neckwear materials; 440 4th Av.
BALTIMORE——M. Summerfield, Son & Co.; A. Summerfield, pants materials; York.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 11 E. 31st.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; W. M. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.
BEATRICE, Neb.—Klein's Mercantile Co.; J. A. Klein, dry goods; Imperial.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Fashion Store; J. E. Jones, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, piece goods, blankets; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; B. Frankenberg, cneral mdse.; 353 4th Av.
BOSTON—"Butler's;" J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Wall, infants' wear, capes, coats, basement buyers; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonos, negligees, aprons; Mrs. Palmer, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss K. Murphy, misses suits; Miss Hill, silk dresses; Mr. Beekman, machine-made dresses; Miss O'Reagan, misses' coats. Basement buyers—Mr. O'Brien, misses', women's suits; Mr. Schroeder, corsets; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Silverman, bathing suits, sweaters, skirts; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear; Mr. Cooper and Mr. Raphael, general merchandise; 110 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Mr. Hamil, Fall skirts; 1,182 Broadway, Room 209.
BOSTON—Tuttle & Robinson; S. Robinson, silk waists; Grenoble.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; S. E. Emery, cotton underwear, petticoats; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; H. Owens, ribbons; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; F. E. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss Feeley, misses' waists; C. H. Berry, small wares; A. G. Sanborn, silks; M. Turner, ribbons; W. J. Brooks, silverware; J. A. Beiyea, women's neckwear; A. McKetterick, cottons, bedding; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—American D. G. Co.; H. Falkson, domestics, blankets, knit goods; Breslin.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; Mr. Brumet, ready-to-wear; 25% Church St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. A. Armstrong, housefurn. goods; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Kelly, women's coats, suits, dresses, wraps; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, women's coats, suits, dresses, wraps; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; L. J. Storin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, knit underwear; 212 5th Av.
CANTON, Ohio—M. Schick & Co.; M. Schick, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Boston Store; Miss Burke, millinery; H. Oransky, silks, women's, children's apparel; 37 West 26th.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Welch Cook Co.; F. A. Beals, notions, fancy goods, laces; H. J. Chambers, men's furn. goods, gloves; 43 Leonard.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Hutchison, Stephenson Hat Co.; L. C. Stephenson, hats; Imperial.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—I. B. Ivey & Co.; G. B. Cabannis, ready-to-wear waists, muslin underwear; Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, domestics; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; Miss F. S. Tarrson, waists, underwear; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Klimist, fur trimmings; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss M. Lawler, silverware, cutlery; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Zach, notions, ribbons, laces, boys' furnishing goods; 223 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; 115 5th Av., Marie Antoinette.
CHICAGO—Stern & Hart; L. Hart, wrappers, skirts; St. Francis.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Monroe, wash fabrics; Miss Gross, furs; C. Davies, dress goods; E. C. Wilson, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. J. Thresher, cotton piece goods; F. M. Hatch, W. L. Erwin, laces; H. B. Harris, fancy goods; E. H. Titus, white goods; R. E. Evans, silks; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. M. Chamberlain, men's, youths' clothing; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Diamond Cloak Store; M. Siegel, coats, suits; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—J. Y. Farwell; F. Hodapp, wash goods; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Wm. Chattin, novelty, art goods; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—H. Rosenthal; coats, suits, dresses; 100 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; D. M. Wachsman, novelties; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—J. Y. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.
CHOLERON, Ohio—Federman Bros.; L. G. Federman, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. Wise, furn. goods; 600 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; J. A. Wechsler, millinery; 35 West 39th.
CINCINNATI—Abe Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, piece goods; 229 4th Av.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—Frough Co.; M. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter Co.; E. Sperling, dresses; 320 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—L. N. Gross Co.; M. E. Reed, mfgr. waists; 76 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros Co.; E. H. Aymer, shoes; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Sprowl, furs; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; W. G. Landphair, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. B. Callow, prints, wash goods; F. H. Thels, silk, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
COLORADO SPRINGS—C. A. Hibbard Co.; Mr. Clothworthy, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss E. Armstrong, skirts, suits; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; Miss G. Doyle, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. Payne, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Miss.—Simon, Loeb & Bro.; J. A. Loeb, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
CORSICANA, Texas—Jarett D. G. Co.; R. Jarett clothing, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poythress, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; Mrs. M. T. Young, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Welsh & Wiseman Co.; Mr. Wiseman, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
DAYTON—The Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. O. N. Kell, millinery; R. Pfleiger, men's furnishing goods, hats; 225 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; Miss McKinley, millinery; D. Oransky, silks, women's, children's apparel; 37 West 26th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Mrs. Ellison, infants' wear; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Berman & Mazure; B. H. Mazure, clothing; B'way Central.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurantau, dress goods; 377 Broadway.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, wash goods, silks, linings; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens, h'dk'fs, laces, embroideries; Mr. Stockwell, piece goods; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. McHugh, Spring muslin underwear, infants', children's wear; 225 5th Av.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, piece goods; 329 B'way.
ENNIS, Texas—P. V. Allen, dry goods; Breslin.
ENNIS, Texas—William Jolesch Sons & Co.; I. Jolesch, dry goods, clothing; 353 4th Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger-Cox Co.; C. H. Cox, ladies' garments, laces, ribbons; W. J. Hoyle, rugs, jewelry; 404 4th Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger-Cox Co.; J. H. McHattie, dry goods; A. Fitzpatrick, notions, toys; A. Hunter, stationery, books; H. Smith, men's furnishing goods; W. J. Hoyle, upholstery, carpets, jewelry; T. J. Flinn, house-furnishing goods; 105 Grand.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—S. Tilles; dry goods; Imperial.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Thieme Bros.; F. J. Thieme, woolens, trimmings; Imperial.
FORT WORTH, Texas—W. C. Stripling Co.; W. R. McKey, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert D. G. Co.; L. G. Gilbert, clothing, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
FREDERICK, Md.—Eisenhauer Estate; J. F. Eisenhauer, china; Gregorian.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Stern Co.; A. Friedman, Miss Goosman, waists; 470 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpelsheimer Co.; C. A. Mangold, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; George Miller, laces, hdkfs., notions; 1,170 Broadway; York.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, coats, suits; Miss Timmons, dresses; 1,170 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. S. Hesser, embroideries; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., cloaks, silk waists; 230 5th Av., Sherman Square.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; H. L. Eliot, Mr. Goodman, notions; 404 4th Av.
HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; D. Solomon, clothing, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Hargrave.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
HOUSTON, Texas—Flaxman D. G. and Notion Co.; T. Flaxman, notions, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
HOUSTON, Texas—E. Alkemeyer Co.; E. Alkemeyer, women's wear; 40 Leonard.
HOUSTON—Grand Leader; Mr. Wolfenstein, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Seilg Dry Goods Co.; B. Wohlfeld, furs; 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—I. Groh's Jewelry Co.; L. L. Bowman, fancy goods, military accessories; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Taylor Carpet Co.; Miss A. Ryan, rugs; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayers & Co.; H. Schuman, linens, white goods; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods; 72 Leonard; Sherman Square.
JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; Miss K. F. Walker, clothing, notions, jewelry; Miss I. Brewer, women's ready-to-wear; G. C. Burrough, dry goods; 351 4th Av.; Breslin.
JUNCTION CITY, Kan.—Cole Bros. Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Cole, Mr. Dalton, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—George B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss Lee, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss J. Zimmerman, waists; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; A. Taylor, mdse. mgr.; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. Westerbeck, domestics; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. Whitford, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, dress goods, silks, velvets; H. W. Brown, mfrs. dept.; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; W. D. Kidwell, domestics; 72 Leonard.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; J. H. McAndrew, domestics, flannels, blankets, dress goods, silks, linens; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Pitts-Smith D. G. Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Deaver, Kennedy Co.; J. L. Deaver, dry goods; 256 Church.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Deaver-Kennedy Co.; J. L. Kennedy, dry goods; 256 Church; Breslin.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; Miss M. K. Little, jobs dresses; 1,239 Broadway.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Utitz Co.; J. J. Utitz, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Lurio & Bro.; B. Lurio, underwear, hosiery, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
LANDER, Wyo.—Golden Rule; A. A. Akins, general mdse.; Bristol.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss E. Hanna, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters Co.; C. L. Dalzell, Mrs. C. L. Dalzell, millinery; Hargrave.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; M. Michael, Mrs. M. Michael, ready-to-wear; Hargrave.
LIMA, Ohio—M. J. Federman; J. Federman, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES—Katz Bros., Inc.; Mme. Nadia Siegel, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss H. L. Taggart, millinery; 111 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear; E. Stern, men's clothing; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Bennett, women's coats, suits, dresses, wraps; 2 West 37th.
MADISON, Ga.—L. Trammel Co.; L. Trammel, clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Northwestern Cap Mfg. Co.; S. Mayer, caps; Grand.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss A. Weyker, suits; Miss B. Masterson, coats; L. Elsas, misses', women's, children's ready-to-wear; 304 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Mrs. S. Dorsen, millinery trimmings, trimmed hats, skirts; 1,133 Broadway, Room 723.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Coat and Skirt Manufacturing Co.; Mr. Wolff, coats; 1,170 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, prints, linings, blankets, flannels; W. C. Tubbs, mfrs. dept. ladies' wear; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; H. G. Merincke, women's coats, suits, dresses, wraps, skirts; 2 West 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Arcade Garment Shop; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; D. C. Ramsay, draperies; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. W. Rector, coats, suits; 2 W. 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—H. Sweet & Co.; H. Sweet, hats, caps, woolens; Latham.
MINNEAPOLIS—S. Donaldson Co.; J. C. Russell, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard, Fitzpatrick & Co.; W. E. Leonard, dry goods; 23 E. 26th; Aberdeen.
MOUNT STERLING, Ky.—Rogers Co.; J. Y. Rogers, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
MOBERLY, Mo.—Feldheimer D. G. Co.; J. M. Berger, dry goods; Mrs. B. Snyder, ready-to-wear; Holland House.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. P. Fenton, domestics, flannels, blankets, linings; R. G. Burns, dress goods, white goods, silks, linings; Mrs. M. Ross, laces, umbrellas; Miss Powers, notions; Miss Jennings, neckwear; Miss L. Flaherty, leather goods; Miss Dineen, muslin underwear, infants' wear; W. J. Hoyle, upholstery goods; 105 Grand.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, men's furnishing goods, clothing; G. W. Hogan, shoes; 4,150 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—Grossman, Winfield Millinery Co.; I. Grossman, millinery; Imperial.
NEW ORLEANS—Levy, Loeb & Co.; H. Levy, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d, Somerset.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Beir Bros.; F. S. Beir, dry goods; 44 E. 23d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Mme. Sutton; Mrs. Stuft, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—W. E. Draper, Inc.; W. E. Draper, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
NORWICH, Conn.—The Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; A. Mitchell, 4th, white goods; 432 4th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrnes & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. F. Maloney, cloaks, sweaters, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
OMAHA, Neb.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; J. V. Shireman, waists, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear material; 200 5th Av.
OPELOUSAS, La.—Bennett Stores; J. K. Easton, ladies' Fall, children's, misses' coats; R. 604, 395 B'way.
OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Baldauf Rosenblatt Co.; A. Rosenblatt, general mdse.; Miss N. Lyan, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAten, Lyddane & Ray; Mr. Ray, Mr. Gensel, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy Co.; Miss Golden, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; N. Schoenberg, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
PEORIA, Ill.— Block & Kuhl Co.; J. S. Elmland, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Lavenstein Bros. & Co.; M. Lavenstein, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA — Stewart's; I. Blauner, jobs sleeveless jackets; Miss Moss, Fall dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. B. Lerner, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss Nagle, suits; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; Miss McCann, misses', children's wear; Broadway and 32d St.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. O'Donnell, women's suits, dresses; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Daniel & Blumenthal; J. Blumenthal, woolens; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. Norwick, piece goods; 1,182 B'way, Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Penn Clothing Co.; S. A. Jaffe, linings, trimmings; Grand.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Frong Co.; M. Sherman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, linings, ribbons; R. H. McQuiston, furn. goods, men's sweaters; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, jobs georgette crepe hats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss E. Ludden, millinery, hat trimmings; Miss A. Eckert, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; C. L. Maas, merchandise manager; Miss Becker, jobs skirts; Miss Meyers, serge dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; G. R. Aufderheide, dress goods, silks, wash goods, laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. E. Lautman, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; Miss M. Gibean, waists, sweaters; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, mdse. manager; Miss Troupe, dresses; Miss M. Grastenfeld, Fall coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Mrs. M. H. Demond, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; S. M. Jacobs, mdse. manager, bargain basement; Miss E. Grossman, basement, misses' dresses; L. Bodenstein, jobs men's furnishing goods, women's hosiery, basement; 116 W. 32d.
POCATILLO, Idaho—W. A. Jones D. G. Co.; N. R. Hartog, women's wear; 1,170 B'way; Holland House.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss F. Hanley, laces, neckwear; 212 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, toilet, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; S. Gruman, furn. goods; 1,123 B'way; Cumberland.
PROVIDENCE R. I.—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rosendale Co.; S. Rosendale, W. Rosendale, millinery; Flanders.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; L. H. Van Arsdale, ladies' underwear, hosiery, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
QUINCY, Ill.—Reibb's; J. J. Reibb, Mrs. B. Ciana, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
RENO, Nev.—Morris & Levy Dep. Store; H. Levy, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 22 W. 21st.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. B. Hyslop, dress goods, silks, linens; 1,150 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. Kaufmann, millinery; 353 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Inc.—C. C. Reed, white goods, linens, linings; 256 Church.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. Wohl, furs, waists; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. J. Griffith, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Ashton Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Schmauss, Miss K. Leftwich, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Bon Marche; E. C. Nathan, coats, suits, dresses; 100 W. 32d.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Batavia Fashion Stores; M. Batavia, suits, dresses; 48 W. 27th.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Boston Store; J. Findling, jobs dresses; 15 East 26th, Room 1010.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—E. Blum Co.; Mr. August, jobs silk sweaters, bathing suits; 1,140 Broadway, 7th floor.
SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; Mr. Proll, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis, Schonwasser Co.; A. Davis, women's, children's, infants' wear; Great Northern
SAN FRANCISCO—A. Shirek & Sons; H. Shirek, clothing; 10 E. 12th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael, Weill & Co.; D. W. White, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, costumes; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss N. Johnston, stationery; 114 5th Av.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—L. Hart & Son Co.; A. J. Hart, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SANTIAGO, Cuba—Mazorra Co.; Mr. Mazorra, ladies' wear, novelties; 67 5th Av., top floor.
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Rhodes Co.; W. E. Craig, novelties; 1,150 Broadway.
SEDALIA, Mo.—St. Louis Clothing Co.; A. Kahn, S. Kahn, dry goods, furn. goods; Holland House.
SELMA, Ala.—Isidore Kayser Co.; I. Kayser, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, ready-to-wear, 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.
SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Lederer Co.; Miss Mangeson, coats, suits, waists; 1,133 B'way.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; I. E. Van Dorn, notions; 225 4th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Foster Cloak and Suit Co.; S. J. Foster, women's apparel; Holland House.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. N. C. Wood, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. M. Brady, mfg. dept. shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc Co.; H. W. Walker, furn. goods, underwear; 72 Leonard.
STOCKTON, Cal.—Stock Dry Goods Co.; A. H. Cohn, ready-to-wear; Mrs. McCandless, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
STOCKTON, Cal.—The Wonder; Miss Aronson, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—South Side Leader; R. A. Godlove, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—14th St. Leader; J. Godlove, ready-to-wear, Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, ginghams; 329 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. J. Herzog, ladies' coats; C. M. Steinman, men's hosiery, underwear; 874 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; R. E. Lagrone, silks, dress goods, linings; J. G. Holmes, silks; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. W. Winfield, silks; H. H. Rogers, basement silks; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; W. E. Doody, dress goods; M. V. Eaton, shirts, overalls; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Sensenbrenner Merc. Co.; B. Rosenthal, satin, serge jersey dresses; 304 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, white goods, linens; 377 B'way, Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. B. Roney, shirts; A. Steedman, white goods; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treuman, prints, domestics; 377 Broadway.
SUNBURY, Penn.—H. Rice & Sons; L. Rice, clothing; Imperial.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter, Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, millinery; Breslin.
TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Brothers; E. J. Baker, notions; 1,150 Broadway.
TACOMA, Wash.—The People's Store Co.; F. T. Berk, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Gotham.
TAMPA, Fla.—Mass Bros.; A. Maas, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—House of Fashion; P. Silver, coats, suits; 1,269 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Reynolds & Monro; Mr. Monro, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—The Lion D. G. Co.; J. M. Walker, dress goods, linings, silks; 23 E. 26th.
TORONTO—S. F. McKinnon & Co.; J. Brazier, hats; Broztell.
TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, ready-to-wear; Broztell.
TROY, N. Y.—Vanzandt, Jacobs & Co.; C. E. Vanzandt, linens; 636 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y.—Doyle & Knower; W. E. Doyle, L. E. Knower, ready-to-wear; 277 5th Av., Prince George.
VALPARAISO, Ind.—J. Lowenstein & Son; B. F. Hirschland, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Brown, carpets; G. F. Jackson, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 19 E. 24th.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; I. Strauss, clothing; Mrs. McCan, Miss Little, furs; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, white goods, linens; Miss M. Curran, gloves, parasols, umbrellas; J. O. Moque, furniture, carpets, bedding; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. Hogan, women's, misses' coats, suits, skirts, waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; Mrs. C. Nohr, millinery; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. E. Cunningham & Co.; Miss M. E. Boyle, waists; 1,270 B'way.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; E. A. Briggs, furniture; 404 4th Av.; Flanders.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran D. G. Co.; J. M. O'Donnell, domestics; Wallick.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Bergman; Miss Smith, waists; 37 W. 26th.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

German Attack Dominates Markets—Stocks Decline and Later Recover.

The resumption of the German offensive dominated all news developments yesterday of the sort to affect business in financial circles. The feeling was general in bank and brokerage offices that the next few days might disclose the true calibre of the German fighting machine, arrayed against the increasing strength of the allied armies, and that the result of these days of sharp struggle might in the end cast some light upon the probable duration of the war. Quite naturally, the course of stocks displayed in early trading considerable nervousness among owners, the declines reaching from 1 to more than 3 points among the industrial shares, with greater recessions in case of certain issues whose movements are wont to be rapid. The first flush of hasty selling over, the market steadied, and toward the close of business demonstrated the underlying confidence of the financial community by recovering in sturdy fashion. The last hour's upturn removed about half of the earlier declines.

The resistance of the French and American troops to the attack, as described in the meagre dispatches received during the day, did much to stabilize sentiment in market quarters and was of value in stimulating buying during the afternoon. It was probable that stocks held on margined accounts supplied the bulk of the morning sales, and investment issues continued to show the steady front in evidence during the month in which the Kaiser's forces were preparing for the attack. Bankers handling the offering of $50,000,000 Bethlehem Steel notes reported a satisfactory demand, and stated that no handicapping influence from the renewal of hostilities on a large scale was discernible. The various Liberty bonds were firm and fairly active, and the same could be said of the foreign Government and municipal bonds. In the market for corporation bonds both on the Stock Exchange and over the counter the same stable conditions of the last few weeks prevailed, a condition which could be interpreted through the absence of selling pressure as reflecting full confidence that the German effort would fail of the main purpose as completely as the others since March 21.

Today the Government plans to withdraw from depositary banks approximately 40 per cent. of the proceeds of the first offering of Treasury certificates, estimated around $100,000,000 for the local Federal Reserve district. At the same time the subscription books for the second offering will close. With the banks preparing for the withdrawal, a reduction of money rates could hardly be looked for and the call rate continued at 6 per cent.

A meeting of leading steel manufacturers with the Government's Director of Steel Supply at the offices of the Steel Corporation lasted during the greater part of the day, the matter of production and of certain price differentials being under discussion. It was encouraging to learn afterward that the outlook for output adequate for essential war work was considered, on the whole, to be satisfactory, although the less essential departments of the manufacturing industry must still look into the future for a marked increase in the supply of steel for their use.

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

New Offensive Only Slightly Affects the Trading.

LONDON, July 15.—With the commencement of the German offensive today the stock market was only slightly subdued and the tone continued firm. French bonds hardened a trifle, but other gilt edged securities were quiet, as most of the available money is going into war bonds.

Tin shares were higher with the metal and shipping stocks good, except Cunards, which were dull on the annual report of the company. Russian mines were more active.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

No Change in Rates for Demand and Time Loans—Market Firm.

There was no change yesterday in rates for call and time loans. All demand loans were made and renewed at 6 per cent., the quotation that has prevailed continuously since Wednesday of the week before last. With the constant withdrawals of funds by the Government and the reduction of general deposits, there does not appear any signs of an easing up of money market conditions, according to bankers. Practically all of the time loans now being made by institutions command 6 per cent., although some of the published rates are ¼ per cent. under 6 for short maturities.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 6	High 6¼
Low 6	Low 6¼
Renewals 6	Renewals 6¼
Last 6	Last 6¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5½@5¾	Sixty days 6
Ninety days....5¾@6	Ninety days 6
Four months..5¾@6	Four months 6
Five months..5¾@6	Five months 6
Six months....6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 60 days.....6¼
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+.00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	..
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
5.1820	Paris	5.71⅜	5.69⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50	Greece	19.46	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.25	51.75
52.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	5.80½	5.80
	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.50	52.65
	Yokohama	53.25	53.40
19.30	Spain	27.50	27.75
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.20	35.60
	Copenhagen	30.80	31.20
	Christiania	31.20	31.60
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	24.15	24.25
42.54	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.75
9.1826	Switzerland	3.98	3.94½
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	13.65	13.85
	500 rubles	13.55	13.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $435,287,561; balance, $52,540,200; United States Treasury credit balance, $176,335; Federal Reserve credit balance, $45,493,548.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $22.125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Edison El. Ill.	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Kelsey Wheel pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Kings C. E. L. & P.	2	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Lowell El. Light	$2.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Sears-Roebuck	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Shattuck Arizona	25c	Q	Oct. 19	Sep. 30
Shattuck Arizona	25c	Ex.	Oct. 19	Sep. 30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	458,061	813,503	360,527
Year to date	77,141,603	108,530,483	90,499,744

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	41	200	Ad. Rumely pf	40	40	40	40	− ¼
2¾	2⅞	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
1¾	1⅞	100	Alaska Juneau	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
32½	32¾	2,700	Allis-Chalmers pf	32	32	31¾	32¾	...
82	85	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	...
66½	68	500	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67	66	66¼	−1¾
46¾	46¾	7,500	Am. Can	47⅜	47⅝	45¾	46⅜	− ⅝
83¾	83¾	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	84½	84½	82¾	83	−1
40	41	300	Am. Cotton Oil	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
16¾	17	500	Am. H. & Leather	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	...
75½	76	400	Am. H. & L. pf	76	76	75½	75½	−1½
30	31	300	Am. Ice	31	31	30½	30½	− ½
53½	54	200	Am. International	54½	54½	54	54	+ ⅝
41¼	41½	2,700	Am. Linseed	40¾	41⅜	40	41⅜	+1½
80	80½	500	Am. Linseed pf	79½	80¼	79½	80¼	...
64	64½	1,000	Am. Locomotive	64½	64¾	63⅞	64¾	...
76¾	77	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76¼	77	76⅞	77	− ⅜
104½	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	− ½
68	69	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	68	68	67½	68	− ¼
111	111½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	111¼	111½	111	111	− ½
125¼	126¼	27,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	122½	126¼	119	126¼	+2⅝
96	96¼	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	95½	96¼	95½	96¼	+ ⅝
159	161	100	Am. Tobacco	160	160	160	160	− ½
58¼	58½	1,600	Am. Woolen	59¾	59¾	58	58	−1¼
26¾	27	700	Am. Writing P. pf	27¾	27¾	26½	26½	−1
18½	18⅝	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19	19	18½	18½	− ½
67	67⅛	9,300	Anaconda Copper	67½	67½	66¾	67⅛	− ¼
10	30	100	Asso. Dry Goods	15	15	15	15	...
84¾	85	400	Atch. Top. & S. F.	85	85	84¾	84¾	− ⅝
102	103½	600	At. Gulf & West I.	103	103	101	102	− ½
63	65	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	64	64	64	64	...
85½	86¾	19,100	Baldwin Loco	87¾	87¾	84	86¾	−1⅝
54½	54⅝	300	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	− ⅛
55	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
80¾	81	18,200	Beth. Steel, class B	80⅞	80⅞	79⅛	80⅞	+ ⅞
105	105¾	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105	105	105	105	− ⅝
26⅝	26⅞	5,100	Booth Fisheries	27	27	25¾	26¼	− ¼
39½	40	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39¼	40⅛	39¼	40	+ ⅛
12	14	100	Brunswick Ter. & Ry. S	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅝
11⅝	11⅞	800	Butte Cop. & Z. x d	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
27½	28	400	Butte & Superior	28	28	27½	28	− ⅞
18	19¼	200	California Petrol	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅝
60	62	400	California Pet. pf	60⅞	61½	60⅞	61½	+1
146½	147½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	147	147⅝	146½	146½	− ¾
34	36	500	Central Foundry	33¾	35½	33	35	−1
66½	67½	1,400	Central Leather Co	67¼	68½	66¾	67	− ¼
33½	34¼	500	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34	34	33½	33¼	− ⅝
80¾	83	200	Chandler Motor	82	82⅝	82	82⅝	+1⅞
41	42½	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41½	41½	40¼	40½	−1
75	76	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	− ⅝
124	140	200	Chi. & Northw'n st.pf	125	125	125	125	−8
23⅝	24	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24	24	23¾	23⅝	− ⅝
72½	73	800	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	73	73	71½	72⅝	−1¼
62	63	300	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	62	62½	61½	62½	...
16¼	16½	600	Chile Copper	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	48	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	45½	44¾	45½	− ⅛
82½	83½	100	Consolidated Gas	82⅜	82⅝	82¼	82¼	− ⅜
44¾	44¾	46,500	Corn Products Ref	43⅞	44⅞	43⅜	44⅝	+1⅛
100	101¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100½	100½	100	100½	−1½
64½	64⅝	6,200	Crucible Steel	65½	65¾	63¾	64½	− ⅛
31⅝	31⅝	3,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¾	31⅞	31	31¼	− ⅝
80	81½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81	81	81	81	...
54⅝	54⅞	5,300	Distillers Secur	55	55	53¾	54⅝	−1
7¾	8	100	Dome Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	200	Elk Horn Coal	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	15¾	400	Erie	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
32½	32¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf	32⅜	32¾	31¾	32	− ⅛
22¾	23	100	Erie 2d pf	22	23	22	23	...
37¾	38	100	Fisher Body	38	38	38	38	−1
28½	29	300	Gaston, W. & W	28	28	28	28	...
46	46¾	200	General Cigar	46¼	46¾	46	46	− ⅛
140¾	147¾	400	General Electric	145¾	145¾	145	145	−1⅞
149½	151	2,400	General Motors	149	150¼	144	150½	...
80	81¼	300	Gen. Motors pf. x d	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	+1
44¼	46	300	Goodrich Co	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
75	76½	100	Granby Consol	76½	76½	76½	76½	− ½
90	90⅞	100	Great Northern pf	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	− ⅛
31¾	32	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
42½	43	100	Greene-Cananea	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
84	84	11	Gulf States Steel	84	84	84	84	...
43	43½	400	Haskell & Barker	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
96½	97¼	100	Illinois Central	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ½
52½	53	3,600	Inspiration Copper	53⅜	53⅝	52	52½	−1⅝
57½	58¼	200	Int. Agricul. pf. x d	58	58	58	58	−1
125	126	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	126	126	126	126	+1
26¼	27	1,600	Int. Mer. Marine	26	26¼	25⅜	26⅛	− ⅝
95¼	95⅝	17,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. x d	95½	96	93½	93½	−1
29½	29⅝	2,300	Int. Nickel	30	30	29¼	29⅝	− ⅛
35¾	36	300	Int. Paper	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅝
18	18½	400	Kansas City South	18¼	18¼	18	18	...
49	50½	200	Kelly Spring. T. x d	48¾	48¾	48	48	− ⅛
32¾	33	1,400	Kennecott Copper	33	33	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
82	83½	400	Lackawanna Steel	82	83½	81	83¼	+ ⅛
18¾	19	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
58	59	300	Lehigh Valley	58	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
86¼	90	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	88¼	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅜
67		100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	70	70	70	70	+8
116	116¼	200	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	− ½
28	29	400	Maxwell Motors	28	28	27½	28	...
55¼	56	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	54⅝	55	54½	55	...
97¼	97⅝	9,800	Mexican Petroleum	97⅜	98	96¾	97⅛	− ⅜
29	29½	100	Miami Copper	29	29	29	29	...
50½	50⅝	4,600	Midvale Steel x d	51	51	49½	50	−1
23¼	23½	1,100	Missouri Pacific	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
65	67	300	Montana Power	65¼	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	− ⅝
17¾	18¼	1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18½	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
51	52	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St	51	50½	51	51	− ⅛
104½	104¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop	105¼	105¼	104⅝	105⅛	− ⅛
123¾	124	100	N. Y. Air Brake	123	123	123	123	− ½
71¾	71½	700	N. Y. Central	72⅛	72⅜	71	71	− ⅝
87½	88½	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	87⅝	87⅞	86¾	87⅜	− ⅛
20½	21	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
103	104½	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	− ½
41	45	100	North American	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
87½		900	Northern Pacific	87½	87½	87⅜	87⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	36½	3,000	Ohio Cities Gas	36½	36⅝	36	36¼	− ⅛
10¾	11¼	400	Ontario Mining	11¼	11¼	11	11	− ⅛
28¾	29½	100	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
43⅞	44	300	Penn.	44	44	44	44	...
14	14¼	300	Pere Marquette	14	14	14	14	...
38¾	39	700	Pierce-Arrow x d	38¾	38⅝	38	38	− ⅛
50⅜	52	300	Pittsburgh Coal	50	50⅝	50	50	− ⅛
84½	85½	1,900	Pitts. & West Va	85½	85½	84½	84½	−1¼
77¾	80	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	78	78	78	78	− ⅛
63¾	65	300	Pressed Steel Car	64	64	64	64	− ⅝
59	61	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	58⅝	58⅝	57½	58⅛	−1¼
23⅞	24	400	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	24	24	−2
87½	87⅜	40,000	Reading	88½	88½	86¾	87¼	− ⅝
90¾	90⅞	10,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅜	91⅝	88½	90⅞	− ⅜
99⅜	100	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99½	99½	99½	99⅝	− ⅛
96	102	100	Royal Dutch N. Y.	98	98	98	98	−2
7⅝	7½	200	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	17	300	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	16	...
31¼	31½	2,000	Sinclair Oil Refin	31⅜	31⅝	30½	31¼	− ⅝
92	93½	50	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	93½	93½	93½	93¾	...
83½	84	800	Southern Pacific	83½	83½	82⅞	82⅞	− ⅜
		200	So. Ry. Pr. Lien	75	75	75	75	− ⅛
23¼	23⅝	500	Southern Railway	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	− ⅛
62¼	63	100	Southern Ry. pf	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	2,300	Studebaker Co	44⅜	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	...
19¼	19½	1,000	Tenn. C. & C	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	...
146¾	147	300	Texas Co	147	147	146	146¾	−1¼
15⅛	16	100	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½	...
62⅞	63¼	4,400	Tobacco Products	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼	− ⅜
13	15	200	T. St. L. & W. pf. t r	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
121	121½	2,300	Union Pacific	121⅝	121⅝	120⅝	121	− ½
96¾	96¾	4,800	United Cigar Stores	97½	97½	95⅝	96⅜	−1⅛
124	124⅝	100	United Fruit	124½	124⅝	124⅛	124⅜	− ⅛
14¾	15	100	U. S. Ind. Pr. pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
122½	123	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	122	123	120⅝	122¾	−1
94	95¼	50	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	94	94	94	94	...
60⅞	61¾	3,800	U. S. Rubber	60½	61¼	59⅝	61¼	+ ⅝
103¾	103⅞	127,650	U. S. Steel	104½	104¾	101½	103¾	−1⅝
111	112	200	U. S. Steel pf	111⅜	111⅝	111⅛	111⅜	+1
80¾	81	600	Utah Securities	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	Va.-Car. Chem. x d	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
48½	49¼	1,000	Wabash	48¼	48¾	47½	48¼	− ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	800	Wabash pf. A	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
40¾	41	900	Wabash pf. B	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
24½	25	100	Wabash pf. B	24	24	24	24	−1
14½	15	200	Western Maryland	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
41¾	42¼	900	Westingh. E. & M.	41½	42	41½	42	− ¼
9¼	9¾	100	Wheeling & L. E.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
41	42	200	White Motors	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	− ⅛
60	62	100	Wilson & Co	60	60	60	60	− ¼
10½	10½	2,200	Willys-Overland	10¾	10¾	10¼	10⅜	− ⅛
110	112	900	Worw. (F. W.) Co	112¼	112¼	111½	111½	− ¼
54½	55	300	Worthington Pump	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	− ⅛

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Week Ended July 13, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance July 6		$12,657,321.98
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,257,308.76	
Miscellaneous	96,011.06	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	13,000,000.00	
		14,353,319.82
		$27,011,141.80
Payments—		
General administration	$1,964,135.43	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	13,000,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	6,806.00	
Interest on city debt	206,059.02	
		15,176,674.45
Balance July 13		$11,834,467.35

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested July 6		$2,812,680.96
Receipts		194,884.89
		$2,506,915.85
Payments		82,252.00
Balance uninvested July 13		2,424,663.85
Aggregate balances July 13		$14,259,131.20

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	Aug., 1919		97	97¼	7.90
Argen. Govt.	May 15'20		96¾	97¼	7.75
City of Que.	Apr., 1920		94	96	6.65
Dom. of Can.	Aug., 1919		97	97¼	7.70
Fr'ch Gov.con.	Apr., 1919		98	98¼	8.56
Govt. of N. F.	July, 1919		85	97	8.10
Norweg. Govt.	Feb., 1923		100¼	104	5.10
Russian Gov't.	June, 1919		48	48½	..
Russian Govt.	Dec., 1921		44	46	..
Do rubles.	Feb. 14,'26		93	97	..
Prov. of Que.	Apr., 1920		94	96	6.60
Swiss Govt.	Mar., 1920		100¼	101¼	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	Sep., 1918		90¾	90¾	5.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	Sep., 1919		97	97¾	7.50
Am. P. & L.	Aug., 1921		90	85	7.50
Am. T. & T.	Feb., 1919		99¾	99¾	6.25
Am. Thread.	Jan., 1919		98¾	99¼	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	July, 1919		95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	July, 1919		98¾	99¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	Feb.15,'19		99¼	99¾	5.25
C., B. & Q.	July, 1921		94½	94⅝	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	Sep., 1918		98½	99	12.00
Can. North.	Sep. 2, '18		99¾	99¾	7.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	Mar. 2,'24		96	96¼	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	Jan., 1919		99¾	100¼	5.85
Cub.-Am. Sug.	Jan., 1920		98¾	99½	6.80
Cub.-Am. Sug.	Jan., 1921		98¼	99	6.48
Del. & Hud.	Aug., 1920		97½	97¾	6.20
Erie R. R.	Aug., 1919		99¾	99¾	6.50
Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.		July, 1919	99¾	100¼	5.90
Gen. Elec. Co.		July, 1920	100	100¼	5.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	3	Sep., 1920	97¼	97⅜	6.80
Hocking Va.	6	Nov., 1918	99¾	100	6.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98¾	99¼	5.70
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July, 1921	94	95	..
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	98¾	97⅝	8.00
Miss. V.G. & E.	5	May, 1923	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	3	Sep., 1919	97¼	96¼	6.90
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	95¾	96¼	6.10
P. S. S. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	97	8.00
Phila. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98¾	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.35
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¼	100¾	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¼	100¾	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100¼	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100¼	101	6.80
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99¾	97½	..
Read. T. & I.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98¼	98½	7.00
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Babcock & Wilcox.
Bklyn. Teleg. & Mess.
Firemen's Ins. Co., Newark.
Genesee & W. R. R. 5%.
Havana Tobacco 5%.
Natl. Newark & Essex Bkg.
Old Dominion S. S.
Singer Mfg. Co., Ltd.
United Public Utility 6%.

The Present Status of the Oil Industry

The Outlook for the Motor Industry
Investment Value of Ohio Oil
Royal Dutch to Increase Capitalization
Fortnightly Market Analysis
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GOVERNMENT TO AID CHINESE LOAN PLAN

Bankers Here Get Satisfactory Word from State Department in Washington.

MAY EXCEED $50,000,000

Assurance from Capital Said to Indicate Reversal of Policy on "Dollar Diplomacy."

New York bankers identified with the Chinese loan negotiations said yesterday that satisfactory assurances had been received from the State Department in Washington of the Government's willingness to co-operate with and support American banking interests in their undertaking to finance the Republic of China. The bankers said that they did not feel free to disclose the precise nature of the assurances, and thought that information on the subject should properly come from the State Department.

"All I can say," declared one of the leading bankers, "is that we have received the assurances and that they are satisfactory."

About three weeks ago a number of bankers were called to Washington and consulted in reference to the proposed loan to China; and a week later a conference of bankers was held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., which was attended by Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State. Following the meeting it was stated that the bankers had told Mr. Long that they were willing to arrange the financing for China provided the State Department agreed to assure the bankers that it would use its offices in an effort to bring about a liquidation of the loan at maturity in the event that the bankers should find difficulties in the way of obtaining payment in the regular course of business.

That meeting of bankers was attended by representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the First National Bank, the National City Company, the Chase National Bank, the Continental and Commercial Savings and Trust Company of Chicago, and Lee, Higginson & Co.

Although originally the sum of $50,000,000 was mentioned as the size of the projected loan, it is now understood that the amount will be considerably less. It has been suggested that in all probability Japan, Great Britain, and France would participate in the transaction, the money, however, being furnished only by American and Japanese interests.

The assurances received from the State Department are regarded as highly important not only as clearing the path for the Chinese loan undertaking, but as an indication that the Administration in Washington has reversed its policy in respect to "dollar diplomacy." It will be recalled that several years ago, when American banking interests were about ready to carry out the plans for a six-power loan to China, William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, announced a discontinuance of the "dollar diplomacy" policy, previously enunciated by Secretary of State Knox, which forced the bankers of this country to withdraw their participation from the six-power group.

It has been pointed out by bankers that in the event the State Department agreed to aid and protect its nationals in the collection of debts in foreign countries, the announcement of such a policy would be reassuring to holders of foreign Government bonds, particularly to holders of obligations of the Imperial Russian Government.

INCREASED TENSION IN THE COTTON MARKET

Net Gain of 14 to 32 Points Shows Growing Pressure Against a Huge Short Interest.

Cotton was in an increased state of tension on the local market yesterday. A net advance for the day of 14 to 32 points, with a firm closing, simply represented the growing pressure against a huge short interest, which had been built up to such a point that almost any piece of news was regarded as likely to upset the market equilibrium. The opening of the new German drive went almost unnoticed. The crop news for months has been so much better than the average, and the market has been so persistently sold on each additional favorable report, that in the opinion of many observers any change at all was bound to be in the upward direction.

As far as the war is concerned, aside from its sentimental importance, the feeling was that until it is definitely known just how big the crop is going to be, discussion of the chances of marketing it must be secondary, and the war situation will not begin to affect the marketing of the crop for a couple of months at least. But while weather is an uncertainty, prediction of what the war situation as affecting the market will be two months hence, is such an utter impossibility that it might just as well be left out of calculations. That is, assuming, as the cotton trade unanimously does, that the war will not end until Germany is whipped.

As it was, therefore, it was a narrow market, with December and January continuing to claim, for a time, an importance almost equaling that of October. Opening prices were from 4 to 9 points July, saving July, which was 10 points off on the liquidation of some speculative holdings. These were soon snapped up, and the entire list moved forward somewhat, meeting with one or two temporary and slight recessions, but coming strong again at the close. No one save shorts seemed anxious to buy, but, on the other hand, no one at all was anxious to sell. Spot news was generally firm. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	27.65	27.99	27.65	27.93@27.95	27.78
Aug.	....	....	....	24.15 bid	23.60
Sept.	....	....	....	25.07@25.62	23.43
Oct.	24.46	24.83	24.44	24.80@24.83	24.48
Nov.	....	....	....	24.34 bid	24.09
Dec.	23.97	24.19	23.89	24.14@24.15	23.80
Jan.	23.70	23.95	23.65	23.93@23.94	23.69
Feb.	....	....	....	23.85 bid	23.60
March	23.64	23.85	23.62	23.85@23.87	23.64
April	....	....	....	23.85 bid	23.64
May	23.85	....	....	23.87 bid	23.64

The local market for spot cotton was 15 points higher at 32.95c for middling uplands; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30c; New Orleans, 30c; Savannah, 30.25c; Augusta, 29.25c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30c, and Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,737	4,277	8,691
Exports	....	....	38,703
Exports, season	3,912,397	3,901,663	....
New York stocks	134,414	127,412	37,945
Port stocks	1,060,045	1,070,748	344,299
N. Y. arrivals	5,005	2,869	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet and unchanged; middling, old contract, 22.04d; good middling, new contract, 21.59d. Sales, 1,000 bales. American, 1,000. Imports, 1,000. Futures opened quiet 11 to 13 points decline. Closed quiet, 14 to 15 points decline on new, unchanged, or old contract; July, 21.83d; August, 20.56d; September, 19.61d; October, 19.18d, and November, 18.84d. Manchester: Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths, quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed. Fla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed. Ala., Miss., and Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed. Ky.—Cloudy Tues.; showers Wed. Ind.—Showers Tues.; fair Wed. Mich.—Showers Tues.; fair Wed. Ohio—Showers Tues. and Wed. Ark.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; cloudy and showers Wed. Okla.—Cloudy and showers Tues.; fair Wed. Texas—Cloudy and showers Tues. and Wed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Fifty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $813,350 were chartered today. They include:

Reversible Table Corp., Utica, $50,000; J. E. Kowalski, J. Wurz, J. C. Newhurst, Utica.

Yuskowitz & Co., Brooklyn, footwear, $10,000; M. Cohen, R. and H. Yuskowitz, 96 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Perfect Laundry, Elmira, $30,000; C. F. Mansfield, J. E. Danaher, C. A. Manning, Elmira.

Klemp Realty Co., Bronx, $5,000; H. Brooker, J. and A. Klemp, 1,300 Lind Av., Bronx.

J. & B. Co., Manhattan, linens, laces, and embroideries, $10,000; F. A. Bolish, D. and J. Sternfeld, 20 West 37th St.

Powell & Underhill, Inc., Manhattan, hardware and supplies, $20,000; A. P. Morewood, J. J. Hegt, W. Matthews, 32 Broadway.

Castle Costumes, Inc., Manhattan, $60,000; B. Brand, C. and E. Weinberg, 46 Ft. Washington Av.

Charles Cohen Co., Manhattan, textiles, $20,000; M. I. Blumberg, L. Meisel, C. Cohen, 594 Beck St.

Maury Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. F. Finkelstein, M. Merber, D. Taubenfeld, 80 West 126th St.

Broome Street Warehouse, Manhattan, 100 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $10,000; H. C. Mullener, M. V. Reilly, R. H. Forster, 11 Broadway.

John A. Alban & Co., Manhattan, commission agents in fruits, vegetables, foods, drugs, and wines, 100 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $6,500; P. J. Dunn, G. M. Levy, E. White, 15 Broad St.

Hebert D. King & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $50,000; H. D. King, C. A. Houston, M. Levis, 200 5th Av.

Weintraub & Boghetti, Inc., Brooklyn, wearing apparel for both sexes, $5,000; A. Wintraub, J. Boghetti, C. Cornman, 127 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

Universal Shoe Co., Manhattan, $15,000; D. Stroyman, S. H. Gans, M. Levy, 150 Nassau St.

Hudson Slate Co., Granville, $20,000; M. W. Lewis, R. L. Williams, R. C. Owens, Granville.

London Bag Co., Manhattan, ladies' bags, $8,600; D. Guttman, E. and M. Moskowitz, 209 7th Av.

Rod Pennant Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Shenker, H. Boden, S. Rod, 434 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

Blitwell Auto Body Co., Brooklyn, $12,000; B. Stellman, B. and S. Solomon, 695 Jackson Av., Bronx.

Camp Sunny Crest, Manhattan, $20,000; G. and M. and B. Hamburger, 220 Broadway.

O K Dental Articulator Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; M. G. and D. Lupien, J. M. O'Keefe, 182 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

F. Y. Forbes Metals Co., Manhattan, $5,000; R. H. and J. E. and F. Y. Forbes, 2,157 67th St., Brooklyn.

Cleveland-Prospect Corp., Manhattan, theatres, $50,000; C. Monash, A. T. Sherman, J. Kalvoord, Jr., 1,564 Broadway.

J. S. Howat & Co., Manhattan, grains, cereals, and foodstuffs, $6,000; S. Fitzpatrick, C. R. Ellicott, J. S. Fowat, 23 Beaver St.

Vaughan, McKelvey & Titus, Manhattan, insurance agency and brokerage, $10,000; J. Wamsley, J. E. Hayes, R. M. McKelvey, New York City.

Overseas Storage Co., Richmond, $45,000; F. J. Connelly, J. and J. D. Wisely, West New Brighton.

Harrison Glue Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Rubenstein, I. Silberman, S. Harrison, 255 West 110th St.

Frontier Bag Co., Buffalo, burlap and cotton bags and waste material, $15,000; N. Morrison, H. A. Rodenberg, M. Cohen, Buffalo.

Liberty Sand and Gravel Co., Manhattan, $100,000; G. Tiernan, F. H. Parcells, J. B. Purcell, 64 Wall St.

Irma Woolen Co., Manhattan, $50,000; D. Block, D. and B. Sohlen, 508 West 137th St.

Ausable Forks Electric Co., Ausable Forks; J. M. Sheffield, G. Chahon, J. Rogers, Ausable Forks.

Vernon Warehouse Ice and Cold Storage Co., Brooklyn, $12,000; S. Dehner, I. Bernstein, J. L. Karp, 555 West 135th St.

Allied Electric Co., Brooklyn, contracting and installation, $5,000; L. Weis, B. Friedman, J. G. Feldman, 357 8d St., Brooklyn.

Liberty Edge Pressing Machine Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. H. Strickland, M. Downey, D. Rifkin, 1,842 7th Av.

Shaw & Ebbitt, Manhattan, realty, $5,000; W. H. Ebbitt, M. W. and A. L. Shaw, 320 Manhattan Av.

Jessie Pudlin, Harry Karassyk Photo Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Karassyk, B. and J. Pudlin, 300 West 40th St.

Broadway Trading Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Landau, E. Abrams, J. Welchsler, 1,181 Broadway.

Advance Dress Co., Manhattan, $6,000; M. Frank, H. D. Workow, B. A. Hartspein, 263 East 7th St.

H. Finkelstein & Sons, Manhattan, goods and novelties, $5,000; L. and T. and H. Finkelstein, 180 Henry St.

Plunkett Shock Absorber Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; W. H. and B. B. Plunkett, C. A. Ogren, 1,844 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Maynard & Woodward, Utica, $300,000 to $399,000.

National Clutch Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Mountainview Development Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, $100,000 to $150,000.

Raymond Eng. Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

Burwitz Bros. Iron and Metal Co., Syracuse, $50,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Public Service Tire and Rubber Co. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000 to $75,000.

The Vacuum Cleaner Co., Manhattan, $925,000 to $790,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Best Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.
J. W. Dimick Co., Rifton.
Samuel Quint Co., Manhattan.
Miss Swords, Manhattan.
St. John Bros. Co., Manhattan.
Wilson Bros., contractors, East Rochester.
McMullen Trucking Co., Brooklyn.
Plunkett Shock Absorber Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 15. Charters filed:

Philadelphia and New York Transp. Co., Camden, $125,000; Edward H. Horne, Newkirk W. Randles, and Chapman G. Burroughes, Camden.

Eclipse Garage Co., East Orange, $100,000; Axle, M. Holsen, and Richard Mortansen, East Orange; Drs. Will S. Bakke, Hoboken.

Globe Smelting and Refining Co., Passaic, $50,000; Benjamin Friedman and Abraham Friedman, Passaic; Morris Lefferts.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 15.—Charters filed:

Copper Exploration Co., $3,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock of Wilmington.

Surety Tire and Rubber Co.; William L. Burges, Otto L. Mensing, A. N. Koerner of St. Louis.

Hanover Const. Co, $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, William G. Singer of Wilmington.

Torrint Oil and Gas Corp., $1,000,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Fox Tire and Rubber Co., $500,000; J. T. Jones, F. S. Dannenburg, Ira P. Good, all of Milwaukee.

The Ocean Transportation Co., $250,000; Frederick L. Lickie, Joseph A. Schlitz, B. M. Parker, all of Cleveland.

Kennard & Co., $195,000; James M. Rodgers, Leon S. Hydeman, both of York, Penn.; Louis H. Cohen, Trenton, N. J.

Central Atlantic Sales Corp., $200,000; Paul S. Smith, Clarence S Rice, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Rush Brokerage Co., $75,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Kent Mining Corp., $75,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Reidlaid & Co., mail order, $50,000; M. A. Lang, M. E. Lang, Gary, Ind.; Samuel Glaser, New York.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$6,920,580	$6,920,580
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	451,562,701	451,562,701
Miscellaneous	59,873,618	59,873,618
Miscel. revenue	7,854,792	7,854,792
Total receipts	526,211,643	526,211,643
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburses	8,445,325	8,445,325
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	108,405,818	108,405,818
Expenditures	516,766,318	516,766,318

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week: July 15. Decrease.

Circulation	$4,067,000	$616,000
Loans, discounts, & Inv.	483,281,000	2,483,000
Indiv. deposits, incl. U.S.	482,725,000	17,559,000
Due to banks	126,206,000	247,000
Time deposits	14,140,000	310,000
Exchange clearances	18,445,000	3,072,000
Due from banks	89,550,000	297,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	60,909,000	1,060,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	15,186,000	*$84,000

*Increase.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	6	6¼	Iron Blossom	35	45
B. St. Gas	7	9	La Rose	35	40
Begole	50	70	Majestic	22	24
Black Hawk	1.00	1¼	Mex Metals	38	45
Bohemia	85	95	Mol. Tung.	9	10
Boston Ely	80	85	New Baltic	95	99
Bost. & M.	52	54	N. Z. & L.	15	16
Butte & L.	13	16	N. Cornelia	18	18¼
Bost. & Ar.	1	2	Nev. Doug.	50	55
Calaveras	50	1¼	Nixon Nev.	44	47
Crown Res.	15	25	Oneco	30	30
Cortez	7	15	Onondaga	20	30
Cham. old	5¼	6	S.W.Miami, part paid	85	1¼
Chief Con.	2½	2¾	S.W.Miami, full paid	98	1¼
E. & B. B.	2¾	2¼	U. V. Ext.	39	40
Earl-Eagle	2	3	Victoria M.	20	22
Fortuna	3	4	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Houghton	50	1.00			
Homa Oil	67	70			
Iron Cap	18½	19½			

FORMS BODY TO SELL ALIEN FIRMS HERE

Palmer Organization Will Dispose of Corporations Valued at $250,000,000.

J. F. GUFFEY SALES MANAGER

O. T. Bannard Appointed Chairman of Advisory Board and L. C. Bradley of Washington Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announced today the formation of a selling corporation, which, acting under the Trading With the Enemy act, will control and sell all the German-owned corporations taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

This selling corporation, Mr. Palmer said, would have complete control over the sale of 140 German-owned corporations now in the custody of the Alien Property Custodian, valued at about $250,000,000. Forty of these German-owned concerns, with a capitalization of more than $100,000,000, are now ready for sale, and the remaining ones will be sold as soon as the new organization can arrange for their sale.

In addition to the Alien Property Custodian the new selling organization will consist of a Washington committee, an advisory committee in New York, a sales manager in New York, representatives of the Alien Property Custodian in charge of each property to be sold (called local representatives,) and an attorney representing the Alien Property Custodian in respect of each property to be sold, (called local attorneys.)

The Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee named by Mr. Palmer will consist of the following:

Chairman, Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Trust Company, President of the Yale Club, and a member of the Yale Corporation.

George L. Ingraham, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

Cleveland H. Dodge, well-known New York banker and business man, a classmate of President Wilson at Princton, and prominent in civic and philanthropic work in New York City.

Benjamin H. Griswold, Jr., head of the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore.

Ralph Stone, President of the Detroit Trust Company and formerly Director of the Bureau of Trusts of the Alien Property Custodian's office, the work of the bureau having been organized under his supervision.

The Washington committee consists of members of the Alien Property Custodian's organization as follows:

Chairman, Lee C. Bradley, General Counsel.

Bradley W. Palmer, Associate General Counsel.

Homer A. Dunn, Director of Bureau of Audits.

J. Davis Brodhead, Chief of Department of Coporation Management.

Joseph A. Bower, Chief of General Business Department.

George P. Wagner will act as Secretary of the Washington committee. His office will be at Sixteenth and P Streets, N. W., Washington.

The Sales Manager of the selling corporation will be Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, formerly General Manager of the Philadelphia company, and a prominent oil operator. Mr. Guffey is now President of the Natural Gas Association of America, and was formerly on the Petroleum Committee of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Guffey's headquarters will be in the New York office of the Alien Property Custodian at 110 West Forty-second Street.

Assignment of Counsel.

Ralph J. Baker of Harrisburg, Penn., and Spier Whitaker of Birmingham, Ala., assistants general counsel to the Alien Property Custodian, have been assigned as counsel for the Sales Manager and Washington committee, respectively, with headquarters at Washington.

The Washington committee will prepare the German-owned property for sale.

The purpose of the Advisory Committee, said Mr. Palmer, is to give the Alien Property Custodian appropriate and adequate advice and recommendations on the following points:

(1) The advisability or propriety in the public interest of selling any specific property.

(2) The manner of selling specific property, with recommendations as to any special conditions or details respecting the same.

(3) The minimum or upset price, and whether or not the same should be announced, either before or at the sale.

(4) The manner of advertising, and any special class of purchasers to be invited to bid.

(5) The acceptance of the highest bid, or recommendations to reject all bids, with the reasons therefor.

Under the act of Congress, the Alien Property Custodian may reject all bids, but only on the order of the President, stating the reasons therefor. The reasons must be sufficient to justify the President in making such order.

The two principal considerations for the Advisory Committee concern the possibility of favoritism or unfairness in the sale and the qualifications of the purchaser.

Duties of Sales Manager.

"The sales manager will have charge of the actual sale of the German-owned corporations, and will supervise all the details," Mr. Palmer added. "He will work in co-operation with the Advisory Committee and with the Washington Committee in all things connected with the sale and in all matters that may arise before the property is actually turned over to the purchaser.

"Sales will be made at public auction whenever it is possible to do so, and unless the Advisory Committee recommend different procedure. This applies not only to sales by the Alien Property Custodian, but also to sales by and in the name of corporations controlled by him.

"Under no circumstances will any person in the employ, or connected with the organization, of the Alien Property Custodian be permitted to bid for or purchase any property, or be interested directly or indirectly in any such purchase, or in any corporation or syndicate interested therein. This provision also applies to local representatives and local attorneys in the sales of properties in respect of which they have represented or acted for the Alien Property Custodian.

"The expenses of each sale, which shall include all expenses and costs of every kind, shall be paid out of the funds of the specific property sold, or out of the purchase money received from such sale, or deducted from the purchase price."

WILSON & CO., INC.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Wilson & Co., Inc., will be held at the principal office of said company, No. 816 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 31, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of (1) reorganizing said Company pursuant to Section 24 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York, so as to permit the issuance of shares without par value, and (2) transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The terms upon which the outstanding shares of stock are to be exchanged for the new shares are as follows:

In place of the outstanding shares of preferred stock there shall be issued to the holders thereof for each one share thereof, one share of the new preferred stock; and

In place of the outstanding shares of common stock there shall be issued to the holders thereof for each one share thereof, one share of the new common stock.

The books for the transfer of shares of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Monday, July 15, 1918, and will be reopened at the opening of business on Thursday, August 1, 1918.

Dated, New York City, July 6, 1918.
GEORGE D. HOPKINS, Secretary.

$50,000,000

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Secured Serial 7% Gold Notes

Dated July 15, 1918. Due Series A, B, C and D, $7,500,000 each July 15, 1919-1922, inclusive, Series E, $20,000,000, July 15, 1923.

To be Authorized and Issued $50,000,000

Coupon notes in denomination of $1,000; registrable as to principal only. Interest payable January 15 and July 15, without deduction for any tax or Governmental charge except any Federal Income Tax in excess of 2 per cent. per annum.

Redeemable at the option of the Corporation at any time upon 30 days' notice, as a whole or in series, (in which event all the notes of one or more of the series first maturing must be called for redemption) at

102	for Notes with	4	years or more to run.									
101½	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	but less than	4	years to run.		
101	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"
100½	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"
100	"	"	"	less than 1 year to run.								

Notes to be convertible at the option of the holder at par into new Bethlehem Steel Corporation Consolidated Mortgage 30-Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds, Series A, due August 1, 1948, when pledged under the indenture, at a price for said bonds equivalent to a 6½% income basis at the time of such conversion.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee

We call your attention to a letter from Mr. E. G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which is summarized as follows:

The Notes are to be direct obligations of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, issued under an indenture in which Bethlehem Steel Company will join, and are to be secured by $70,000,000 Consolidated Mortgage 30-Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds, Series A, when issued, and temporarily by other collateral. In addition the indenture securing these Notes will provide that the Corporation will not declare or pay dividends on its Common Stock which would result in reducing the net current assets of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, as defined in the indenture, below the face amount of these Notes then outstanding.

The War Finance Corporation has agreed to make a direct advance to Bethlehem Steel Corporation through the purchase of $20,000,000 of the Notes, which will be used to complete certain construction undertaken at the request of the Government and required for the production of commercial steel products essential to the Government's war program.

As a result of the present financing, the liquidation of $37,600,000 British Treasury Bills, due February 1, 1919, and appropriations from earnings, the Corporation will be placed in funds sufficient to complete the construction program upon which it has been working for the past three years, provide adequate additional working capital, and pay off the $50,000,000 5% Notes of Bethlehem Steel Company maturing February 15, 1919.

Production of commercial steel and shipbuilding comprise the greater part of the business of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. When the present construction program has been completed, the plants will have a total capacity of 3,000,000 tons of ingot steel per annum, representing about 8% of the country's present capacity, and shipbuilding facilities for 1,000,000 deadweight tons per annum, or about one-third of the present steel shipbuilding capacity of the United States. Of the $650,000,000 orders on hand, less than 12½% are for guns, armor plate, projectiles and similar war material.

During the thirteen years to December 31, 1917, earnings after all expenses, interest charges, and taxes (including ample expenditures for repairs, maintenance, etc., amounting to $65,000,000), aggregated $150,800,000, of which only $17,700,000 was paid out in cash dividends, the remaining $133,100,000 having been charged to depreciation and depletion or invested in additions to the property and working capital.

Earnings and Charges

Years ended December 31	1915	1916	1917
Gross Sales	$146,513,795	$216,284,555	$298,929,531
Net Earnings (after all Taxes, Maintenance, etc.)	24,821,408	61,717,310	53,979,360
Interest and Proportion of Discount	2,342,596	3,772,556	8,746,982*
Net Income	$22,478,812	$57,944,754	$45,232,378
Depreciation, Depletion, etc.	4,715,999	14,350,786	17,911,641
Balance	$17,762,813	$43,593,968	$27,320,737

(*Of this amount approximately $2,000,000 was discount.)

The proposed financing will increase fixed interest charges only $1,000,000 per annum. It is estimated that for 1918 the combined earnings before payment of taxes and interest charges and before providing for depreciation will approximate $60,000,000.

During the past eighteen months the Corporation has sold for cash approximately $45,000,000 par value of stock. Present quoted prices of the outstanding stock indicate an equity over and above these Notes of about $90,000,000.

We offer these Notes, when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of counsel.

1-Year Notes	due	July 15, 1919,	Price	99½	and interest	to yield about	7½%
2-Year	"	July 15, 1920,	"	98⅞	"	"	7½%
3-Year	"	July 15, 1921,	"	98⅛	"	"	7½%
4-Year	"	July 15, 1922,	"	97½	"	"	7½%
5-Year	"	July 15, 1923,	"	97	"	"	7½%

Trust receipts will be ready for delivery about July 22. It is expected that Notes will be ready for delivery about September 1. All legal details pertaining to this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York.

Bankers Trust Company New York

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A866."

Canada, the Land for a Vacation

Tourist traffic in Canada is estimated to be worth $50,000,000 yearly to the Dominion. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia there is an endless variety of natural beauty—sea, river, lake, prairie and mountains—whose attractions, added to an extremely healthful and exhilarating climate, appeal to people of all tastes and inclinations.

There are more than 300 branches of the UNION BANK OF CANADA located in the most important cities and towns, each offering to the American traveler in the Dominion a complete banking service.

Travelers' Cheques and Travelers' Letters of Credit may be obtained at the New York Agency

Union Bank of Canada

New York Agency
49 Wall St.

Head Office, Winnipeg
Capital and Surplus, $8,500,000

Geo. Wilson, F. T. Short } Agents

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE SUIT CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the International Life Suit Corporation will be held at the office of said company, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the seventh day of August, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting and taking action upon the proposition that said corporation be forthwith voluntarily dissolved.

Dated New York, July 15, 1918.
JAMES A. WATT, President.
G. A. YOUNGREN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Wilson Decalcomania Paper Company, Inc., will be held on the 30th day of July, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Room 1454, No. 209 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the present name of the Company, Wilson Decalcomania Paper Company, Inc., to Robert Wilson Paper Corporation, the name it proposes to assume; and for the purpose of voting upon any other proposition and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, July 11th, 1918.
ROBERT WILSON, President.
B. P. WILSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Idaho Power Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the Idaho Power Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1918.
E. A. WETMORE, Treasurer.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.

New York, July 15, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on August 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on July 24th, 1918, at 3:00 P. M.
W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

COSDEN AND COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) be declared on the common stock of the Company, payable August 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 12th, 1918, said dividend to be paid in common stock of this Company at par.

Stock books will be closed from July 13th to July 31st, 1918, both days inclusive.

J. E. WHITNEY, Asst. Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. have been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1918, to the holders of record of said First Preferred Capital Stock and of said Second Preferred Capital Stock at the close of business July 18, 1918.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
LOUIS LEWINSOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Tennessee Petroleum Company,
(Delaware)
Executive Offices,
347 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

A dividend at the rate of 1¾% per annum payable at the rate of 1% monthly on the 1st day of each calendar month commencing October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on the 20th of the month preceding has been declared by the Directors of the Tennessee Petroleum Company of Delaware.
TENNESSEE PETROLEUM CO.
E. W. YOUNG, Treasurer.

Virginia Railway and Power Co.

140 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. (3%) equal to Three Dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 20, 1918, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on July 1, 1918. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

The

New Mexico & Arizona Land Co.

This Company, originally formed to hold the land grants of the old St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., has been reorganized, and is now under entirely separate management.

The Company owns free and clear 1,218,865 acres of land in New Mexico and Arizona, which forms the assets of the Company.

The entire acreage figured on a basis of capitalization, stands the Company 62½c. per acre, which represents an absurdly low price for this land, as several tracts have proven to be valuable on account of mineral and oil deposits. This is a low-priced stock (Par Value $1), with exceptional speculative possibilities, as careful examination of the oil fields is being made.

Price upon application.

Descriptive circular upon request.

William C. Orton

Specialist Reorganization Securities

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

WANTED

85 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
50 Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd.
50 Poole Engineering & Machine
300 Southern Oil & Transport

FOR SALE

100 Emerson Brantingham Pfd.
56 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
200 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
200 Southern Oil & Transport

Chas. H. Jones & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds

20 Broad Street New York

Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

FOR SALE

American & British Mfg.
Burns Bros. Ice 2nd Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Marlin Arms
Remington Typewriter 1st Pfd.
Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Pfd.
Southern Oil & Transport

Kiely & Horton

40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

Borden's C. M. Com. & Pfd.
Empire Steel & Iron Com.
Hudson Trust Co.
Remington T. 1st & 2d Pfd.

Hanson & Doyle

30 Broad St. Phone 4684 Broad.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
Am. Pr. & Lt. Deb. 6s	Am. T. & T. New 6s
Art Metal Com. 6s	Argentine Gov. Ster. 6s
Gillette Saf. Rzr. 6s	Armour & Co. New 6s
Peerless Tr. & M. 6s	B'klyn R. T. New 7s
Todd Shipyards 6s	Union Pacific New 6s

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building Tel. Spruce 381 — NEW YORK Equitable Building Tel. Rector 8354

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Federal Sugar Com.
Guaranty Trust Stock
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Com. & Pfd.
National Liberty Insurance
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Tex. & Pac. Coal & Oil
Freeport Texas Co.
So. Port Sugar Stk. & Rts.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

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Stock & 6% Notes

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
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Aetna Exlosives Pfd.

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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

HARRIMAN NAT'L BANK
ROYAL BAKING POWDER PFD.
NEW YORK TITLE & MORTGAGE
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER PFD.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER 2D PFD.
WHITE ROCK MIN. SPGS. COM. & PFD.

John Burnham & Co.

Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

First and Refunding Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustee, intends to apply the sum of $13,880.92 now held in the Sinking Fund, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on Aug. 14, 1918, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of Aug. 20, 1918. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and 8% premium.

Dated at New York, this 16th day of July, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice President.

SCRANTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

The undersigned, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage, dated July 1, 1907, of the above Company, has received the sum of $111,283.94 to be applied under the provisions of Article 3 of such mortgage to the purchase of bonds. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes endorsed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Refunding Mortgage of the Scranton Electric Company dated July 1, 1907," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, July 23, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

Old defaulted securities appraised and bought; established thirty years. R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange, New York.

BETHLEHEM MAY BUILD $20,000,000 SHIPYARD

Wall Street Hears That Corporation Has Practically Completed Plans for Project.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, according to reports in the financial district yesterday, has practically completed plans for the construction of another shipyard for the Government, which will be of about the same general type and capacity as that now being constructed at Alameda, Cal., and will cost approximately $20,000,000, with $5,000,000 allowed for the equipment of the plant.

The yard, it is understood, is to be constructed on the same general plan as the Government fabricating yards, the corporation acting simply as agent for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, and title to yard remaining in the hands of the Government. It is possible, owing to the present urgent demands on manufactures of cranes, bending rolls, and other heavy machinery required for the equipment of shipyards, that the Bethlehem Corporation may not only build the yard, but also manufacture most of the equipment in its shops at Bethlehem.

The corporation recently ordered 29 overhead traveling cranes and 13 gantry cranes from the Cleveland Crane and Engineering Company, and 30 tower cranes from the Edward E. Terry Manufacturing Company as part of the equipment of the Alameda yard, but the balance of the equipment for this yard also may be manufactured at Bethlehem because of the impossibility of placing orders elsewhere. Steps are now being taken, it is reported, by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to increase the output of yard equipment.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio.	1918-'27	4½	6.30	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'28	4½	5.90	5.50
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Illinois Central.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.15	5.70
Louisville & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central.	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'21	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific.	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central.	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West'n.	1918-'24	4½	5.85	5.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr't.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.90	5.30
Seaboard Air Line.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific.	1918-'29	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern Railway.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.60	6.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.26
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.51
Bullion	.04	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.33	Sierra Nevada	.09
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.46
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican dollars	.77
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.90	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Con.	.21
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.63	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.22	Jumbo Extension	.07
Midway	.04	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.02
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.19	Consolidated	.06
North Star	.06	Union Amalg	.01
Rescue	.07	White Caps	.32
Tonopah Divide	1.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten	1.60	Nevada Hills	.01
West End	1.00	Pickard	.27
West Tonopah	.19	Rochester	.35
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.18
Atlanta	.03	United Eastern	3.00
Booth	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	4½	McKinney	5½
Elkton	5	Portland	82
El Paso	.24	U. Gold M.	14
Golden C.	.164	Vindicator	.42
Granite	.18	Rose Nicol	6
Isabella	.4		

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93½, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78½.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.63¼	$1.59	$1.63	$1.60	..
August	1.64	1.59⅝	1.63¼	1.61	..
September	1.64¼	1.59⅝	1.63¼	1.60⅝	1.58½

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 90½c; No. 2 white, 90½c; No. 3 white, 90c; No. 4 white, 88½@89c; ordinary clipped, 89@90c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76¼	74	76⅝	75⅛	68
August	73⅝	71	73⅛	71⅛	..
September	71⅝	69¾	71⅛	70⅝	54⅝

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	..	..	26.20	26.10	20.60
Sept.	26.26	26.17	26.26	26.15	21.07
Ribs—					
July	24.37	24.30	24.37	24.25	21.50
Sept.	24.75	24.65	24.65	24.67	21.65
Pork—					
July	..	..	44.70	44.70	40.05
Sept.	45.50	45.45	45.50	45.20	39.90

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			8.29	8.36
August			8.48	8.46
September	8.53	8.51	8.57	8.56
October	..	..	8.64	8.63
November			8.71	8.70
December	8.80	8.71	8.79	8.77

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,305 packages. Market firm for the fine and fancy grades of creamery and steady for other qualities. Renovated doing a little better. Ladles and packing stock in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 45½@46c; extras, 92 score, 45c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43@44½c; seconds, 88 to 87 score, 40@42½c; thirds, 88@89c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 41@43½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 41½@44c; common to fair, 36@40¼c; renovated extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36½@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 30@32½c.

EGGS.—10,776 cases. Arrivals are comparatively light and the general situation is without material change. There is a pretty good demand for high grade stock and all undergraded eggs obtainable under 40c including checks and dirties, for which the market is firm. Medium grades are steady. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are sustained, but there is still some surplus of medium and ordinary qualities. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 42@43c; seconds and poorer, 37@41c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@36½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; under grades, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 52@54c; ordinary to prime, 45@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@52c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 50@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c; refrigerator firsts, charges paid, 41½@42½c; seconds, charges paid, 37@41c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.75	8.85	8.75	8 87½
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	..	..	*33.00	*33.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	..	..	34.25	.. 34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	355	0	0	350	0	0
Tin, futures	355	0	0	350	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

An issue of £2,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent. notes falls due on Aug. 32 in London. They are to be replaced by three-year 5 per cent. notes, maturing Aug. 2, 1921. The issue price of the new notes was fixed at 98½, at which the yield is more than 5½ per cent. The new notes are guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the Canadian Government.

A Canadian banking syndicate, headed by the Dominion Securities Corporation, A. E. Ames & Company, and Wood, Gundy & Company, are offering City of Toronto 5 per cent. serial bonds, 1919-1947, on a 6 per cent. basis.

H. L. Tompkins has been appointed an Assistant Manager of the Foreign Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

BIG LOAN TO BETHLEHEM.

War Finance Body Announces Financing of Steel Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Finance Corporation tonight gave the following confirmation of the published statements as to the financing of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

"Upon the request of the Director of Steel Supply of the War Industries Board, the War Finance Corporation, in order to assist in meeting the urgent requirements of the country for steel and certain other war products, has agreed to make an advance to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of approximately $20,000,000. The proceeds of this advance will be used for the completion of certain contemplated extensions, for coke ovens, blast furnaces, plate mills, &c., at the Sparrows Point plant of the Steel Corporation.

"These extensions will round out and materially increase the production of this plant. It is expected that the work will be completed within one year. The War Finance Corporation will receive for this advance serial notes of one to five maturities, part of a total authorized issue of $30,000,000. The remainder of this issue is to be underwritten by a syndicate to be formed by bankers for Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

"The notes will be ultimately secured by bonds of Bethlehem Steel Corporation of a par value equal to 140 per cent. of the notes. These bonds are, in turn, to be secured by direct mortgage upon the principal steel properties controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation through its subsidiaries, and also indirectly, through the pledge of securities, upon other properties controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation."

STEAMSHIP EARNINGS GROW

Atlantic & Pacific Company Has Net of $3,196,415, a Gain of 30%.

Earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, a subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., as shown in the company's annual report, published yesterday, afforded further evidence that 1917 was the most prosperous year in the history of American shipping enterprises. The company's net profits of $3,196,415 for the calendar year 1917 represents an increase of $738,211, or almost exactly 30 per cent., over those for 1916. Reserves of $1,643,194, more than the par value of the common stock outstanding, were set aside for Federal taxes and depreciation, and dividends totaling $2,250,000, or 150 per cent. on the $1,500,000 common stock, were paid during the year.

The company has $1,991,584 of cash on deposit at call, and $1,858,575 in marketable securities. Its balance sheet shows a surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917, of $1,285,102, an equal amount reserved against taxes, and $2,739,636 reserved for new construction. During the year, besides the dividend payments, $1,488,000 out of a total issue of $1,500,000 of first mortgage gold bonds were retired.

RECEIVER FOR BOOKSELLERS

William R. Jenkins Co. Joins Creditors in Making Application.

Charles Kingsley was appointed receiver of the William R. Jenkins Company, booksellers and publishers, of Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, by Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday in a creditors' action brought in behalf of the Empire Trust Company, in which the Jenkins company joined in the application for a receivership to conserve the assets of the company. The corporation owes the trust company on notes for $16,510 and $847. The petition stated that the corporation is involved to the extent of $80,000, and that its working capital is depleted.

It has valuable assets which if conserved will reduce the debts greatly, but if litigation ensues as a result of the debts the company will be forced to suspend business.

June Anthracite Output Declines.

Statistics compiled by the Anthracite Bureau of Information show that anthracite production as a whole during the month of June fell off 95,908 tons, as compared with June, 1917. The Lehigh Valley Railroad led all others in the amount of coal moved, with 1,352,820 tons, the Reading coming second with 1,345,079 tons. The Lehigh Valley also showed a net gain over June, 1917, of 5,615 tons, the Ontario & Western of 4,983 tons, and the Reading of 3,709 tons, while most of the others showed a small loss.

Stabilizes Business

American Credit Insurance takes the complexity and danger out of credits and collections—carries into business a promise of indemnity against the unexpected—affords comfort, serenity and security at a cost far less than the benefit conferred and the losses avoided. It gives to mercantile affairs increased security and stability.

The American's Unlimited Policy not only insures against abnormal credit losses; it serves to *prevent* losses. It provides for the collection of all covered accounts not over 45 days past due, or the loss is provable under the bond.

This broad *service* is for manufacturers and jobbers only. Full particulars free upon request.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. *of* NEW YORK

A. B. TREAT, Gen. E. Mgr., R. S. Chambers, Gen. Agt.,
91 William St., New York, N. Y.
Phone: John 533-534-3365.

B66

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¾	98⅝	4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
3s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¾	98⅝
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅝	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
2s, registered, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅜	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	101	101¼	3½s Nov., 1955	81	83
4½s June, 1965	101	101¼	3½s Nov., 1954	81¾	82¼
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101¼	3½s May, 1954	81½	81¾
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101¼			
4½s Mar., 1957	101	101¼	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96¼			
4½s April, 1963	96	96⅞	4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45 4.55
4½s Mar., 1964	96	96⅞	4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45 4.55
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96⅞	4½s 1918-1920	4.55	4.45 4.55
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96⅞	4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45 4.55
4s May, 1959	91¼	91¾	4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45 4.55
4s Nov., 1958	91¼	91¾	4½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s May, 1957	91¼	91¾	4½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91⅛	4½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	.. 91¼	4½s 1918	4.75	.. 4.60
4s Nov., 1980	92½	93⅜ 92½	4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50 4.70
4s May, 1919	99¼	.. 99¼	4½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50 4.70
4s Nov., 1918	99⅛	.. 99⅛	4½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50 4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
75 Cities Service, ex div	207½	205	205½	207
250 Cities Service pf., ex div	75¼	74¼	74½	75

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17	Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	69	73	Miss. River Power	14	17
Am. Gas & Electric	80½	83	Miss. River Power pf	42½	..
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39	40	Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Am. Light & Trac.	167	170	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	61	63
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	94	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	41	43	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	69	Northern States Power	40	42
Am. Public Utilities	13	..	Northern States Power pf.	80	82
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	..	Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	35	38	Pacific Gas & Electric	36	38
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11½	13	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80½	82
Carolina Power & Light	20	30	Puget Sd. T. L. & P.	12	15
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90	Puget S. T. L. & P. pf	42	46
Colorado Power	24	25	Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Republic Ry. & Light	18	20
Columbus Electric	68	73	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	37½	39
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	20	22	Southern Cal. Edison	79	80
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf.	44	46	Southern Cal. Edison pf.	96	98
Conn. Power pf.	79	83	Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6
Consumers' Power pf.	83	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	25
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53	Tampa Electric	100	104
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	74	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	2¾	3½
El Paso Electric	..	..	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14½	16
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85	United Light & Rys.	29½	31
Electric Bd. & Sh. pf.	40	50	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	61½	63
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75	Wash. I. W. L. & P.	82	84
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10	Western Power	13½	15
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40	Western Power pf.	49	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..	West. Church & Kerr.	60	66
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	65	West. Church & K. pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Appalachian Pow. 6s	92	97	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Cincinnati Gas & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	90½	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '26	89	91
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	102	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	86	87
Col. G. & Elec. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	78	84
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1923	80	88
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s	100	..
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88½	Roanoke W. P. 5s, '19	96	96½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	86½	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	82	86½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '40	78½	80	Un. Gas Imp. 5s, '37	76	79
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	93½	97	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '28	80	85	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90	Utah Securities 6s	85½	87
			Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Con. Coal	85½	85½	85½
245 Cos. & Co.	68	64	64½
10 Drov. Bank	196	196	196
20 Div. Chem.	35	35	35
200 Elkhorn	25¼	25	25

Bonds.

$5,000 Cos. 6s, "A"	79½	79½	79½
9,000 Cos. 6s, "B"	79½	79½	79½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Ahmeek	79	78	79
55 Alaska Gold	3	2⅛	2⅛
20 Anaconda	67¼	67¼	67¼
300 Ariz. Com'l	13¾	13¾	13¾
25 Cal. & Arlz.	68	68	68
1 Cal. & Hecla	460	460	460
75 Centennial	13	12¾	13
1 Copper Range	48½	48¾	48½
100 Daly-West	2	2	2
245 Island Creek	61	61	61
10 Isle Royale	25¾	25¾	25¾
100 Kerr. Lake	5½	5½	5½
35 Lake Copper	5½	5½	5½
250 La Salle	2½	2½	2½

Railroads.

56 Boston Elev.	72½	72	72½
2 Bost. & Low.	83	83	83
30 Bost. & Me.	32	32	32
30 Maine Cent.	78½	78½	78½

Miscellaneous.

20 Am. Ag. Ch.	91	91	91
15 Amoskeag	75	75	75
40 A. P. S.	4½	4½	4½
355 Am. T. & T.	96	95½	96
10 Am. Woolen	59¾	59¼	59¼
10 Do pf	94¼	94	94¼
80 A. G. & W. I.	102¼	102	102
2,155 Booth Fish.	27¼	25¾	26½
1,205 Century Steel	12½	12¼	12½
23 Cu. Port. Cem.	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,600 Fairb'ks Co.	38¾	37½	38
4 Gen. Elec.	145	144	145
210 Int. Por. Cem.	5	5	5

Bonds.

$2,000 Mas. Gas 4½s	90	90	90
3,500 Liberty 3½s	99.50	99.34	99.34
5,000 Do 1st 4s	94.04	93.64	93.74

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am. Shipb	125	125	125
620 Booth Fish.	27¼	25½	26½
60 Do pf	84	84	84
205 C.C. & C. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 C. C. & St. L.	72½	72½	72½
50 Cudahy	113	113	113
45 Com. Edison	100¾	100	100¾
20 Deere pf	94	94	94

Bonds.

$1,000 C. C. Ry. 1st 5s	85½	85½	85½
1,000 C. E. 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Rys. pf.	65	65	65
15 Brill	24¾	24¾	24¾
175 Elec. Storage	54	53¾	53¾
6,025 Lake Super.	21	19½	20¾
25 Lehigh Nav.	99	99	99
40 Lehigh Val.	58½	58⅝	58½
161 Penn. R. R.	44¾	44¼	44¼
7 Penn. Salt	85	84	84
4 Phil. & Read. pf.	34	34	34

Bonds.

$1,000 Int. Rys. 4s	40	40	40
2,000 L. Sup. Inc. 5s	55¾	55¾	55¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In a final-hour rally in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the major portion of previous losses were recovered. Final quotations showed substantial improvement, and, while the list as a whole showed net losses of a point or more, the closing tone of the market was strong. Belief that the Allies were more than holding the battleline against the German drive made for improvement in prices, which previously, as the result of a heavy volume of selling orders, had sold off from 1 to more than 3 points.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Alaska Gold	3	3	3
50 Allis-Chalm.	33½	33⅛	33⅛
30 Am. B. Sug.	66⅜	66½	66½
270 Am. Can.	47	45¾	46⅜
50 Am. C. & F.	83½	82⅝	82⅝
120 Am. H. & L.	16⅝	16½	16½
10 Do pf	75	75	75
80 Am.

OUST INSPECTORS IN POLICE SHAKEUP

Offices Abolished in Three Boroughs—Two Others Reduced to Captains.

STILL OTHERS TRANSFERRED

Enright Explains That Sweeping Shifts Were Made "for the Good of the Service."

The biggest shakeup that the Police Department has had in years was made yesterday by Police Commissioner Enright, when, without previous notice, he abolished the office of Borough Inspector of Manhattan and the Bronx as well as that of the Borough of Richmond; reduced to Inspectors to Captains, transferred other Inspectors, and appointed a Captain to be Acting Inspector and a Lieutenant to be Acting Captain. "For the good of the service" was the only explanation given by the Commissioner, but he added that the city would save $30,000 a year by the abolition of the staffs formerly employed and needed by the Borough Inspectors.

Borough Inspectors John O'Brien and Cornelius J. Cohalane were the two top men to lose their berths. O'Mrien was made a regular Inspector and transferred to have charge of Traffic D. His office hereafter will be in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Cahalane, who in addition to being in charge of Richmond Borough was in command of the training school at Police Headquarters, was shifted to take charge of the Sixth Inspection District, Harlem. Cahalane was considered by former Commissioner Arthur Woods to be one of the best Inspectors on his staff.

Inspectors John J. Collins and Richard O'Connor were reduced to Captains by Commissioner Enright. Collins was sent from the Eighth Inspection District to take charge of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn. O'Connor, formerly in charge of the Seventh Inspection District, was transferred to the command of the Westchester Precinct. Inspector Thomas T. Ryan was transferred from the Sixth Inspection District to the Seventeenth; Inspector Edward I. Walsh from the Seventeenth to the Seventh; Inspector James J. Savage from the Sixteenth to the Eighth, and Inspector Thomas Myers was transferred from the Traffic Division to take charge of the Eighth Inspection District.

Commissioner Enright also raised Captain George C. Liebers of the Westchester Station to an Acting Inspectorship and assigned him to the Ninth District. Another promotion was that of Charles E. Schofield, training master in the School of Recruits, to Acting Captain in charge of the school.

The main office of the Detective Bureau, the Bureau of Information, and the Missing Persons Bureau, which at present are in offices on different floors at Police Headquarters, are to be merged into one office on the main floor of the Police Department Building.

PLEDGE AID TO WAR.

Dyers and Cleaners Outline Move to Preserve Garments.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—Cooperation with the Government for garment preservation, to release more factories for the production of materials for the fighting forces, and a drive to educate the public to a conservation plan for which the association will expend a fund of $60,000 during the coming year, were outlined today at the opening session of the annual convention of National Association of Dyers and Cleaners. Members were present from all sections of the United States and Canada.

The association will endeavor to have the industry classed as an essential. The convention pledged itself as 100 per cent. loyal to the Government, and expressed its willingness to give the Government demands priority as a means of doing its utmost to win the war.

Begin Work on Housing Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Wills-Eghoff Company of New York City has received the contract for the construction of eighty-five houses at Charleston, West Va., by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor. This is the first contract for the erection of houses to be authorized under the general housing program, which is being administered by the Department of Labor.

More Pay for Philadelphia Carmen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit oCmpany today increased the wages of all its motormen and conductors 3 cents an hour. The new scale runs form 38 cents an hour for new men to 43 cents for men employed five years. Approximately 6,000 men are affected.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COOLER THAN GREENLAND
IN THE GOLDEN GLADES WITH THE
SUMMER ICE SHOW
With the WORLD'S BEST SKATERS
And the HODGE PODGE REVUE (On the Carpet)
With Food That Melts in the Mouth
DINNER SHOW AT 7:30—MIDNIGHT SHOW AT 11:30
Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.C. — RESERVE TABLES NOW. Phone Columbus 9900.

Commencing THURSDAY, JULY 18th, 1918,
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Shanley's Pell Tree Inn
PELHAM SHORE ROAD,
Will Offer His Patronage the Elaborate
ZIP ZING REVUE
With a Cast of Ten Principals and a Chorus of Pretty Girls.
TWICE NIGHTLY. 7:30 and 10:45.
DINING AND DANCING. Telephone Westchester 972.

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Now as Formerly
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
MR. L. H. VAN CLEFT
"MARIMBA BAND" DINNER - - SUPPER | DANCING at 9 P. M. in Broadway Dining Room

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
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BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

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TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
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Furnished or unfurnished apartments. A few choice rooms and apartments at moderate prices for the summer season. Excellent Restaurant.
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Suites in any arrangement desired, Furnished or Unfurnished.
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Yonkers	9:55	11:15	3:15
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point			
(weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:10	*5:10
Cornwall		*1

CONGRESS EMBARKS ON SUMMER RECESS

Senate Will Have Holiday Until Aug. 24 and the House Until Aug. 19.

24 BILLIONS APPROPRIATED

Gore Attacks the President's Veto of $2.40 Wheat — Important Legislation Pending.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An exodus of Senators and Representatives from the capital occurred today when both houses embarked on their Summer recess. The Senate will have a holiday until Aug. 24, unless a quorum of members decide that an unforeseen war crisis demands their return earlier. The House voted unanimous consent today to recess until Aug. 19. Both houses will be called to order every Monday and Thursday, but no legislation will be attempted. The Constitution requires that each house shall not adjourn for more than three days at a time without the consent of the other house.

Mr. Gore of Oklahoma upset the serenity of the Senate somewhat today when, with a score of members in the chamber, he started to assail President Wilson's veto of the Agricultural Appropriation bill because of the President's objection to the provision that the minimum price of wheat should be $2.40.

"If the next House is Republican it will be due to the President's veto of the wheat measure," exclaimed Senator Gore. "That veto is calculated to injure the Administration's party."

The Senator agreed with the principle expressed by the President in his veto, he said, but failed to find any consistency between the principle laid down and the existent facts.

Ashurst Stops Gore.

Mr. Gore was interrupted by Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who raised a point of order against discussion of legislation.

"The Oklahoma Senator's speech is in direct violation of the unanimous consent reached last Saturday by this Senate," declared Senator Ashurst. "I was opposed to that consent agreement. Hardly is the ink dry upon it before it is violated."

Senator Saulsbury, President pro tempore, sustained the point of order.

In the session just ended, Congress appropriated $24,001,450,000 for war purposes for the current year, according to figures compiled today. This includes $5,336,000,000 of funds authorized. It does not include loans to the Allies, which aggregate $11,000,000,000. Here are the appropriation bills making up the huge total:

	Direct.	Authorized.
Agricultural	$28,300,000	
Army	9,633,000,000	$2,850,000,000
Diplomatic and Consular	7,890,000	
Dist. of Col....	15,850,000	
Fortifications ..	2,820,000,000	2,486,000,000
Indian	11,120,000	
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	70,025,000	
Military Academy	2,890,000	
Naval	1,609,000,000	
Pensions	220,000,000	
Post Office.....	366,000,000	
Rivers and Harbors	23,775,000	
Sundry Civil...	2,025,000,000	
Urgent Deficiency for 1918	762,000,000	
Additional Deficiency for 1918	90,600,000	
Additional Deficiency for 1918	980,000,000	
Total.....	$18,685,450,000	$5,336,000,000
Authorized	5,336,000,000	
Total.....	$24,001,450,000	

New Revenue Bill Coming Up.

When Congress reconvenes after its Summer holiday it will have before it as the most important war legislation the new $8,000,000,000 War Revenue bill, which will have been drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee. The nation-wide prohibition legislation, embraced in the Gore amendment to the Food Stimulation bill, is on the Senate calendar for consideration by unanimous consent on Aug. 26. It is to stay there until the final vote is taken.

The Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, which has been in the Senate Committee for several months, may also come before Congress at its next session. Advocates of woman suffrage will try during the recess period to get the two votes they say they lack to adopt the resolution, which provides for submitting the amendment to the States. It has already been adopted by the House.

SUGGESTS INTERIM REVENUE.

Dr. Taussig Advocates "Padlock" Clause in Tariff Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Interim legislation, to prevent the escape of revenue while revenue bills are under consideration, was suggested to the Ways and Means Committee today by Dr. F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission.

Dr. Taussig advised that a "padlock" clause be made part of the new Revenue bill, which would make the taxes and duties proposed in any revenue bill effective when the bill was introduced in the House, rather than three months later, when finally enacted. In the three months between the time of its introduction in the House and final passage by Congress, the Government loses a vast amount of money, he said.

Members of the committee expressed keen interest in the proposed legislation. Indications are that a "padlock" clause will be embodied in a joint resolution as soon as the Revenue bill passes the House.

In explanation of his position and that of the commission, Dr. Taussig said:

"Assuming that the revenue exigencies of the war will necessitate increased customs duties and larger internal revenue taxes, the commission feels that the Ways and Means Committee will desire to protect the Government against revenue losses which have been sustained heretofore, without any advantage to the consumers, during the interval ensuing between the report of a revenue bill carrying increased customs duties and the date of effectiveness of such bill.

"Interim revenue legislation is necessary to protect the Government against the curtailment of revenue under any proposed legislation carrying increases in the rates. It is also necessary to prevent an artificial stimulus to importation and withdrawals for consumption which serve only the speculative purposes of traders. At the same time the rights of those who have assumed contractual obligations to supply articles at a fixed price should be protected against loss due to suddenly increased taxes.

"Investigation made by this commission discloses that the following articles are at the present time being imported in large quantities without any protection of the vendor against suddenly imposed duties, on contracts ordinarily calling for delivery within approximately the respective periods mentioned: Coffee, 30 to 60 days; sugar, 45 days; wool, 90 to 120 days; raw silk, 60 to 120 days, and, in some instances, six months.

"It is possible that even in advance of a report by the Committee on Ways and Means expectation will be entertained of increased duties or taxes, and that withdrawals will take place and contracts for the sale of taxable goods will be made prior to the date of such report. To meet this contingency the President might be empowered by proclamation to fix the date on and after which persons withdrawing goods should be liable for increased taxes eventually levied. In such case the Secretary of the Treasury would be empowered to require surety bonds in the manner already suggested.

"The Tariff Commission is of the opinion that if the rights of those committed by contract are safeguarded in some such manner there can be no valid objection to making increases in customs duties and internal revenue taxes effective from the day on which the legislation containing them is reported by the Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives.

"If the legislation here proposed be enacted, it will further serve for the future as notice and warning to all concerned that saving clauses should appear in all contracts relating to taxable commodities, which clauses should provide for adjustment in view of such changes as may occur in tax rates."

FEWER REFRIGERATORS.

War Board and Manufacturers Agree to Conserve Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Industries Board announced today that, on account of the shortage in the supply of sheet steel and in order to meet increased needs of the Government for certain other materials, its representatives have been in conference with the War Service Committee of the refrigerator manufacturers of the United States, seeking to work out a program of conservation and substitution of materials.

The committee's report of a plan to eliminate various sizes and styles of refrigerators to save not only materials but labor and capital, will be submitted in a few days to the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, which expects that the industry will eliminate surplus styles that consume material the Government requires.

The War Service Committee of the refrigerator manufacturers expressed the desire of the industry to comply with the requirements of the Government in its conservation program.

WEALTH OF BELLIGERENTS.

Allies, Excluding Russia, Worth 495 Billions, the Enemy 134.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Treasury Department has made public the following statement:

"The Entente Allies—excluding Russia and including only those British dominions which are self-governing and only the United States proper—have 11,000,000 square miles of territory, 303,000,000 people, and $495,000,000,000 of national wealth.

"The Central Powers have 1,250,000 square miles of territory, 147,000,000 people, and $134,000,000,000 of national wealth.

"The Entente owes an aggregate debt of $89,000,000,000, which is about 14 per cent. of its total assets. The Central Powers owe $37,000,000,000, or 28 per cent. of their national wealth."

ALGEBRA IN POLICE RESERVE

Col. Leslie Says Member Is "Citizen Plus and Policeman Minus."

At a dinner given last night at the Ritz-Carlton by Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker to the ranking officers of the Police Reserve, Inspector John F. Dwyer stated that when the Government has drafted all those men who registered last month there will be left only 8,000 of the 11,000 on the force. The work previously done by the drafted men will have to be done by the reserves, of whom there are now 10,600. The Inspector highly commended the work of the reserves, especially that of the women.

Colonel Warren Leslie predicted that it would be only a short time before the work of the reserves would be placed upon the same plane as that of the State Guard and would be recognized by the Legislature. He said that the position of the reserve at the present time was an algebraic one, he was "a citizen plus the power of a policeman and a policeman minus the salary of a cop."

Major Helen Rasteda, who commands the women, spoke of them as "the sanest, sweetest, and soundest of any organization in the city," and asked the men not to think of them as striving to become equals in the war, but as wishing to play a good second to the men's best. Commissioner Wanamaker was himself unable to attend the dinner owing to the call of important business in Philadelphia.

FORECAST BIG CROPS.

Fertilizer Men Get Encouraging Reports from Entire Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—Unprecedented crops were forecast today in reports submitted at a joint meeting of the Soil Improvement Committees of the National Fertilizer Association and Southern Association at the Hotel Traymore.

The whole agricultural outlook is the best in years, declared Harry Hodgson, President of the Southern Fertilizer Association. "The South is going to increase its wheat production 50 per cent. this year. Most encouraging reports are received from all parts of the country as to the wheat, corn, and cotton crops.

TO AID MITCHEL MEMORIAL.

National Sculpture Society Pledges Its Co-operation.

The following is a resolution adopted at a special meeting last night by the Council of the National Sculpture Society, relative to the Mitchel memorial, a fund for which is being collected by The Morning and Evening World:

"The National Sculpture Society has heard with pleasure of the project to erect an appropriate civic memorial in memory of the public career of the late Mayor Mitchel. Trusting that the plan may be realized, it cordially pledges its co-operation."

NEW K. OF C. CLUB OPENS.

Second in London Launched, with Prominent Guests Present.

LONDON, July 15.—The second of the clubs of the Knights of Columbus was opened in London this afternoon. It is situated in the Edgeware Road.

Walter Kerman of New York, Overseas Commissioner of the Knights of Columbus, and delegates of the Supreme Council of the Knights were present, as also were prominent English Catholics and representatives of the American Army and Navy.

DELANO MADE A MAJOR.

Former Reserve Board Member Commissioned in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Appointment of Frederic A. Delano of Chicago, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, to be a Major in the Army Engineer Corps Reserve was announced today by the War Department.

Mr. Delano recently resigned from the Reserve Board with President Wilson's approval to join the army for railroad work in France.

MRS. HEATH REFUSES TO QUIT THE LEAGUE

Sends Word to Attorney General That She Has Not Violated the Law.

FILLS THIRTY-ONE PAGES

Not Only Denies Improper Methods, but Alleges "Anti-Public Interests" In the Campaign.

Protesting that she had not violated the law, Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League and the guiding spirit of its auxiliaries, sent a letter yesterday to State Attorney General Merton E. Lewis refusing to resign as head of the organization, which has several hundred thousand members scattered all over the country. W. H. Crichton Clarke of 2 Rector Street, counsel for Mrs. Heath, filed her refusal at the Attorney General's New York office, 51 Chambers Street.

The reply to the Attorney General's demand that she resign covered thirty-one typewritten pages and contained not only denials of improper methods on Mrs. Heath's part as President of the league, but allegations that "anti-public interests have secured the co-operation of your office." The reply said in part:

"My policies are and always have been lawful. The membership of the league supports me in every way. I have never made any money out of the league, either directly or indirectly. I work for my paltry salary from the magazine (The Housewives' Magazine.) I have built up a strong and militant organization, which faithfully carried out all the purposes for which it was created. I seek no favors from the law. If I have violated it, I demand that I be punished. If I have not violated it, I demand that I be protected from this unmanly, sniping and guerrilla warfare, taking the form of insinuations rather than charges, to which I have been subjected for three years.

"I refuse to resign, and I demand either that these proceedings be dropped or that I be given an opportunity in court to face exact charges and real complainants against me and to unmask the food adulterators who have invented for their own purposes the false charge that this great Housewives' League is a mere money-making and advertising scheme."

Mrs. Heath made unqualified denial of the Attorney General's accusation that the league indorsed the products of advertisers "for the purpose of securing their advertisements." Attorney General Lewis was not at his local office yesterday. Frank E. McKinney, who was designated by Mr. Lewis to bring ouster proceedings in the Supreme Court if Mrs. Heath refused to resign, said last night that while he had not conferred with the Attorney General he was sure court proceedings would be instituted without delay.

QUEENS AMBULANCE UNIT.

Sixty Women Will Be Trained to Drive To and From Hospitals.

Sixty women met at the Chamber of Commerce, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, and formed the Queens Company of the Red Cross Motor Service. These women will be fitted to drive ambulances to and from the base hospitals in Queens. The first ambulance will arrive on Friday, and will be assigned to Far Rockaway. It will be driven by Mrs. Jessie W. Herrmann of 2,929 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Mrs. George Hanavan of Long Island City gave $550 for the purchase of an ambulance for that district. Dr. Dorothy C. Smylie, who has seen service at the front and who is now Assistant Director of the Red Cross Motor Car Service of America, Atlantic Division, announced that she was going to Detroit within a few days and on her return would drive Mrs. Hanavan's ambulance to Long Island City. It is to be purchased direct from the Ford plant. In order to drive these ambulances, the women must hold a chauffeur's license and have first aid training of at least fifteen hours at some hospital.

PUSH GARBAGE FIGHT.

Richmond Grand Jury Will Urge the Mayor to Act at Once.

The Richmond County Grand Jury at a meeting last night at St. George, Staten Island, decided to go before Mayor Hylan this morning and make a final demand on the Mayor to either compel the Metropolitan By-Products Company, operator of the million-dollar municipal garbage disposal plant at Lake Island, to abate the nuisance or to close down the plant before indictments are found.

The Grand Jury last night heard the report of a special committee which was sent to Washington to confer with the Surgeon General's office. The committee reported that the Surgeon General of the army had promised his cooperation in its endeavor to have the nuisance abated or to have the plant shut down entirely.

It was said that the Grand Jury not only has the power to indict the operators of the plant but also to indict city officials who have failed to enforce the law. Two weeks ago the Grand Jury called on Mayor Hylan, who promised them his full co-operation. At that time the Mayor is reported as having said that if the nuisance was not abated he would order the plant "dismantled."

TO FIX CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. Baker Says 67 Per Cent. In School Have Defective Ones.

"If all the dentists in the United States were to come to New York they could not adequately care for the persons with defective teeth in this city," declared Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of the Child Hygiene Division in the Department of Health, at a public hearing yesterday before the Committee on General Welfare of the Aldermen. The hearing was held on the resolution introduced by Alderman Calman amending the Sanitary Code so as to provide for a Bureau of Oral Hygiene in the Child Hygiene Division of the Health Department.

Dr. Baker said that of all the pupils in the schools of the city 67 per cent. had been found on inspection by the department inspectors to have defective teeth. The department now conducts a number of dental clinics, but the object of the amendment is to make the clinics mandatory upon the Health Commissioner. The committee's decision is expected to be reported out at the meeting of the Aldermen today.

100 MANUFACTURERS UNITED

Form New York Council of a Chain to Facilitate War Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—The Manufacturers' Council of the State of New York, the second council of what is planned to be a chain of similar associations all over the country, was organized here tonight. The direct purpose of the organization, it was stated, was to form a congress of manufacturers in order better to co-operate with the War Industries Board.

H. J. Bartle of Troy was elected President. Other officers are: T. E. Stephens, Binghamton, First Vice President; J. P. Devine, Buffalo, Second Vice President; H. J. Slocum, New York, Third Vice President; J. N. Kearney, New York, Secretary; L. R. Lott, Brooklyn, Treasurer.

More than 100 manufacturers from all the large cities of the State were in attendance.

FAMOUS DIVER TO FIND SUNKEN SHIPS ABROAD

Arthur Loeb Here on Way to France to Help Salvage Vessels Sent Down by the Enemy.

Arthur Loeb, deep-sea diver, and hero of the Eastland disaster in Chicago in 1915, when he saved thirty-eight persons from drowning and rescued sixty-seven bodies, arrived in New York yesterday on his way to French waters, where he will be used by the Government to assist in the location of sunken vessels destroyed by mines or submarines.

Loeb arrived recently from Honolulu, where he had been diving for the Government. On his way east he was ordered last Saturday to Peoria, Ill., to recover the bodies of persons who were lost there in the Collingwood disaster.

He recovered thirty-two bodies, but sustained serious injuries in doing so. He came to New York yesterday with four stitches in one hand and nine in the other. He is also suffering from a fractured skull, for which he will be operated on in France before he resumes diving. In his present condition he cannot stand the pressure beyond a depth of sixty feet. After the operation he expects to be able to go to a depth of 120 feet.

Loeb is 31 years old and has been diving for the Government for more than ten years. In 1915 he dived from the Belle Isle Bridge at Detroit, Mich., a distance of 135 feet, and in the following year he dived from the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati, a distance of 125 feet. He is the possessor of many medals, including three for his work in the Eastland disaster. One of them is a Carnegie hero medal studded with five diamonds.

WEYMAN ADAMS WINS PRIZE.

Gets First Honors in Summer Art Exhibit at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The first prize at the opening of the Summer exhibition of the Art Association was won, it was announced today, by Weyman Adams for his portrait of John McClure Hamilton. Mr. Adams also exhibited a portrait of Joseph Pennell. George Bellows got the Greenough prize for the second best canvas, one depicting warships. William Cotton showed two oils and several pastels. The entire exhibit is made up of 128 pictures and sculptures.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., contributed a landscape and Lydia Field Emmet a portrait of a little girl accompanied by a wise looking parrot. Gertrude Fiske's portrait of Charles H. Woodbury brought favorable comment. W. F. Halsall, the marine painter, has a large picture of the open ocean, evidently after a storm, with a vessel struggling in the seas. Robert Henri contributed a colorful portrait of Fay Bainter, and Sergeant Kendall exhibited two good examples of his style. There is a Kronberg ballet girl, and Irving R. Wiles shows some of his work in souvenirs.

SISTER GOT FALSE NEWS FROM A GERMAN AGENT

Man Told Miss Louise Alexander Brother Was at Ellis Island with Leg Shot Off.

An illustration of the propaganda Germans are pushing in this country to break down American morale is contained in an episode reported yesterday by Frank Alexander of 616 River Street, Hoboken, N. J., who has two brothers in the service, Alfred and Hugh, in the hospital service. The latter is a physician attached to the British Army. Alfred Alexander was invalided home, arriving here in May. Frank Alexander took him to Atlantic City to recuperate from nervous affliction, from which he was suffering.

While they were there a man with a German name and accent called twice on their sister, Miss Louise Alexander, at their Hoboken home. He did not see her, but left word that he had news about her other brother, Lieutenant Hugh Alexander, supposed to be in France with the British Army. On the stranger's third visit, he found the sister at home, and told her that Hugh was at Ellis Island with his leg shot off. The sister got her informant's name, but was too worried at the time to hold him or obtain further information about him. She does not now remember the name, except that it was German, and that he had a decidedly German accent.

She communicated with Ellis Island, but was assured that Hugh was not there. She wrote to him in France and received a letter from him at the front, which read in part as follows:

"I am so sorry to hear that some beastly Hun caused you so much unnecessary worry. It just shows you how they try to spread false rumors. It is characteristic of them to annoy and frighten you rather than Frank. They know that you cannot protect yourself and that a man would not only have inflicted bodily harm on him but would also have had him arrested. I have warned you before and I must warn you again not to pay any attention to unofficial rumors. Have the informer arrested immediately. I hope that you notified the police immediately so that others will be spared similar needless anxiety."

Woman Shot In Italian Feud.

While Mrs. Marie Alfano, 38 years old, of Coney Island, was standing near Stillwell and Mermaid Avenues yesterday, a man walked up to her and shot her five times with a revolver. She is now in a serious condition at the Coney Island Hospital. The man who shot her fled and has not been arrested. She told the police that she recognized him and gave them his name and address. The shooting is believed to have been due to an Italian feud.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Roskosz‹C RR of NJ.
Grebus‹same.
Roach‹Penn RR.
Zetkulic‹L V RR.
Hoffman‹same.
Neilson‹same.
Reynolds‹same.
Fitchel‹same.
Di Buldici‹D, L & W RR.
Quattrocchi‹Cadillac Hotel Co.
Olsen‹L V RR.
Erden‹Penn RR.
Brennan‹L V RR.
Snare & Triest Co‹St Paul F & M Ins Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
US‹Bernstein & ano.
Same‹Denker & ano.
Same‹Szikora.
Same‹Bullero et al, (on trial.)
2 P. M.:
Formanns et al‹Weber Silk D Co.
4 P. M.:
Re Coney Isld Con Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Gribus‹Wachman.
Kroker‹Brose.
Thayer Mercantile Co‹Weisbader, (2.)
Van Ingen‹Anderson.
Brown‹Lauterson.
Gardner‹Savage, Inc, (2.)
Armstrong‹Stern Bros, Inc.
Easton‹Cole & Dixon, Inc.
Times Square Imp Co‹McCreery Rty Co.
Lanconi‹Lanconi.
N E Equit Ins Co‹Holahan.
Magli‹Univ Protective Co.
Perkinson‹Perkinson.
Burdick‹Fairmouth Film Corp.
Feldman‹Marma.
Moskowitz‹MacManus
Fernbaker‹Cutting-Larson Co.
Feirman‹Silitan Bldg.
Zeidler‹Ortman.
Mitchell‹Hudson.
Maloney‹Moth Lode. Copper Mines Co.
Same‹Godfrey & Warner.
Lethbridge‹Miller.
Lasky‹Coverdale.
Impemba‹MacGuinlss.
Bogucki‹Holland.
Stanton Hotel Co.
Horowitz‹Adelsdorfer
Guardian Fin & Trad Corp‹Weller.
Silverberg Import Co‹Heilman.
Tirrell‹Tirrell.
Heller‹Bernheimer.
Michigan Stamp Co‹L Stewart Mot Car.
Re US Aero Propeller Co.
Hochberger‹112 St Co
People ex rel CNY‹Public Serv Com.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Frederick E Saward,
Jeannette H Sullivan,
Antoinette Finck,
Andrew Watson,
Thomas F O'Rourke,
Sarah Johnston or Roxborough,
Gregory Paul,
Peter Schaeffler,
Francesco Montanari,
Therese Auerbach,
Louis Schlesinger,
Josephine Rothschild,
Joseph Cammarata,
Andrea Simeoli,
Raffaele Paolicelli,
Roland D J Raught,
Ivor B Muller, (inf.)
Lillian K Muller, inf)
Walter Muller, (inf.,)
Nathan Spolan,
Geo Fauvel Gouraud,
Richard Barriscale,
Joseph Isaacs,
Conrad Petri,
Matthew Byrnes,
Augusta Hyatt,
William Barker,
Johannes Dyonisius Eugenius,
Marin de Ridder, &c.
Christie J Becker,
Etta Lyon,
Susie A Hill,
Cecilia Dooling,
Josephine Burrell,
Mary Ann Byrne,
Edward Knierlem,
Oliver D Russell,
Max Gluckselig,
Wolf Kronethal,
Nathan Louis Gans,
Fredericka Kleinschmidt,
Francis L Leland,
Sarah Maier,
Christie J Becker,
Leah Hays,
Henry Bischoff,
Friedericka Buhler,
Frank McNulty,
Michael Haran,
Mathilda Emmons,
Frances Benjamin,
Antonio J Moderno,
Louise Ferrin Augier,
Jean Adam Brunner,
Philippine Rothschild,
Mary O'Connor,
James M Wilkes,
David Hochstadter,
Solomon Baumgarten,
Rudolf Morawetz,
Jane F. Stewart,
James Girvan,
Mary Mandeville Johnston,
Benjamin Guggenheim
Annie Maude Cummings,
Joseph Lehman,
Leopole Goodman,
Estate of:
Louise A Penfield.
Wills for probate:
Flora Brady,
Solomen Weber,
Samuel H Smith,
Meyer P Conney,
Mary S Walsh,
Sadie M Foster,
Selig Lewy,
Anna Tonjes,
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Roth‹London & Lancashire Indemnity Co of America.
Friedman‹Schechter.
Rosenberg‹Watkins.
Lenk‹Noll.
Burr‹Jacobs.
Vought‹Coughlin.
Fishman‹Dages.
Goldfein‹Price.
Lowry‹3d Av Ry.
Hoffman‹same.
Bliss‹42d St & Mann Rys.
Donohue‹Belt Line Ry.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J. — United States Trust Co.‹Weston — Francis X. Mooney.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Ottinger, J.—Elizabeth B. Valentine‹Christina A. Martin—Justus V. Smith. Mary T. Casey‹Louis Lepides—Sol Baerlein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 16.
Re CNY.
Bumpus‹Conkling.
Badden‹Ceer.
Bloom‹Sasrow.
Re Jacobs.
Re Schweppenhauser.
Smith‹Smith.
Friedman‹Friedman.
Bodle‹Bodle.
Deferred Raffaele.
Noble‹Noble.
Andrews‹Traugott.
Malinka‹Lynch.
Astoria Lt & Pr Co.
Re Bronx Parkway Com. (2.)
Loderhous‹I R T Co.
Lenane‹Hohonan.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Reiter‹S & R Mooney Co, Inc.
People‹Abrams.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Sands‹Hoffmann et al—Edgar Hirschberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co‹Catherine Booth et al—John J Kennedy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stakelun‹Marks.
Smith Bros B Co‹same.
Brooklyn Eagle‹CNY.
Re Foster Av (Queens County.)
Heitman‹Kohn.
Rusch‹Lash.
Nicola‹Nicola.
Westchester Land Exc‹Glens Falls Trust Co.
Meyer‹Karle, as Com.
Morello, an infant‹N E RR.
Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co‹E L Desverine R E Co (2.)
Marston‹Tottenville Hygeia Ice Co.
Goldstein‹Mutual Cabinet Co.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co‹Flynn.
Zuckermann‹Yackonowitz.
Kleffmann‹Huneke.
Butterworth‹Butterworth.
Kish‹Kish.
Dunn‹French.
Weinstein‹Weinstein.
Corsan‹Corsan.
Amount Sewer Pipe Co‹Fox.
Richards‹Richards.
Neeldectren‹Neeldectren.
Bergen‹Suydam.
Re Gravesend Neck Road (Firth.)
Seitz‹Musto.
Schmidt et al‹Rasutovitch & ano.
PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 2 P. M.
Re CNY & Johnson Av.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of
Evviette Miller,
Victor Corson,
William Redfield,
Martha Foldes.
Accounting of
Kathryn F Mahr.
Estate of
Mary W Read.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
Albert J C Sievers,
Augusta Lockwood,
Emlyn M Gill.
Petition for adm:
Evelyn E Hall.
Trustee's acc't'g:
Norton P Otis,
Abijah Curtis.
William Lawton.
Executor's acc't'g:
Louisa A Black,
Se'h Bird,
Charles J Selter,
William P Woodcock.
Adm'r's acc't'g:
Annie Miner,
Charles Lockwood.
Guardian's acc't'g:
Sneath Minors.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Clara F Hitchcock,
Rodger R Hambleit.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase on West Forty-eighth Street in Anticipation of Lifted Restrictions.

The possibilities of realty in residential districts where restrictions against business will soon be lifted are beginning to be appreciated by investors. A client of Pease & Elliman purchased yesterday from the Gunserrah Corporation, represented by Clinton S. Harris, as attorney, the four-story private house at 56 West Forty-eighth Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100. This property is in the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, formerly owned by the trustees of Columbia University and sold by them about nine years ago to the leaseholders, subject to restrictions prohibiting business use until January, 1919.

Restaurateurs Lease the Home Club.

Pierre & Borgo, restaurateurs and hotel men, are the lessees of the Home Club property at 11 to 17 East Forty-fifth Street. They have taken it for a term of twenty-one years, from Aug. 1, 1918, at an aggregate rental of about $1,100,000.

It is planned to change the first and second floors to restaurant and banquet rooms. The plans from James Clark Udall, architect, call for an expenditure of $50,000. The upper floors will not be altered, but remain as originally planned. The Home Club Company, the landlords, were represented by Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett. Norman & Kernwood represented the tenants.

$500,000 Yonkers Purchase.

A syndicate headed by G. Maurice Heckscher and Lawrence Donahue has purchased from Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, receivers of the American Real Estate Company, all of the south part of Park Hill, Yonkers, including the old hotel site, about 250 city lots, for about $500,000. It is understood that the syndicate will rebuild the hotel, which was destroyed by fire. The property is bounded by South Broadway and McLean and Van Cortlandt Park Avenues. W. Albert Pease, Jr., was the broker.

Harlem Flats Sold by Operator.

Frederick Brown sold to Joseph Hearn, 121 and 123 West 137th Street, two five-story double flats, each on a lot 25 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The properties have been held at $75,000.

Deals for Dwellings.

The Merit Realty Corporation, Marcus L. Osk, President, bought from a client of Frederick De Puyster Foster, the four-story dwelling at 228 West 137th Street, on a lot 18.6 by 99.11, near Eighth Avenue.

Giovanni Astaria and Emanuelo De Stefano bought from M. J. Ryan the three-story dwelling at 237 Pleasant Avenue, on a lot 16.8 by 75.

Leonora Reed bought from Sarah E. Hines and Mathilda Daily, 354 West Forty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19.6 (by 100.5, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Plans Private Garage.

T. Suffern Taller is the buyer of the two three-story dwellings at 227 and 229 East Fifty-eighth Street, recently sold by S. Vanderhorst. The purchaser plans to alter the property with a private garage with living quarters upstairs for his chauffeur.

Bronx Sale.

The Samuel Cowen Agency has sold for T. Thorsen, 853 East 167th Street, a three-family dwelling, to Anna Wilson for investment.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased 1,647 Eighty-third Street, a two-and-a-half-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

J. D. Ranck has sold for the Economy Homes Company a one-family house at 2,700 Bay Parkway to a client for occupancy; also for Barnara Silkworth two lots on East Third Street, near Avenue J.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold the two-family house on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 442 feet west of Fourth Avenue, to a client for occupancy.

Kenosha Resident Buys Katonah Estate.

Mrs. Frank Potter has sold her estate at Katonah, known as "Aratoma Farm," consisting of about sixty acres of land, an Italian stucco house, sunken gardens, cottage, and outbuildings, to James J. Hoyt of Kenosha, Wis. This property adjoins the estates of William Fahnestock, Grenville Emmet, and George Nichols. Julia Beverley Higgens was the broker in the sale.

Westchester County.

Benjamin Harris & Nasanowitz sold for a client of Freidus & Co. to E. Sharum eight two-family houses, at 135 to 149 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, taking in part payment fifteen lots, free and clear, at Lakewood, N. J.

The Red Roof Realty Company sold for the Mount Vernon Homes Company the dwellings at 665, 667, and 677 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Chemical Company Leases John Street Building.

James A. Glover has leased to the New York Color and Chemical Company 98 John Street and 17 Platt Street, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $50,000. This lease is another indication of the strength of property in the immediate vicinity and shows the rapid growth of firms in the color and chemical business. The New York Color and Chemical Company is now occupying three small floors at 212 Pearl Street, and after extensive improvements have been made will use the entire building just leased, containing about 15,000 square feet. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

A. Q. Orza rented the store and basement at 122 Christopher Street to J. Mariano, the store at 11 Sixth Avenue to U. La Penna, and the store at 17 Sixth Avenue to L. Rice and J. Obrents.

Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., leased offices in 50 East Forty-second Street to the Advisory Committee on Tank Cars. This committee, controlled by the United States Government, has been formed to expedite the transit of tank cars.

Torrens Title Proceeding in the Bronx

The first petition filed in the Bronx to acquire title to real estate under the recently enacted Torrens amendments is the action of Thomas J. Higgins of 452 East 135th Street. The petition was filed yesterday in the Bronx County Clerk's office, and affects the property at the 135th Street location, a three-story dwelling, assessed at $6,500.

Justice John M. Tierney, in the Bronx Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing Alexander E. Crowley, an official examiner of titles, to institute a search and report to the court. The Register of Bronx County, Edward Polak, is directed by the same order to notify adjacent property owners and parties in interest that the Register will hold a public hearing and report his findings to the court at a later date.

Will Remodel Rockefeller Houses.

William Rockefeller plans to remodel his two private houses at 5 and 7 East Fifty-fourth Street into apartment and store buildings, marking another step in the steady transition of this hitherto exclusive residential section into a business district. The contract for the alteration has been obtained by David Morison. Frank Goodwillie and Wesley S. Bessell, who prepared the plans, have estimated the cost of the alteration at $20,000.

Realty Note.

M. H. Tropauer, for many years with L. J. Phillips & Co., and latterly with Pease & Elliman, has opened an office at 200 West Seventy-second Street, where he will transact a general real estate business.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

51st St, 361 West, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.5, five-story tenement; S. L. Dorn, executrix, &c., against Jacob Wenner et al.; Deyo & B., attorneys; due, $17,806.29; taxes, &c., $1,865.10; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Building.

1st Av, e s, 63.2 ft s of 90th St, for two buildings, three-story garage and stores; St. Joseph Asylum, 220 East 4th St., owner; Charles Kreymborg, 2,240 Quimby Av., architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,293 to 1,311, to a seven-story building; Morewood Realty Holding Co., 21 East 40th St., owner; Buchman & Kahn, 56 West 45th St., architects; cost $5,000.

Hubert St, 24, to a six-story tenement house, to be altered for a warehouse; Stephen Baker Soifeld, 269 West St., owner; Adolph E. Naat, 546 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

A New and Modern Commercial Loft Building in the Geographical Centre of New York's Fixed Wholesale Zone.

912-920 Broadway

S. E. CORNER 21st ST.

FOR RENT, Immediate Possession

6th, 7th and 8th FLOORS

Containing 5,000 sq. ft. per floor

170 feet of street frontage affording unusual West and North Light.

Exceptional Service, day and night, the entire year.

Every known device for the safety, economy, and comfort of tenants.

RITZ REALTY COMPANY, Owners

912-920 Broadway, TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 4563. New York

OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

270 PARK AVE

Group of Housekeeping Apartments

With Ritz-Carlton Restaurant

14 to 17 ROOMS 5 to 6 BATHS

$8,400 to $14,000

Under the Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Specialists in Residential Properties

414 MADISON AVE.

AT 47TH STREET MURRAY HILL 5600

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET.

Remodelled Private Residence.

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated. BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

NEW ROCHELLE

Along the Sound, 30 private parks; special value in houses from $6,000 up; also furnished and unfurnished for the year or season, in NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM, LARCHMONT.

J. T. LAMPREY, ROCHELLE PARK. Phone New Rochelle 1404.

A BARGAIN IN BRONXVILLE, the aristocratic section, Lawrence Park West; nearly new house of marked distinction; stucco, 8 rooms, 3 baths; large sleeping porch; open fireplace; all windows leaded glass; hollow tile garage, stone toolhouse; plot of half acre.

H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS

Five rooms, all improvements; boating, bathing and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil. Only $200 cash needed. Address Estate, 248 West 34th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

299 Madison Ave.

Corner 41st Street

A FEW DESIRABLE

OFFICES

all very light; rent reasonable.

J. Romaine Brown Co.

ON PREMISES.

Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

16 EAST 42d ST.

4,500 Square Feet

Suitable for offices or show rooms. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Apply to your own broker, or to

Horace S. Ely & Company,

21 Liberty Street.

5TH AVENUE.

West Side, between 42nd and 57th Sts. Millinery department. Well established. Exclusive clientele. Immediate possession with lease.

HUBBARD & PEIXOTTO,

55 JOHN ST.

TO LEASE IN BRONX FIREPROOF BUILDING

25,000 FEET.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

LIVINGSTON WETMORE, 84 PINE ST.

BROOKLYN.

BUILDING TO LET

Immediate Possession.

Four-story, corner Broadway and Reid Av.; 60x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell, or exchange. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK

APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

54th Street, 30 West.

2 Rooms & Bath, Maid's Service

SELECT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LEASE.

One Apt. Desirable for Physician.

Apply on premises or 30 East 42nd St., Room 627. Telephone Murray Hill 6438.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West (101st St.)

3 ROOMS & BATH, 2 TOILETS, All light rooms; facing park; elevator and all improvements; $900 to $1260.

Broadway & 90th St. REMCO Telephone Riverside 1300.

WASHINGTON SQUARE

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

125 West 12th St.

4 Rooms & Bath.....$840 to $1,200

5-Room Doctor's Apartment.....$1,500

J. IRVING WALSH,

73 WEST 11th ST.

265 WEST 81ST ST.

NEAR WEST END AVE.

Choice Apartments,

8 & 9 Rooms.

Every improvement, elevator, &c. Attractive Rentals.

562 WEST END AVE.

NORTHEAST CORNER 87TH ST.

Attractive Apartment

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Moderate Rental.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

47 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 18 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 503 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

Two connecting buildings, main building 15,000 and 8,500 square feet, respectively; location, fine shipping district, lower west side. BOILERS, steam, plant with 100 H. P. engine; bargain. R 185 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BRICK buildings, heavy construction, on railroad; contain 100,000 square feet, on two floors; good help section and accessible to Manhattan. Baffa & Dixon, 128 Broadway, Brooklyn; phone Williamsburg 72.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

TAPESTRY BRICK HOUSE

for sale, less than cost; 9 rooms, 2 baths; tastefully decorated; large plot, high elevation; improvements, including sewer, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes out on New York Central; investigate this opportunity. Particulars, LAWRENCE H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

DAINTY VILLA, with ½ acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to move into today; six handsome rooms, tile bath, panelled living room 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $1,800 on easy terms to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. Private, Box 410 Times Downtown.

Attractive homestead, modern improvements, eight acres, apples, peaches, berries; convenient express commuting station. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Shorefront, exclusive, Great Neck; 30 minutes New York; deep water; good buildings; large grounds; sacrifice price. Z 231 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

$150,000 property close to one of the most entertaining cities in the South, consisting of 700 acres of land suitable for tobacco, cotton, or any agricultural purpose, on which is located a mineral spring and bottling plant in perfect condition and ready to operate; the water from the spring has proved medicinal values and has been analyzed by noted European chemists. Will sell or exchange for N. Y. property. What have you to offer? Will deal with owners only. Y 389 Times Annex.

130,000 square feet, immediately available, with live steam and water power; in whole or part; heavy brick-sprinkled buildings. Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St. 3719 John.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES. GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have you California property you wish to exchange for high-class residence lots in Roselle Park, N. J.? L. N. Rahn, Hotel Breslin, New York.

Garage plots wanted in exchange for some excellent income properties showing good returns. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Reliable, confidential party wishes management of a few more houses; security, reference. H. P., Box 40 Times Bronx.

Responsible party wants long-term leases, apartments. P., 45 Times Bronx.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 B'way.

Wanted—I want to buy a two-family brick house. Cascio, 1,727 86th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

500 WEST 175TH ST.,

CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.

4-5-6 Rooms, $35 to $50.

Large, light rooms, every improvement; elevator, bath, shower, etc. Apply Supt.

PASADENA

10 WEST 61ST ST.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Rental $2,800.

Immediate Possession May Be Had, If Desired. F. R. Wood, W. H. Dalsen Co., B'way, cor. 80th St.

58TH ST., 127 West | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900

Fireproof; Standard Service.

REMCO, Broadway & 99th St., S. E. Cor.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING

EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.

of the Very Highest Class,

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR

Small Families

Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.

815 Park Av. S. E. Cor. 75th St.

Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

NEW HOUSE, EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, ROOF GARDEN AND SLEEPING PORCHES, $1,500 TO $1,800.

Apply BERLOCK & CO., 48 W. 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

1109-1111 Madison Av.

Corner 83d Street.

Beautiful apartment; seven rooms and 2 baths. Every modern convenience, southern exposure; $1,800-$2,200 per annum. See Superintendent or

JOHN A. SCHOEN 119 Bible House. Tel. Stuyv. 490.

40th Street, No. 129 East,

Between Park & Lexington Aves.

7 Rooms and Bath.

Wm. Cruikshank's Sons, 85 Liberty St. Cortlandt 5194

640 Madison Av. | 3 to 8

HOFFMAN ARMS, COR. 59TH ST. | LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

MODERATE RENTALS.

Possession to sublet, 5 or 8 rooms.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$300,000

to lend at 5½ to 6% on desirable improved Manhattan property only; will divide. A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV. CORNER, BETWEEN 72D AND 80TH STS. Private residence; very suitable for rooming house; 15 rooms, 6 baths; excellent location; all improvements. L 142 Times.

65th St., Mad. and Park.—Physician's residence, 4-story, basement, electric light, hardwood floors, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished. Write, making appointment. F., 789 Madison Av.

6TH ST., 259 WEST.—Five-story American basement; 3 baths. See caretaker.

Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL, COZY TEN-ROOM HOUSE IN PROSPECT PARK SECTION; PARQUET FLOORS, GAS, ELECTRICITY; HOT WATER SYSTEM; GARAGE FOR TWO LARGE CARS; TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM BRIGHTON BEACH "L" LINE; ATTRACTIVE PRICE IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY. INQUIRE J. L. LUTJEN, 345 WESTMINSTER ROAD.

HOUSES FOR SALE, 5c FARE, SMALL FARMS EVERYWHERE; LOW PRICES AND TERMS. CALL OR WRITE, FIND A HOME CO., 105 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Flatbush.—Seven-room brick house for sale or rent; all modern improvements, front and back porch, parquet floors in all rooms; reasonable terms; 239 East 26th, near Clarendon Road. Phone Farragut 4269.

Queens.

$10 monthly buys cottage, near trolley, improvements; small payment down; good section. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

CORONA.

Widow must sacrifice 11-room house; bath, laundry, icebox built in house, oak and hardwood trim, furnace, sewer connection; big garden, lawns, fruit trees; grape arbor; near subway and L station; valuable corner lots, 130x100; 17 41st St. Call or phone Al Martinez, 3 West Jackson Av., Corona, L. I.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

Forced to sell my 5-room cottage, all modern improvements; large plot on main street of large factory town; all kinds of work for the asking; full price, $2,750; must have $500 cash at once, balance easy terms; one hour from city. B. Roberts, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

An ideal home; brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; 15 minutes Penn. Station; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH ST.

New house overlooking water, near station; terms very reasonable. Telephone Hammels 1688.

HOLLIS.—Fine modern suburban residence, ten rooms, all improvements; large corner plot; high ground, fine view; 35 minutes to city; price reasonable; should be seen. Hiller, 60b West 184th St.

Freeport.—5-room cottage; beautiful grounds, flowers, &c.; best section; $3,250; terms. Kerr, Box 217 Times Downtown.

Small home at Huntington; shade trees, large plot; near depot; easy terms. Mrs. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, upstairs.

At your own rent, balance season, a $5,000 shore-front estate. Z 230 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

For Sale—High-class all-year residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage, large corner plot; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; in Yonkers; unobstructed river view; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. Phone Morningside 5183.

For Sale.—A Mount Vernon, eight-room stucco dwelling, tiled bathroom, sun parlor; plot 50x100; good neighborhood; convenient to stations; price $7,500; terms to suit purchaser. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES. GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., New York.

RARE opportunity; new, attractive 7-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely finished street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, 2 minutes' walk to new high school, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

$5,500 buys a new two-family house, two stories, five rooms and bath each floor; plot, 40x110; two blocks from station; 8 miles from Times Square; fine location; $500 cash; balance, $30 per month; rental value, $500 yearly; act quick if interested. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 140 West 36th St. Phone 45-56 Greeley.

STOP PAYING RENT.

Hackensack Heights, new 6-room house, large plot, attic, laundry, bath, electricity, heat; latest improvements; guaranteed title; to desirable party, $3,800; $600 down, $25 monthly; smaller house, $3,350; terms like rent. Boundary Realty, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ON PALISADES.

Seven rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; owner will take substantial loss if sold this month; easy terms. Wood McLean, Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.

RIDGEWOOD.—Modern eight-room home in beautiful residence park; large living room, fireplace, gas, electricity, steam heat, tiled bath, shower, large attic; garage; large lot, 125x150; room for garden; bargain at $8,000; rent $56. Call Chelsea 6386.

At Glen Ridge, N. J.—Cottage, modern improvements; one of the finest and most convenient suburbs; D., L. & W. R. R., six minutes from station; fine location. Talbot Root, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MONTCLAIR.—Modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths, (6 bedrooms,) fine residential section, $7,500, easy terms. ALSO, fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, yearly rent $720. ELBERSON, 25 West 42d St., New York.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

For Sale.—8-room modern house, stucco, high situation; ground 100x100; easy terms. Owner, Chas. R. Ruegger, Woodridge, N. J.

New York State.

LARGE HOUSE, ideal situation, high ground; suitable for sanitarium; facing shore drive, Bay Ridge; overlooking bay, Staten Island, Fort Hamilton Park, accessible to New York; fare 5 cents; 30 minutes' Times Square. Sanitarium, Station G, Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania.

For Sale.—8 rooms, bath, electricity, cellar, attic, rear porch; bargain, $4,500; large lot also. 3,158 Chapin St., Erie, Penn.

Houses Wanted.

Want to rent completely furnished 6 or 7 room house, good residential section, within commuting distance from New York; immediate occupancy. Address Mr. Logan, Room 501, 50 Broad St., New York, or phone Broad 7265.

Wanted—One-family house in Brooklyn in exchange for lots on Staten Island. Coleman, 33 East 12th St.

If you have a small house, with garden, in Manhattan, to rent, write 608 Mott Av., New York.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Commuters.—Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; cottage, Summer and Fall, $500. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

New York State.

Croton-on-Hudson.—12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; $300 season. 4 West 83d St.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town, Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, until Sept. 15, furnished bungalow, not over $50 per month; ocean front Staten Island, south shore Long Island, New York or Connecticut shore of sound; must be within one hour lower New York; automobile storage room if possible; give full particulars. Address W 216 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, furnished, cottage or bungalow within hour's ride of city; gas and bath necessary; write particulars. International Commercial Co., 1 Madison Av.

Furnished bungalow, Aug. 1 for 8 months; must have good heating system and within 35 miles Grand Central; $ in family; piano preferred; give all details. A 81 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Storage lofts, 50x100, excellent light. 15,000 square feet, or part. Best service, moderate charges. Low insurance; perfectly dry building. Commercial Storage Warehouse, 410-12 West 52d St., (Columbus 514.)

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 31 E. 42d.

Store sublease, near 5th Av., best retail street above 42nd; want offer. Tel. Vanderbilt 3612.

ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 FIFTH AV.

FIFTH FLOOR, ABOUT 40x90, TO RENT, IN FIRST-CLASS BUILDING. 62 WEST 45TH ST. F. E. BARNES, INC., ON PREMISES.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Rent for storage; 600x100, water front property; electric crane; power plant. Jackson, foot Sanford St., Long Island City.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Furnished office free to public stenographer for slight services. 100 Broadway, 1305.

Desirable light workroom and office to let. Apply Belmont, 250 West 108th St.

Office, two rooms, furnished. 141 Broadway, Room 1400.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft or building wanted for storage of 500 automobiles. Any location; cheaper the better. Pettit, 110 West 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sublet at sacrifice, 7 artistically furnished rooms, 4 bedrooms; $100 month till Oct. 1. Phone Gramercy 1821.

19TH ST., 137 EAST.—GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, CENTRALLY LOCATED; FURNISH 2 ROOMS AND BATH ON LEASE ONLY; REFERENCE REQUIRED.

27TH, 142 EAST, (Apt. 35.)—Five-room apartment, two baths, all conveniences, furnished or unfurnished; high-class elevator apartment.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Two and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; seen after 7; all conveniences; elevator apartment. Apt. 35.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST ST., 22 EAST, (The Hampton.)—Two and three rooms, bath, $65, upward.

49TH ST., 19 EAST.—Artistic apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Wendt. Tel. 9420 Plaza.

53D, 145 EAST, Apartment 19.—Until November or longer, four-room apartment; moderate rent; be seen any time.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, eastwest side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT, smartly furnished, delightfully cool; special rate for war workers. Telephone Greeley 2888.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; big sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

MADISON AV., 507.—One very large room and bath, southwestern exposure, with five windows, until Sept. 30; all-night service; restaurant in building.

PARK AV., 510.—Summer, large studio bedroom, bath, maid service. Plaza 6313.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Sublet Summer rates, half price, 2 rooms, bath, $65. Also 3 rooms.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER

Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47th, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $15, $90, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Hotel Patterson; 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 and up; 3 rooms and bath, $25 and up; 4 rooms and bath, $35 and up.

51ST, (off 5th Av.)—Charming two-room bath apartment, $50-$75. Circle 2884.

52D, 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite two rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; other apartments.

58TH ST., 200 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, kitchen; cold storage; very desirable; Summer or longer. Telephone 5452 Circle.

58TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—Handsome apartment, eight large rooms, baths; big sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50TH, 100 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—New, modern 14-story building; elegantly furnished 2-room, kitchenette apartment; overlooks Central Park South; $136; one square Plaza Hotel; ideal for bachelor or married couple. Inquire Mr. Kloos, apartment 12-G. Phone Circle 5183 after Wednesday

59TH ST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; facing park; immediate possession; $100 month to October. Vanderbilt 1450.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex No. 815.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor of three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; will divide.

83D, 4 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; hardwood floors; ground floor; $40.

86TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath; grand piano, Victrola; sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 7 rooms; Oriental rugs; baby grand; $100 monthly.

90TH ST.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, 2 bedrooms; Summer, longer. Vanderbilt 1450.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

91ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class, furnished, latest improvements, maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Entire second floor; modern; private house.

92D, 288 WEST.—Sublet handsome three-room housekeeping suite; $15. Apt. 5B.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Six-room elevator housekeeping apartment, one-half block Riverside Drive; furnished as non-housekeeping; $80. Supt.-or phone Riverside 8700.

95TH, 206 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 and 7 rooms, modern apartment. Garrett.

101ST, 229 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Five room, beautifully furnished; $150 to Sept. 20.

104TH, WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; immediate possession. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms; high-class apartment house; refined surroundings; rooms are furnished with care and rare taste, and are complete in every detail. Telephone Morningside 8240.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Five large rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublets a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

EXCELLENT selection of choice furnished apartments at reduced Summer rentals. Apply BERLOCK & CO., INC., 48 West 49th St. Tel. Bryant 7152.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

ADMIRABLE APARTMENTS, three and four rooms, completely, nicely furnished housekeeping; Summer rates; $7 weekly; $28 monthly upwards. (Phone 8723 Morningside.) Normandie, 408 West 127th St.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3090.

APTS OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. Two, three, four rooms, baths, and kitchenette. $45 to $80 monthly, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.

THE WILSONIA 250-252 WEST 57TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 830.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $38, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BROADWAY, 109TH ST.—To sublet at once, handsome apartment, furnished, 7 large rooms; river view. Phone Academy 650.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (Corner 97th St.)—Four rooms, front apartment, completely furnished; sublet for season; $100 per month. Call Superintendent, on premises.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 97.—Complete, handsomely furnished four light room; davenport; elevator; July-September; will sell. Apartment 2D.

FOUR rooms, all outside; elevator; piano. Apt. 8A. Phone St. Nicholas 9803.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Rio Vista Studio Apartments, non-housekeeping; one, two, three room suites, furnished, unfurnished; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two rooms, bath; spacious; exceptional Academy 2675

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath, with and without kitchens, completely furnished.

TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.

Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c. Special monthly rates.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

ST NICHOLAS TERRACE, 1.—Attractive 4-room apartment; all conveniences; near 125th St. L and bus lines. Hartford.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 7.—To sublet, furnished, till October, studio apartment two large rooms, bath, and roof; $75 month. Telephone Spring 5461.

Unfurnished—East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (Southwest corner of 19th St.)—Studios, one and two rooms, with bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 large rooms; all modern improvements; rental reasonable.

MADISON AV., 995.—Studio apartment, four rooms and one bath; $1,500.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine rooms, two bathrooms; living room 16 by 22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house, unusual transit facilities; rents $1,200-$1,660.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Four and five rooms and bath housekeeping apartments; $1,300 to $1,750. Apply Superintendent on premises, or G. B. Beaumont Company, owners, 286 5th Av.

72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor; $55.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable apartment, seven rooms, bath, $65. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Six and seven rooms, $900 to $1,100; modern; elevator.

100TH, 318 WEST.—4th floor, west, 8 rooms, 3 baths; $1,800; possession at once. Apply J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th, or Supt. on premises.

BACHELOR AND STUDIO APARTMENTS. 402 West 22d St. All improvements. $30.

BONNY CASTLE, St. Nicholas Av. and 191st St. 4 and 5 rooms. Supt. on premises or Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

2,136 HARRISON AV.

Near 181st St. and convenient to Jerome Av. Subway and University Av. cars; new modern apartments; large, light rooms; 4 and 5 rooms and bath; rents, $38 to $48. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900. (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25.—Near drive, 190th, 6 rooms. Apt. 56, Superintendent.

STUDIO APARTMENT

Ten large, light rooms, three baths, sleeping chambers; southern exposure; studio, 22x27, 16 feet high; north light; fireproof building of latest construction; convenient to all lines of travel; cost $35,000; will sacrifice; easy terms, or consider exchange of free and clear country property.

GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St. Phone Circle 6095.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,655.—Seven rooms; modern; possession; southern exposure. Telephone 2960 Tremont.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two or three rooms, well furnished; private bath and kitchen; in upper Broadway section, wanted by refined couple; not over $50. Address M 359 Times Downtown.

Couple, whole floor, private house; bath, hot water; east side, to Lexington Av., 86th St. to lower Central Park. Write, F. Ferrero, 601 5th Av.

RESPONSIBLE real estate broker and manager desires small apartment in exchange for services. W 217 Times Downtown.

SMALL furnished apartment, with bath, west side, separate entrance; $25. M 358 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also other rooms.

19TH, 111 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Comfortable room, running water, telephone; private family; references.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 116 EAST.—Elegant, large room; running water; electricity; telephone; Summer rates.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano, square room, running water; single room. Mrs. E. Shaw, agent.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Cool; sublet 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette monthly or lease until May 1, 1919.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room and bath; residence art collector; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, running water; Summer rates; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, small room; single or en suite. Plaza 2328.

85TH, 9 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; all modern improvements. $8 up; private.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive large, small rooms; running water.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; gentlemen; $11, $12.

West Side.

77TH AV., 1,963.—Handsomely furnished room, also connecting; modern apartment; private. Davis.

82D, 268 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single $5.50; running water; gentlemen.

81ST, 114 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; small apartments.

86TH, 14 EAST.—Double rooms, single room, with or without bath; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor two rooms, bath, single, en suite; small room; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms, $1.50 up; gentlemen; phone. Hughes.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath and kitchenette; electric light.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, in quiet home.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath and kitchenette.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, running water; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Distinguished Latin—Suite; accommodating three; kitchen privilege; $36; references; opportunity.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable, furnished rooms with private family.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive front room; large closets; water, electricity; moderate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike double and single rooms, suites; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience; elevator; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

71ST, 23 WEST.—Our standard of desirable guests the best, our standard of service the same; dogs and automatic musical instruments inhibited; privacy, comfort, and rigid cleanliness assured; references exchanged; special rates to permanent guests.

71ST, (Near West End Av.)—Large, airy bedroom, in private family; one window facing south, one east; bath and shower adjoining; references. Columbus 1889.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room with private bath; telephone, conveniences.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, $4-$14.

71ST ST., 346 WEST.—Beautiful furnished suite and private bath; home privilege; reference.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Clean front, $5; 3 windows front, $8; telephone.

71ST, 68 WEST.—Bright, cool room, kitchenette, "L," subway, express; reasonable.

72D, 214 WEST.—Single and double rooms, some with baths; electric elevator; references exchanged; atmosphere, culture, refinement.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small, also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; small room; electricity; references.

73D, 158 W

Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; accountancy student, modern methods, controlling accounts, trial balance, energetic, accurate; moderate salary. W 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Four years' experience double entry, trial balance, statements, &c.; age 19; now employed. A Verdi, 1,900 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 28 years; draft exempt; 9 years' experience; understands credits, general trial balances and financial statements. C 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant, and Stenographer. —Bright beginner seeks position where advancement can be had. David Shipman, 508 West 178th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; expert; thoroughly experienced modern methods; university training; exempt. W., 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced stenographer; college man; take charge; $25. Krinsky, 542 West 45th.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable, thoroughly experienced worker, wishes position; $25. M 874 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) correspondent, college training, experienced, $20. Box 9, 1,508 Second Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) thoroughly competent, capable executive, is open for position. A 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; capable of taking full charge; four years' experience; draft exempt; references; salary $25. A 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 19, experienced, college man, executive ability, seeks position. W 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, three years' experience; full charge; draft exempt. W 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, four years' experience; university training. M. H., 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, exempt; thoroughly competent; excellent penman; complete charge; $25. W 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) competent, seeks position for evenings. M 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20;) 3 years' experience; references; $18. Mayers, 246 West 108th.

BOY, 16, wishes position with good opportunity for advancement; best references. B., care store, 807 9th Av.

BOY, 15, desires clerical office position. B 185 Times.

CARPENTER wants work, business house or private day contract. 209 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, college student, wishes position next four months; full time except for five mornings, (Monday to Friday,) when attending school; experienced all cars; references. B. J. M., 1,629 Parker St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' experience, thoroughly reliable; highly recommended; makes own repairs. Finn, 206 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent reference, seeks position city, country; salary $20. C 94 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—7 years' experience; single; exempt from draft; best of references on Packard and Pierce-Arrow. Herbert Finn, Astoria 2113.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position city, country; careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class man on all makes of cars desires good position; city or country; finest references. Phone St. Nicholas 8423.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, rejected from army, seeks engagement; life experience; first-class driver; A1 mechanic; single. Palin, 135 East 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—French-Swiss, draft exempt, 13 years' experience, wishes position in private family; best references. Rhinelander 4165.

CHAUFFEUR, (20,) wishes position, private preferred; do his own repairing; best of references. Frank Simon, 319 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, sober, good driver, wishes position country; graduate Y. M. C. A.; salary reasonable. A 76 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; draft exempt; private family; city, country. Hornhardt, 413 East 78th St.

CHAUFFEUR, draft exempt, 11 years' experience on all makes of cars, wishes position with private family. A 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 14 years' experience on all cars; A1 references; country position preferred. R. W., 44 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, beginner, wishes steady position. Caffaro, 230 East 115th St.

CHIROPRACTOR desires become assistant to practitioner in N. Y. City. A 70 Times.

CLERK, (26,) good education, three years' Government experience, principally money accounts, desires position offering possibilities; familiar with payrolls, &c.; rapid, accurate worker; knowledge typewriting; excellent references; draft exempt. M 381 Times Downtown.

CLERK, (19,) bookkeeping, general office, statistical reports; actual experience. W 205 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—General office work; experienced; draft exempt; knowledge bookkeeping. W 252 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 21, draft exempt, suitable position. Bleich, 240 2d St.

COST ACCOUNTANT, office manager; accustomed to handling large force; twenty years' experience with large manufacturing companies at factories and general office; married; draft exempt; salary $5,000. W 202 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Fifteen years' experience along manufacturing lines; seeks engagement; capable of systematizing; highest credentials. B 202 Times Annex.

CREDIT MANAGER, experienced, capable executive, accountant, manage office, correspondent, collections. C 41 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, long experience, on tools, jigs, and fixtures. A 72 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, C. E., can devote part time. Breene, 131 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

DR. ENGINEERS-CONTRACTORS.

A live man's job wanted, by engineer of unusual skill in all classes of structural design and general construction work; executive ability and long experience handling big work and squads; least salary $250; excellent references. P 585 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, 30, mechanical designer, estimator; college education. X. Y., 181 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, now employed out of New York, would like position in city; available Aug. 1; exempt, physical disability; I can get quick and effective results; interview by appointment. C 84 Times.

ENGINEER, experimental, thorough mechanical designer, desires connection production or consulting capacity; employed now on an automatic instrument. R 158 Times.

ESTIMATOR, heating, at present employed, desires change; one who knows how to design and superintend. A 75 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Nine years own real estate business; thorough knowledge; valuable to trust company; accustomed to think for myself; consider $4,000; want responsibilities; highest references. W 215 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Can you use man, 25, draft exempt? Experienced mail order, merchandising, and printing lines in executive capacities; capable of managing business or office force. A 58 Times.

EXPORT CLERK; capable assuming complete charge export shipping department; thoroughly familiar with consular invoices and all phases of exporting; speaks Spanish. M 872 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, experienced, American, speaks Spanish, has traveled as foreign representative, industrious business producer, seeks connection. W 231 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Young man of wide buying, selling, and business experiences, in the past holding executive position with a prominent mercantile house, seeks connection with export-import house of future; knowledge of Russian; draft exempt. P 621 Times Harlem.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE,

thoroughly understanding finances, banking, and foreign trade, eight years' credit experience, now with million-dollar international corporation, desires position of responsibility with opportunity. Energetic, M 384 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Position as Superintendent of private country estate; excellent references; leaving present position because of employer's decease and closing of estate. Address N. B., care of James McCarron, Box 121, Fairhaven, N. J.

I WANT A JOB.

For ten years I have been employed by the Public Library in an executive position; have energy, initiative, and pluck; with vim and natural ability I have I'll make good; what can you offer? Married; age 25; salary $2,000. W 207 Times Downtown.

LEATHER EXAMINER wishes position. J. Nakesnik, 160 East 2d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN AND WIFE, colored, want position, chambermaid, waiter, waitress, or useful man; city or country. B 187 Times.

MEN.—Two active and intelligent men not subject to draft want position. Eyi, 1,658 Cruger Av., Bronx.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, married, whose earnings have averaged $3,000 yearly, as process server, investigator, marshal, who can take charge of men and get the best out of them, has cared for property under court orders, can grasp and handle a situation, whose business has depreciated through legislation, can give highest references from attorneys as to ability, tact, reliability, honesty, is willing to accept less during the war, preferably at anything that will aid in winning it. Address P 625 Times Harlem.

MODEL.—SIZE 16. FOR DRESS HOUSE. APPLY JOHN TRAINA, 45 WEST 36TH.

NURSE.—Refined infants' nurse; experienced, American, for child, afternoon, evening or part time; references. 501 West 171st. Apart. 5D.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT.—Don't you need one with initiative, tact, and sound judgment? Now accountant with large organization; thoroughly versed in efficient business procedures, including banking and purchasing experience; native citizen, age 32. Address W 219 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, must be accurate; good at figures; rapid typist, knowledge of stenography an asset; good position for proper party; state education, experience and salary desired. Capable, 290 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced, capable executive, accountant, check credits, collections, correspondence. C 40 Times.

POSITION wanted, by middle-aged man, have been in the plumbing and heating business for the past 15 years, can manage or take charge of men in my line, or take charge of men in any part of the building line, or will consider any other position; no objection to location. Address W. L., Box 227 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, ambitious, young, now calling on cutting-up trade, desires to connect with silk house or house which can offer good proposition; will start for moderate salary, commission. C 88 Times.

SALESMAN, (29,) at present in business for himself, line affected by war; large following cutting-up trade and department stores. What have you to offer? B 186 Times.

SALESMAN, five years' experience, both road and city, at present employed, wishes to connect with progressive firm; can furnish security and excellent reference. A 71 Times.

SALESMAN, competent, many years' experience, desires a good line; Southern States preferred; best of references. K. X., 3,764 Broadway.

SALES OFFICE MANAGER; preferably mail order or technical specialties; accounting experience and good executive; have me call 12 to 2. M 366 Times Downtown.

SALES AND EXPORT MANAGER, affected by war, seeks connection with essential industry; best references. W 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, 27, married, speaks English and Italian, educated, good common sense, desires part time employment. W 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires position, auto trucks or accessories. Y 372 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with large concern that can fill orders; Southern States preferred. F. X., 3,764 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, draft exempt, seeks connection with responsible concern. D 4 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' wear, wishes good line; city. C 74 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted New England ladies' wear trade wishes good line. C 74 Times.

SALESMANAGER

of experience and knowledge in

TEXTILES is open for executive position; capabilities unlimited; high references; personal following. Y 379 Times Annex.

SECRETARY wants confidential position to president or busy executive; varied experience; expert stenographer; wide awake; $35. M 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, assistant bookkeeper, 17; high school graduate; knowledge of Spanish; business, Brooklyn; salary $12-$14. M 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, (26,) exempt, college graduate, corresponds, speaks French. R 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, (26,) draft exempt seeking position, advancement; $25; references. B 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good typist, accurate dictation, understands bookkeeping, energetic. Phone Lenox 6800.

STENOGRAPHER.—18, experienced, neat, $11. 1. Charlotte, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER.—20, married, wishes position, 3 years' experience. Fox, 139 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER, CLERK, several years' experience; 25, exempt, Jewish, neat; $18. W 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, two years' experience, high school graduate; best references; $16. M. L., 1,351 56th St., Brooklyn.

STEWARD for club or restaurant manager; French; city or country; best references; experienced all branches; wife as housekeeper. J. L., care Rouzel's Agency, 641 6th Av.

TEACHER wishes position, clerical or supervisory, vacation; knows bookkeeping. W. J. H., 80 Havemeyer St., Corona, L. I.

TRAFFIC or shipping clerk, railroad experience, understands tracing claims, routing, rates, seeks position with reliable firm. B130 Times.

TRANSLATOR wishes Spanish or French work during spare time. C 90 Times.

TRAVELING MAN (30) has two weeks' time. What have you? M 360 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young man, ten years' experience clerk, wishes position anything. M 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, extensive successful business experience, at present employed as assistant manager, seeks position of greater responsibility where tact, initiative, and resourcefulness are essential; deferred classification. M 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, WITH THOROUGH BUSINESS AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH PROGRESSIVE CONCERN; MODERATE SALARY TO BEGIN IF CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED. W 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) high school; knowledge French; some business experience; common sense; splendid conversationalist; refined environments; seeks permanent connection; main objective, advancement. A 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, two years' experience and high school education, desires clerical position with reliable concern; knowledge of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping. W 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Latin American, with high school education; knowledge typewriting, English and Spanish, with exporting and importing house, as Spanish translator. P 620 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 26, draft exempt, was manufacturer of hats and caps for 10 years, desires position at anything with advancement. A 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; high school graduate; two years' business experience; familiar office details; $15. W 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 6 years' shipping, selling experience, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position, anything; references. Langer, 1,471 Brook Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, one year at college, can do any kind office work, including bookkeeping, three years' experience, desires position in office. A 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—You need a young man of 20 who will tackle anything and show results; grant me interview. Joseph Rosenholtz, 1,988 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, six years' office experience, good penman, quick, accurate at figures, desires position; essential industry. M 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, honest, desires position with textile concern; three years' experience; best reference. W 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes suitable position. Victor, 65 Bay 32d, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) Christians, desire positions evenings, five hours, clerical work preferred. M 363 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) five years' business experience, wishes permanent position with reliable concern. C 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, wishes position outside; selling ability. W 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, neat, high school education, wishes position with silk house or other mercantile concern. A 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education, little knowledge of bookkeeping. W 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (16,) high school graduate, best references, seeks position for vacation, not to work Saturdays. A 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position, except Saturdays. P 624 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position at anything. Murray Schuler, 11 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires position for vacation. C 89 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER having at least five years' experience; state salary and experience. S. B., A 69 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—RAPID, ACCURATE CALCULATOR AND TYPIST; KNOWLEDGE DISCOUNTS, PERCENTAGES, DECIMALS INDISPENSIBLE; GOOD SALARY. CALL 38 FULTON ST., ROOM 3.

BILLING CLERK on Remington; experience not essential, but must be accurate. Apply in writing, stating salary expected, Takito, Ogawa & Co., 101 5th Av.

BILLING CLERK on Elliott-Fisher machine; moderate salary; in publishing house. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS always in demand.

Investigate today.

Elliott-Fisher Company,

68 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prominent brokerage house wants competent insurance bookkeeper or ledger clerk; must have experience in insurance offices; permanent position, with chance for advancement for right party; state names of former employers, salary desired, and age. M 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, double entry; only high class and thoroughly competent person need apply; good position with progressive butter concern; knowledge of typewriting essential; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in ready to wear line, take charge of office, be able to correspond and control accounts; salary no object; state experience and references. A. S., 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in cloak trade, double entry, controlling account, trial balance, to take full charge of office. S., G. & L., 40 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced double entry, able to answer telephone, do typewriting; state salary, experience, references. B 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be able to handle 3,000 accounts; experience as typist essential; state salary expected and references. D 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; able to strike trial balance and willing to assist in general office work; state experience and salary expected. B 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT

for a large installment house; steady position; one residing in Bronx preferred. Call Monday, 9-11 A. M., Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th.)

BOOKKEEPER; must be fully experienced in double entry and proficient in stenography; state age, previous experience, and salary expected. D 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must have knowledge of typewriting and stenography; only those experienced need apply. New York Dress Co., 33 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—One with insurance experience preferred; state salary and previous experience. R 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; experienced, with concern offering unusual opportunities for advancement; state age and salary. M 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience, familiar trial balance; interesting work; give details and salary expected. R 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, male or female, experienced in contracting business preferred; state salary and reference. T. S., Box D 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge stenography preferred; opportunity for capable girl; state experience, salary expected. Box 40, 157 East 47th St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Double entry; $18 to start. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 2 Rector St., Room 418.

BOOKKEEPER & Typist, experienced double and 3 controlling system. P 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; knowledge stenography; taking full charge; no Saturdays. R 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate; state salary. G. A., 345 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry. Mutual Electric, 40 East Houston.

CASHIERS, waitresses, and dishwashers wanted. Apply N. Y. International Exposition Grounds, 177th St., Bronx River, after 11 A. M.

CLERKS,

TYPISTS, ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS

required for various positions; excellent salary, rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

CLERKS wanted, female, those having some experience in accounting work preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply to F. J. Peck, care of American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, 9th floor.

CLERK familiar with checking invoices and preparing them for payment; experience necessary; moderate salary. Lightolier Co., 569 Broadway.

CLERK, in Nassau St. store; wages $8. Address, with age, nationality, and reference, Box 840, City Hall P. O.

COLLECTORS for large manufacturing concern, experienced in collecting installment accounts; state fully experience, age, and salary expected. Z 256 Times Annex.

COLORISTS.—EXPERIENCED LANTERN SLIDE COLORIST; PERMANENT WORK. D 5 TIMES.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.

Must be experienced, accurate, and speedy; splendid chance for advancement; salary dependent upon ability.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.

Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

EXPERIENCED HAND FOR CORSET WORK ROOM, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

FILE AND MAIL CLERK.—Neat; Christian house; import and export house; salary $10-$12. W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., 124 Water St., New York City.

GIRLS.—Experienced on ledger posting and clerical work; neat handwriting; must be accurate at figures; good pay. A. R. Mosler & Co., foot of South St., near East 243d St., White Plains Av., Bronx. Phone Woodlawn 1000.

GIRL.—Photographic supply house wants experienced girl to take charge of amateur finishing department. Call Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

GIRLS WANTED

for tracing mechanical drawings, preferably with some experience along this line; chances for advancement. B 63 Times.

GIRLS with experience in filling and finishing talcum powder. Apply 113 West 18th St., 4th floor.

GIRLS with experience in finishing toilet articles and perfumes. Apply 113 West 18th St., 4th floor.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; good plain cook; small family. Call Tuesday, 2 to 5, Mrs. Mather, 315 West 98th.

INSTRUCTOR of Nature Study and Science in Regents High School, one hour from city; 12 months position; room, board, laundry, and $40 monthly to begin. Apply Wednesday, 470 West 145th St., 3 P. M.

LEDGER CLERK.—By Gentile cotton goods house; experienced, accurate, quick worker; $18; state age, experience. R 272 Times Downtown.

MANICURIST wanted; expert. Apply Mrs. Wilson, Ansonia Hotel, 74th St. and B'way.

MILLINERS.

THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING ON HATS OF HIGHEST GRADE.

WM. ROSENBLUM CO.,

7 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERY LINERS.

STEADY POSITION, FULL WEEK'S PAY. NO SATURDAY WORK DURING JULY AND AUGUST. ARNOLD, 11 EAST 49TH ST.

MILLINERS.

STEADY POSITION, FULL WEEK'S PAY AND NO SATURDAY WORK DURING JULY AND AUGUST. ARNOLD, 11 EAST 49TH ST.

MODELS.

C. H. D. Robins & Co.,

150 Madison Av.

Dresses and Costumes.

Permanent positions for a number of experienced show room models, size 16.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODEL. — STYLISH MODEL WANTED, CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, SIZE 16; MUST BE NEAT IN APPEARANCE; GOOD SALARY. APPLY MONDAY, ARONSON-KAPLAN-MEIROWITZ, 14 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies, size 36, for showroom of ladies' suit house; long season and highest salary paid. L. B. Vogel, 1 East 33d St.

MODEL, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, TO TRY ON DRESSES IN SHOWROOM. HOROWITZ & LEVY, 40 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED IN SUIT HOUSE; GOOD PAY. SINGER BROS., 11 EAST 34TH.

MODELS (SIZE 16)

for dress house. Brill, Abrams & Co., 35 West 32d.

MODELS WANTED, SIZE 16 AND 36; CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE. S. STEINFELD & CO., 48 WEST 23D.

MODEL.—Experienced, size 16, to try on coats. Apply all week. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

MODELS.—Cloaks and suits, sizes 16 and 36; long season. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

MOTHER'S HELPER services; refined; afternoon; room, board; $15. J 640 Times Harlem.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted by export house; experienced; one who can also do typewriting preferred; state experience and salary expected. W 208 Times Downtown.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today, at 3 P. M.

OFFICE WORK.—We require several middle-aged women of education, competent to dictate a business letter and to exercise judgment in handling routine business matters; applicants in replying will state experience and where employed; salary to start $15 per week; hours 8:30 to 5:30. Apply F. L., 190 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—We require several middle-aged women of education, competent to dictate a business letter and to exercise judgment in handling routine business matters; applicants in replying will state experience and where employed; salary to start $15 per week; hours 8:30 to 5:30. Apply F. L., 190 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; state references, age and salary required; steady position. Manufacturer, 168 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Experienced; state salary expected. "Lace," Z 258 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK, CORRESPONDENT, by Gentile cotton goods commission house; must be experienced, reliable office assistant, who can handle claims and general correspondence; state age, experience, salary. R 273 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR for Elliott-Fisher billing machine must have experience. R 270 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY TO SELL OUR COATEE NOVELTIES TO DEPARTMENT STORES AND ATTEND TO INCOMING BUYERS; COMMISSION BASIS. BEAVERET MANUFACTURING CO., 12-14 WEST 37TH ST.

SALESLADIES

in showroom of wholesale dress house; must be young, tall, and have stout figures, bust 50, attractive appearance; salary; no experience required. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St.

SALESLADY wanted to call on hardware, housefurnishing goods and electric dealers in the metropolitan district; state experience, furnishing references; salary and commission. P 394 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, experienced, for cloak and suit store; good salary and steady position offered to one who qualifies. Apply on premises, 153 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN capable of taking charge of the following departments: Dresses, coats, suits, and waists; excellent salary. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brklyn.

SALESWOMEN for dress department; highest salary; half day Saturday. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN for dress department; excellent salary; half-day Saturday. Apply Martin, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN for waist department; highest salary; half day Saturday. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Serious young lady, expert stenographer, typist, and correspondent; twelve years' experience; knowledge Spanish; salary $1,500. R 185 Times.

SECRETARY.—In institution, with knowledge stenography and bookkeeping, should speak Yiddish; state experience and salary expected; answer by mail. R., 1,152 3d Av.

SEWERS, experienced, for ribbon novelties. Krueger, 395 4th Av., corner 28th St.

SUPERVISOR or caretaker, in deaf and dumb institution; give reference and salary expected; answer by mail. R., 1,152 3d Av.

STEM MACHINE OPERATOR.

Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.

Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WE ARE IN NEED OF EXPERIENCED OPERATORS TO TAKE POSITIONS LEFT VACANT BY EMPLOYES ON THEIR VACATIONS BETWEEN JULY 20 AND SEPT. 5; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, NATIONALITY AND SALARY EXPECTED. R 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by old established export and import house, downtown; splendid chance for advancement. Address, stating fully what experience you have had, what your religion is, and what salary you desire. Permanent Position, M 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FOR WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; QUICK AND ACCURATE; SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY I. LICHTENSTEIN, 22 WEST 43D ST.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, in metropolitan newspaper office; pleasant surroundings and excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $15 to start. Address, stating experience, Z 252 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, good salary to one competent to handle all office details in busy small organization; write full details regarding education, experience, and salary desired. R 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement; pleasant office and congenial surroundings. Write, stating experience, age, and salary desired, C., Box 84, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted; must have had at least three years' experience. Call with handwritten letter applying for the position. A Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had at least two years' experience and can transcribe accurately. Call Underwood & Underwood, 60 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate; permanent employment, with advancement. Apply, stating particulars and salary desired, M 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant to credit man in publishing house. Write, with full particulars, C. R. A., Box 9, Station O, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be efficient; none others need apply; salary $13 start. B. M., 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, or good typists; I can better your position and increase your salary; no charge. Call on Edna Kelly, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; excellent opportunity for advancement. Write, stating experience, and salary desired. M 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school education and two years' experience essential; pleasant offices; steady employment; $17; write fully. D 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; Christian house; sales department, import and export house. W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., 124 Water St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, by cotton goods converting house; must have good references. Apply store, 45 Leonard St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for steamship office; must be intelligent and accurate. Apply in own handwriting to Steamship, M 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—American; thorough banking experience; accustomed to important duties; $25 weekly until ability demonstrated. P 598 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; $15 to start; state references; American. D 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary. B 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, in law office; one having legal experience preferred. W 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in old established real estate office, Park Avenue section; salary $12. Address E. A., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or dictaphone operator; at least two years' experience; good salary. Call Room 8, 196 Water St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $15. Publishers Weekly, 241 West 37th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Apply with references, Aero Waist, 53 West 23d St.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.

Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.

Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHER wanted of touch typewriting balanced hand method for old-established institution in Brooklyn. Write full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand for school, Hudson River locality, about 100 miles from New York. Write full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. —Woman who has had experience and can take dictation, file letters, and other clerical work; Gentile concern; small office; salary $17. Address, with full details, M 371 Times Downtown.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

Require young women, 16 to 25 years of age, to learn Automatic Telegraphy. The training period is from 6 to 10 weeks, during which monthly salary (payable weekly) is $40 to $45, with immediate increase on graduation. Semi-annual bonus. Promotion and further increases in salary to those who excel. Advancement is rapid. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St. (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

TIMEKEEPER for large manufacturing concern in the Bronx; good pay, rapid advancement; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. X. R., 55 Times Bronx.

TRACERS. — Must have experience tracing mechanical and structural drawings; neat lettering absolutely necessary; permanent position if satisfactory; state experience, salary, when available. B 201 Times Annex.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, on Underwood order machine; pleasant work; good surroundings in office of large corporation; opportunity for advancement. Apply 3d floor, 3 West 35th St., N. Y. C.

TYPIST, Elliott-Fisher operator, do billing and assist with order work; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; bright, capable young woman. Permanent, 271 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, two, wanted; steady work for the next six weeks. D 9 Times.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WOMEN

with style and smartness, in showroom of wholesale dress house; must be young, tall, and have stout figures, bust 50; salary; no experience required. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate only, for office work of higher grade in office large corporation; no experience necessary; salary to start $18 per week; permanent position. P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

WOMAN to act as cost clerk; adaptable, intelligent young woman; while we would prefer a young woman who has had experience in a printing plant, this is not absolutely necessary, and if you are an experienced clerical worker and learn quickly, call on us; the salary is $15. The Munro & Harford Co., 416 West 33d St.

WOMAN to assist in cafeteria. Apply after 10, 18 West 43d St.

Instruction.

MASSEE COUNTRY SCHOOL. — Individual attention; rapid preparation for college; 2 years' work in one; 15 miles from New York; new gym. and dormitories; all sports; manual training; junior department for young boys, 6 years up; unusually successful record. Address W. W. Massee, Ph. D., Box 200, Bronxville, N. Y.

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Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

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Will you help me
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Help is scarce. It is not a matter of filling you into a place that "will do," but a choice of some real live propositions.

If you are a clean, intelligent American with a business foundation that is strong enough to stand the building of unlimited possibilities and still strengthen that foundation, call, because we can offer you something worth while.

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REFINED, well-educated Americans for permanent openings with banks, export, oil, and insurance companies:

SHOWGIRLS—BOYS:
1 OIL COMPANY, $25.
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1 BANK, $20, (lunch and bonus.)
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MANY OPENINGS for File Clerks, Clerical Assistants, Elliott-Fisher and Comptometer Operators, Bookkeepers, Messengers, &c.
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$1,200 YEARLY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT; TO GO TO WASHINGTON; BOARD ARRANGED. REGISTRATION FREE.
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154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
Unequaled opportunities for STENOGRAPHER, $30; others, $18-$20; DICTAPHONE, $20, lunches; Government, $20; TYPISTS, $15; clerks, $12, $15.

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Typists, knowledge Italian; stenographer, knowled

Advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company received at The Times Harlem office, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

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PORTUGUESE experienced in translating correspondence into Portuguese; quick typist. Call American Exporter, 17 Battery Place.

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Experienced salesman familiar with photographic and optical goods. Apply Wanamaker's, Employment Office, Third Gallery, New Building.

SALESMEN for office devices that are thoroughly established; nationally known manufacturer wants two representatives in and around Newark; commissions are big and paid weekly; must be high grade and above draft age to qualify. 424 Kinney Bldg., Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN

to carry a line of silk waists $5.75 up, who is well acquainted with resident and theatre buyers, to call on office trade; good opportunity to right party; salary or commission.

DAILY WAIST, 188 WEST 27TH ST.

SALESMAN for an extraordinary typewriter proposition; instruction on higher salesmanship free; incidental expenses allowed; position guaranteed upon finishing; salary and commission; long established corporation. H. T. Co., 69th and East River, N. Y. Write.

SALESMAN TO SELL, OUR COATEE NOVELTIES TO DEPARTMENT STORES AND ATTEND TO INCOMING BUYERS; COMMISSION BASIS. BEAVERETT MANUFACTURING CO., 12-14 WEST 27TH ST.

SALESMEN, two, by dispensing opticians; splendid salary to right man. See Mr. K. Krouse, of B. K. Elliott Company, Pittsburgh, at Hotel Woodstock Wednesday and Thursday, 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SALESMEN.—All territories open; sell whiskey in bond under purchase clause and original Warehouse receipts of standard brands; also blends; commission basis only. Ohio and Kentucky Distributing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, piano, wanted for outside work; experienced; salary and commission. Address, giving references, and full particulars, C 85 Times.

SALESMAN for well known line silks, underwear, and boudoir caps for the city; only thoroughly experienced will be considered; commission. D 15 Times.

SALESMAN for all territories; popular priced line of children's and misses' muslin underwear; commission. Levy & Imerman, 128 West 24th.

SALESMEN.—For new line of toilet preparations; good seller; city and outside territory; commission basis. Te Jure Products Co., 149 West 36th St.

SERVICE CLERK.

We require a young man for service work who is draft exempt. The work involves the following: supplies after the orders have been entered, corresponding with customers regarding shipping, and general service in connection with order.

INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

SERVICE STAFF MEN.

We will place in our organization three men, who can present logically and forcefully a high-grade investment opportunity, on commission basis; we must have men with retentive memories and who can think quickly; we furnish complete training to develop qualities, leading to unparalleled success for those who will follow our system; if you have a personality and want to develop yourself to the highest degree of efficiency in a dignified and remunerative calling, see Mr. Schauble, Room 1807, 50 East 42d St.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.

POSITIONS OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED MEN, WITH GOOD WAGES, PREMIUM AND OVERTIME; MODERN SHOP WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, WASHSTANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANTS, &C.

GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS FOR GOOD, STEADY MEN.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 56TH ST. BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

WANTED,

STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN,

AGES 21 TO 55,

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

APPLY

ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,

9 A. M. to 5 P. M., DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPORT. WANTED BY OIL CORPORATION, DRAFT EXEMPT, ABLE OPERATE TYPEWRITER; ANSWER OWN HANDWRITING, EXPERIENCE, SALARY WANTED; GOOD POSITION; RIGHT PARTY. W 290 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK.—One thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. A. 296 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced export and import; familiar with rules of War Trade Board; state experience and salary. R 265 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, DRESS HOUSE EXPERIENCE; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED. I. ADLER, 24 WEST 30TH ST.

SHIPPING AND ORDER CLERK in petticoat house, excellent permanent position for good experienced man. Apply with references Lewis Leopold, 137 West 25th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced in packing trimmed hats. Arnold, 11 East 49th.

SILVERSMITHS.—Steady position. Victor Picard & Co., 7 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, exempt from draft, capable assisting on books, for manufacturing plant; must live within commuting distance Sewaren, N. J.; give full particulars your reply. Z 245 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced in law work; state full particulars, age, references, experience, and last salary. M 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man, not subject to draft, for secretarial position with large corporation; excellent future. D 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Preferably high school graduate with some knowledge of bookkeeping. North East Electric Co., 125 West 51st.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; high-class security; liberal commission. Burns, 528 West 30th.

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57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

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100 FIRST CLASS

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JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS;

ALSO

HIGH-GRADE PUNCH AND DIE MAKERS.

Highest prevailing rate paid on both night and day shifts.

This work is in a modern sanitary shop, and these are exceptionally good positions.

Apply

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
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INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week, anything over that overtime.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

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TOOL ROOM

LATHE HANDS,

TOOL ROOM

MILLING MACHINE HANDS,

WANTED AT ONCE

FOR NIGHT SHIFT.

NIGHT SHIFT WORKS 10 HOURS PER NIGHT, 6 NIGHTS PER WEEK. TIME AND A HALF AFTER 8 HOURS, SATURDAY NIGHTS TIME AND A HALF TO MIDNIGHT, DOUBLE TIME AFTER MIDNIGHT.

ALSO DAY SHIFT.

GOOD PAY

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Take subway from Grand Central Station at New York and get off at Hunterspoint Av., Station, Long Island City; 8 minutes to plant.

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for our new plant. We can offer permanent employment to a number of competent tool and die makers in as good a location as there is in the country. Finest suburbs in New Jersey, within a short 5-cent fare of Newark, a city of 400,000 inhabitants. If you are engaged in munition or other Government work do not apply. We will not employ alien enemies. Good wages and A1 working conditions prevail here. In answering give class of tool or die work accustomed to, last two places employed at, and wages expected. For further information address P. O. Box 115, Bloomfield, N. J.

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on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.

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Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS,
FIRST-CLASS MEN,
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

Employment Office will be open every evening from 7-9 except Saturday & Sunday.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.

First-class man on tools, jigs, and fixtures; American only; technical graduate preferred, with some shop experience; starting rate $30; Government work; Christian firm; write fully. T. D., Z 220 Times.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST-CLASS, PLANER, LATHE, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEED STEADY EMPLOYMENT. P. O. BOX 1305, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.

First class, experienced; good pay; steady employment. S 231 Times Downtown.

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U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID

TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS

OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT;

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED,

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 56TH ST. BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN (16-18) for large corporation; good opportunity for one ambitious and industrious; state full particulars. R 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN; MUST BE DRAFT EXEMPT AND HAVE CUSTOM HOUSE IMPORTING EXPERIENCE. BOX X 400 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, for an important clerical position; must have had at least two years' business experience; serious minded young man with an eye for the future; call after 3 P. M. Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted to make himself generally useful and to assist on cloak and suit floor in medium-sized department store; New York State; state where last employed and salary wanted. Z 254 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—High-class decorating and antiquity house requires young man, under 20, to learn the business; good salary and chance to become a salesman. A 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. M. R., 201 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN.

High school graduate preferred, for office position offering excellent opportunity; salary $15 per week. Address P. S., 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for cardroom and club; good salary. 110 West 48th St.

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The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 140th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

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COST ACCOUNTANTS, (6,) $1,800-$2,100. High-grade men, factory cost work, experienced figuring mechanical costs.

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ASSISTANT ORDER CLERKS 25
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MEN of draft age to acquire thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; nominal fee. Manhattan Commercial School, 2d Av. and Houston St.

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MANY high grade openings for high grade applicants; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

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BUICK 1917 Little 6 roadster, sedan, limousine. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

BUICK Little Six touring. Mr. Underhill, 9607 Schuyler.

CADILLAC BROUGHAM, 1918, FINEST POSSIBLE CONDITION, $3,600; CADILLAC CONVERTIBLE, 1917, LIKE NEW, $2,600. H. F. BELDEN, 140 CHURCH ST. TELEPHONE 511 NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

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CADILLAC 1917 touring; bargain; consider trading for smaller car. Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 Sedan; 1917 Coupe; 1917 Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

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CADILLAC touring 7 1915. Mr. Mead, 225 West 60th St., Columbus 2044.

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Exceptionally fine. WALLACE, 236 West 59th.

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CHALMERS Master Six Limousine, in beautiful condition; very reasonable. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 226 W. 58th St.,(4th floor,) just east of Hway.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and refinished.
USED CARS.
Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
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BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
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CUNNINGHAM.—1918 collapsible town car; like new; exceptional. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM.—1917 sport, 6-pass. touring; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.

Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DE DION runabou ; eight cylinder; two or four passenger; good condition; bargain. Reinhardt Garage, 52 West 66th St. Columbus 7650.

DE DION.—Latest special Holbrook roadster; starting system, wire wheels, &c. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

FORD, 1917 model; like new; perfect condition. Holland, 371 East 9th St., Flatbush.

FORD Sedan, 1917; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

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FRANKLIN sedan, 1918; 2,500 miles; wire wheels; perfect condition; cost $3,500. Address Franklin, Box 232 Times Downtown.

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HUDSON Limousine, Super-Six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON super six limousine, 1917, like new; letter only. Johnson, 3,168 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE four-cylinder, Winter and Summer tops; 1917. Naughton Mulgren, 153 East 53d St.

LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE, RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

MARMON, 1917, touring car; seating seven; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 brougham limousine; perfect. Slocum, 257 West 86th St., Schuyler 5910.

MARMON 1916, model 34, wire wheels, five passenger. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

MARMON, 1918, 7-passenger; wire wheels; very classy car. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

MARMON 1916 TOURING.

Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape, will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d Street and Broadway.

MERCER. — **1917** 6-passenger; used 1,500 miles; sell $3,000 or would consider roadster in exchange. Tel. Circle 8593.

MERCER.—Four-passenger sport model, 1916; wire wheels. Circle 3727, Pelham Corporation.

MERCER 1916 "Special" Touring, Victoria top, many extras, bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

NAPIER.—Englishman, take notice!—Napier 7-pass. touring in perfect mechanical condition. 35 Halsey St., Newark. Tel. 2137 Mulberry.

NATIONAL 1917 TOURING, PERFECT. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

OVERLAND 1917 5-passenger, A1 condition, reasonable, private owner, 985 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Call between 5-8 evenings.

OVERLAND 1917, just been overhauled, $500. Gilder, 144 East 41st. 6374 Murray Hill.

OVERLAND COUPE, $675. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917; mechanical condition guaranteed; looks and runs like new; mileage 4,900. Phone Circle 5962.

OWEN magnetic 1917 touring; condition new throughout. Phone Broad 3740, Mr. Meyers.

PACKARD five-passenger touring, 1914, 6-cylinder, excellent condition; nearly new tires, (2 extras;) price $1,200. Address P. O. Box 822, Trenton, N. J.

PACKARD 2-35 7-passenger 1917 touring car, like new; must be seen to be appreciated; best offer takes it; to be bought from private owner. Car can be seen at the 86th St. Garage, 256-258 West 86th St.

PACKARD Twin Six Runabout; very classy; used less than six months; sacrifice to quick buyer. Rose, 554 169th St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1918, 3-35 touring car; slightly used; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's pointed fox fur collar, from automobile on Harrison or South Country Road, between Jamaica and Westhampton, Saturday, July 13; reward. Address J. B., 319 West 100th St. Telephone 144 Academy.

LOST—Black velvet scarf, Saturday night, between Hotel McAlpin and 40th and Madison. Finder please call Greeley 4490 after 6, or Bryant 1000, extension 97, Miss Smither.

LOST—FIVE RINGS, IN SMALL BAG, JULY 13, 97TH ST. BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.; LIBERAL REWARD. PHONE FARRAGUT 603.

LOST—Saturday, silver pin, 3 knobbed, with pendants, 42d St., Broadway to Macy's, elevator to "L" platform; reward. Stationer, 3,451 Broadway.

LOST—Package ladies' coats, Bowery and Ward and 42d Sts., Monday afternoon; $25 reward and no questions asked. Rubin & Horowitz, 56 West 20th St.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, containing checks and sum of money, bearing name "Harry Landa." Return Campbell, Heath & Co., 5 Nassau St., and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond and ruby horseshoe pin, Saturday evening. Liberal reward. Mrs. Ernestine Stewart, 10 Morningside Av. Cathedral 8100.

FOUND—Gold signet ring in White Plains train arriving Grand Central 10:05 Sunday morning. W 228 Times Downtown.

LOST—Small diamond, sapphire bar pin, evening July 12, 5th Av. bus or 5th Av.; liberal reward. Telephone Morningside 4250.

LOST—144th St., between Terrace and Drive, cluster diamond pin; reward. Magie, 78 Hamilton Terrace.

LOST—$10 reward, fur neckpiece, left on bus, getting off 182d St.-Broadway at midnight. Audubon 3587, Apartment 24.

LOST—Bar pin, Luna Park, Friday night; reward. Return R. Spiro, Room 909, 27 William St. Broad 2936.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Saturday evening, West 90th to 150th St. via automobile; sentimental value. Telephone 6188 Riverside.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's gold watch; owner can have it on identification. W 236 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW, (C 3-88,) collapsible touring. Hudson 1917 speedster, wire wheels. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PULLMAN, practically new, light 5 passenger, electric starter, lights. Quinn, 1,666 Broadway.

RENAULT TOWN CAR. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

ROMER, 1918, four-passenger Speedster, with Dusenberg motor, wire wheels with extra shoes; very classy; car will do 85 miles hour. Smither.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS, GUARANTEED.
1917 8-cylinder, Cloverleaf,
1917 8-cylinder, 7-passenger,
1917 4-cylinder 7-passenger,
1916 4-cylinder 5-passenger,
1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger,
LIMOUSINES AND LANDAULETTES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7000.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring; seven passenger; slightly used, with Victoria top; newly painted Rolls Royce blue. If interested in something out of the ordinary, see this car. Mr. Baum, 415 West 55th St.; telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS "SPECIAL" RACER. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

STUDEBAKER brougham, excellent mechanical condition; five good tires. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

STUDEBAKER 1917, light 7 passenger, 4 cylinder, like new. Quinn, 1,666 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917 CABRIOLET. BARGAIN. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.

Exceptionally nice. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE 1916 TOWN CAR. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

WHITE 1916 TOURING. BARGAIN. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

WINTON six, 1917, 48-H. P. 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped; price 12,000. Ask for Mr. Potter's car. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON—Model 35, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted. Fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

A DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.

Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 PACKARD 3-85 touring.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER, brand new; 4-passenger; dispatch model.
1918 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
1918 DODGE Sedan, wire wheels.
1918 OVERLAND Country Club, new.
1918 STUDEBAKER touring.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 NATIONAL 7-pass touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 DORT Sedan.
1917 CHEVROLET touring.
1916 MERCER sport model, 22-72.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
257 WEST 56TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA, four-passenger.
1917 HUDSON LANDAU, LIMOUSINE.
1917 CHEVROLET "4-90" touring.
1917 CHANDLER touring.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, like new.
1916 PATHFINDER TWIN SIX, touring.
1916 CHALMERS 6-40 touring.
1916 LEXINGTON TOURING, 7-passenger.
1915 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-passenger.
1915 MERCER TOURING.
1915 OLDSMOBILE "4," touring.
1914 NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.

Closed 1 P. M. Saturday. Closed Sunday.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV. COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, Specialist in Select Medium Priced Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
MERCERS, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris. 1,700 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-38; RENAULT, "35"; FRANKLINS, 1915 and 1916; LOCOMOBILE, 1915 six; HUDSON, 1916 6-40; STUDEBAKER, 1917 six; NATIONAL town car; owners are offering these at sacrifice prices. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 226 W. 58th St.,(4th floor,) just east of Hway.

1917 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
HUDSON Runabout.
1916 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
1916-1915 CADILLAC 5-pass. touring.
1916 PACKARD 3-35 limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best Private service at taxi rates, HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; touring, limousine, and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus—2802.

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PACKARDS, (twin sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 46th St. Phone Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD touring, 7 passenger; reasonable rates to camps; owner drives. 2016J Morningside.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Madison Square 886.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St., at Broadway. | **20 REASONS 20** Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue T.

Auto School Largest and best school in the **WEST SIDE** U.S. Send for booklet and pass **Y. M. C. A.** to school. Telephone Columbus **302 W. 57th St. 7920.** Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 226 West 50th St. for booklet. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write Ladies' classes.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department published the following army orders today.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Army Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven:

CAPTAINS.

Brockway, F. | Franklin, A. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Wang, S. L. | Bay, W. F.
Richs ein, E. J. | Butane, E. J.
McFadden, A. D. | Clark, C. W.

Following to Camp Lee:

Pinkham, Maj. E. F.

CAPTAINS.

Bibighaus, J. R. | Gerber, D. A.
Cardozo, A. L. | Lehouet, J. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Astell, C. M. | Topmueller, G. B.
Horton, A. G. | Webb, J. R.
Loewenberg, L. A. | Whittaker, A. E.
Robinson, W. P. | Willis, C. A.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 102, at Camp Beauregard:

CAPTAINS.

Osnato, M. | Le e, W. W.
Couret, M. J. | Myers, T. C.

Comeaux, A. A. | Talbot, P. T.
Patton, W. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brzeowski, 1st Lt. G. S.; Combe, 1st Lt. W. G.; Foss, 1st Lt. A. L., and Gannon, 1st Lt. N. L., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Ilum, Capt. I. M.; Nitzeringhaus, Capt. R. E.; Baker, 1st Lt. A. J., and Pearlman, Ft. Oglethorpe.
Jordan, Capt. M. M.; Thornton, Capt. W. L., and Bruner, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Wadsworth.
Scheer, 1st Lt. H. M., and McCord, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Upton.
Perry, Capt. E. H.; La Duca, 1st Lt. J. P., and Davis, 1st Lt. G. G., to Army Mod. School.
Cary, Capt. W. E.; Carey, 1st Lt. L. O.; Hankins, 1st Lt. W. N.; Newman, 1st Lt. C. C.; Parker, 1st Lt. G. D., and Swearingen, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp MacArthur.
Wood, Capt. F. L., and Mattes, 1st Lt. A., hon. discharged.
Haltman, 1st Lt. J. A., to Ft. Harrison.
Boyes, 1st Lt. W. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Central Dept.
Latane, 1st Lt. H. A.; Snyder, 1st Lt. S.; Spofford, 1st Lt. H. M.; Richards, Capt. J. R., and Sawyer, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Shelby.
Adams, Capt. B. P.; Sandy, 1st Lt. W. C.; Adams, Capt. J. A., and Neare, Capt. C. Rembert, Capt. G. W. F.; Prichard, Capt. K. G., Lawrence, 1st Lt. H. B., and Smith, 1st Lt. L. W., to Camp Hancock.
McTague, 1st Lt. F. V., and Rummage, 1st Lt. L. C., to Camp Dix.
Chapman, Capt. J. L., and Karpales, 1st Lt. S. R., to Camp Jackson.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fick, E. P. | Blickwood, J. M.
Choquette, H. | Mensing, E. H.
Skeel, H. R. | Shanklin, R. C.
Schoenfeld, C. J. | Strickler, E. C.
Smith, C. E. | Yate, A. E. W.

Brannin, Lt. E. B.; Manning, Lt. G. F., to Camp Cody.
Gullixson, Lt. A.; Cherry, 1st Lt. W. S.; McGuire, 1st Lt. C. J., and Mead, Lt. D. O., to Camp Dodge.
Morrill, Maj. A. R.; Cook, 1st Lt. R. L.; Porter, 1st Lt. J. A., and Waggoner, 1st Lt. E. E., to Evac. Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. McPherson.
Bond, Capt. A. R., and Sanderson, Capt. C. R., to Army Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge.
Lawrence, Maj. W. A.; Catton, Capt. J. H.; Townsend, 1st Lt. F., and Zuercher, 1st Lt. A. R., to Base Hosp. No. 64, at Camp Sevier.
Rowland, Capt. J. M. H., and Wadsworth, Capt. H. C., to Army Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.
Sullivan, 1st Lt. T. L., to Ft. Harrison.
Durham, Capt. A., to Ft. Thomas.
Hadley, Lt. R. V., to Columbus Barracks.
Jansing, 1st Lt. F. H., to Base Hosp. No. 81, at Camp Travis.
Smith, 1st Lt. F. M., to Jefferson Barracks.
Powell, 1st Lt. D. R., to Letterman Hosp. for temp. duty.
Kinsella, Maj. R. A., and Seaman, 1st Lt. Burdick, 1st Lt. J. J., assigned with air ser. div. to St. Louis.
Denslow, 1st Lt. M. H., to Newport News, vice Capt. C. C. Crosby.
Donahoe, 1st Lt. S. A., to Camp Grant.
Webb, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Funston, as asst. to surg.
McDowell, 1st Lt. O. C., to Camp Gordon.
Warnshuis, Capt. F. C., to Camp Sherman.
Richardson, Capt. E. P., to Camp Sherman.
Marshall, Capt. B. E., to Camp Greene.
Wivell, 1st Lt. R. F., to Camp Jackson.
Barrow, Capt. J. W., to Camp Sevier.
Thomson, Capt. W. R., to Camp Hancock.
Westmoreland, Capt. H. D.; Schureman, 1st Lt. J. P., and Smith 1st Lt. H. M., to Army Hosp., Richmond, and Westhampton Colleges.
Ha

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WOMEN WANTED

Your Wife — Your Daughter

AMERICA'S woman power is thirty-five million strong.

Do you know that when the nation's call to our women came—fifteen days after war was declared—it found them on their feet? Throughout the length and breadth of the country the answer came "America, we are here."

Not a village but had its women's organization ready to be turned over to whatever war work there was for it to do.

The women were there!

Do you know that this enormous power, this vital, vigorous force, this woman power of our nation has been recruited? Is organized and working?

It did not happen overnight

Fifteen days after war was declared, the Council of National Defense appointed nine women—national leaders—to marshal and direct this enormous woman power of the nation. In less than two weeks, these women, summoned to Washington from states as far apart as California and Rhode Island, had got together and formulated a tentative plan for organization.

Immediately this plan was sent out to leading women in each of the forty-eight states.

The organizations were there. Five thousand of them, with two million women enlisted as members.

The women of our country were awake—active women, working women, thinking women—women accustomed to take a share in civic work, social work; women in industry, in commerce, in the professions, home women—ready for national work.

How could they be so ready, so fit, so able to do this work, if they had not been thinking women, with real interests, women's-size duties and obligations?

Your wife—your daughter.

Man alive! Don't think for a moment that this huge movement, this tremendous awakening of the woman power of the nation has been going on without touching your wife, your daughter.

This very night when you go home, see your wife with new eyes. Speak to her with a new interest. Know what it is that she really does, what it is that she thinks about and works about.

The women of this country grew up long ago

American women grew up long ago. There is no better reflection of this growing up, this broadening out of women's interests, than women's own attitude toward the one magazine that cut loose from all the old-fashioned ideas of what a "woman's magazine" should contain.

"Women's magazines", as edited for years by men who were blind to the awakening of women, simply did not reach the progressive women.

Inside and outside the home, this large and ever-growing class of women could find nothing for them in the narrow round of household topics, the simple school-girl fiction which other women's magazines provided.

How large this class of women is, how vital a part it plays in the nation's life, is attested by the volume of the contribution these women have made, in dollars and cents alone, to the effective carrying on of the war.

One magazine has grown with them

One magazine had the vision years ago to drop all "talking down" to women—to step out from the ranks and to begin publishing articles on the vital problems of the modern woman's life—to lead the way to the interests towards which women were themselves turning.

From the moment of its adoption of this policy, Pictorial Review began to grow. So stable, so sound has been this policy, that year by year the number of its readers has increased. Today Pictorial Review has the largest 20c circulation in the world.

Steadily it has been leading the women of America in this broadening of their interests. It was the first women's magazine to send a woman abroad to get first-hand the story of the tremendous changes this war is making in women's status.

You have not read the story, but your wife has thrilled to it—your daughter has. It is the ringing call to every intelligent woman!

food

3,000,000 war gardens planted by women in 1917

$350,000,000 worth of crops raised in backyard gardens in 1917

Fruits and vegetables to the value of several millions dried in 1917

460,000,000 quarts of food preserved in eight months

1,000,000 loaves of bread saved each day

army & navy supplies

5,000,000 women working in 50,000 Red Cross work rooms

IN SIX WEEKS, THEY DELIVER
3,681,895 surgical dressings
1,517,076 pieces of hospital linen
424,550 hospital garments
240,621 knitted articles
301,563 miscellaneous supplies

13,000,000 articles in all sent abroad by Nov. 1917

3,000,000 surgical dressings going monthly to France

$36,000,000 of garments for our troops in 1917

relief work

19,000 Red Cross nurses for army service

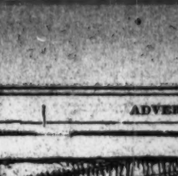
1,000 volunteering per month

25,000 being raised for home service

75,000 women have taken First Aid Courses

34,000 have taken courses in home nursing

500 Red Cross chapters dispense canteen service in this country



finance

1,000,000 women subscribed to First Liberty Loan

$1,154,388,075 subscribed to Second Liberty Loan by and through women

18,000 women in one state alone and nearby counties helped sell the Third Liberty Loan

17,000,000 pieces of publicity on Second Liberty Loan distributed through women

(Figures for the Third Liberty Loan are not yet compiled)

social work

WOMEN ARE DOING CONSTRUCTIVE WAR WORK IN THESE DIRECTIONS:

Registration of women for national service

Protection of women drawn into industries

Maintenance of wage standards

Training women for industries

Maintaining good housing conditions in factories

Protection of children from labor

Relief for families of enlisted men

Recreation for men in camps

Americanization of aliens

war industries

205,000 women in canning industries

275,000 in textile mills

212,000 in garment trade

130,000 in knitting and hosiery mills

95,000 in shoe factories

100,000 women mechanicians

100,000 munitions workers

400,000 making military equipments

45,000 clerical workers in Washington alone

Pictorial Review is recognized as the Magazine that is reaching progressive women today

Since the war, 100,000 more families read Pictorial Review every month, while other women's magazines have been virtually standing still.

In ten years Pictorial Review's circulation has grown from 200,000 to 1,500,000.

Today, Pictorial is read by one family in every six having an income of $1000 and more per year. Business men spend $2,500,000 yearly to advertise their products to Pictorial Review readers.

Eighty-four per cent of these advertisers are men who have stayed with us—who have found year after year that it pays to advertise to Pictorial Review readers.

Largest 20-cent Circulation in the World—1,500,000 copies monthly

$2,500,000 Advertising Revenue—Only one other monthly Magazine has as much.

PICTORIAL REVIEW

America's Greatest Woman's Magazine